

# Vermont Department of Corrections



## FACTS AND FIGURES FY 2012

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# FY2012 Corrections Facts and Figures

Peter Shumlin, Governor of Vermont

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"Facts and Figures" is an annual publication of the Vermont Department of Corrections, and provides information for the legislature and public on the operations and plans for the Department. Questions and comments on the information contained herein should be addressed to Editor, Corrections Facts and Figures, 103 S. Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05671-1001

# Note on the data

This book of facts and figures compiles information provided by a number of sources. Thanks are due to many people providing information on a regular basis within the Department of Corrections, including all of the facility and field offices, the staff of our information technology unit, and various levels of managers, staff and contractors. Thanks are also due for information from other agencies of Vermont, including the Office of the Court Administrator, the Vermont Center for Justice Research, the Vermont Crime Information Center, Vermont Parole Board, Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health, and Department of Education. Any errors in transcribing information from these sources are the responsibility of the Department of Corrections.

Each year's edition also incorporates improvements in our data collection and analysis functionality, which have created an improved capacity to present current information, and have allowed as well reexamination and revisions to prior years' presentations. This version of Facts and Figures is focused on the current decade. Most charts of longer trends begin in January (or July) 2000, thereby bringing a 21st century focus to the data. This more current view depicts the department in the context of recent events, policy and practice.

Data analysis is a dynamic process and will continue to be so.

# *The Vermont Department of Corrections*

## **Vision:**

*To be valued  
by the citizens of Vermont  
as a partner in the prevention,  
research, control and  
treatment of  
criminal behavior*

# *The Vermont Department of Corrections*

## **Mission:**

*In partnership with the community,  
we support safe communities  
by providing leadership in crime prevention,  
repairing the harm done,  
addressing the needs of crime victims,  
ensuring offender accountability for criminal acts  
and managing the risk posed by offenders.*

*This is accomplished through  
a commitment to quality services  
and continuous improvement  
while respecting diversity,  
legal rights,  
human dignity  
and productivity.*

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## PART ONE

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# Vermont Corrections in Context

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# **I: Vermont Corrections in Context**

- Part One presents contextual information about the history of correctional activities in Vermont, the relative use of such activities compared to other States, and the role of Corrections within the Vermont criminal justice system. The Vermont Department of Corrections covers all correctional services with all adult offenders under the jurisdiction of the State.
- Vermont Department of Corrections (commonly abbreviated as DOC) operates an integrated system of incarceration and field supervision services to meet the sanctioned requirements placed on offenders, both pre-adjudication (detention) and post-adjudication (sentencing). There are two principal placement operations with a coordinated movement and management for all Vermont offenders:
  - Incarceration includes detentioners and inmates serving time. Often for comparisons to other jurisdictions, inmates are distinguished as “prison population” who are serving more than one year (maximum) and “jail population” with shorter sentences or no sentences (detainees). In some reports, short sentenced and detained inmates are combined as “jail”.
  - Field supervision includes offenders with imposed sentences “serving in the community” (the “outcount population” of Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, and Parole) and Probationers with “suspended sentences”.
    - Reentry includes various forms of post-incarceration furloughs; Home Confinement is also administered under a furlough agreement, but generally accounted separately due to the very restricted movement requirements.
    - Intermediate Sanctions are community supervision in lieu of incarceration under preapproved furlough or supervised community sentence agreements between the Courts, DOC, and the offender. These sanctions typically require active participation by offenders in work crews and/or treatment.
    - Parole is generally a post-incarceration (often after Reentry also) modification of conditions under the authority of the Vermont Parole Board.
    - Probation is the suspension of the “time to serve” on a sentence under a probation agreement with the Courts.

# Historical Perspective of Corrections Population

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The origin of statewide “Vermont corrections” is found in the legislation to build the Vermont State Prison. Construction in the town of Windsor began in 1808 and the first inmates were lodged in 1810. Its purpose was to relieve the Counties of the long term prisoners, allowing their limited facilities to concentrate on the local business of its District Court’s detainees and short sentenced inmates. This facility was expanded over the years (until its closure in 1975) and joined by the Vermont Reform School (1865) in Vergennes and the State House of Corrections (1876) in Rutland. The roles of these facilities changed (in terms of gender, ages, sentences) during the 19th and first half of the 20th century, but served this “state prison” population into the 1960s. The County jails continued to handle the detainees and shorter termed inmates, although some of these sentenced convicts were housed at the state facilities. The Vermont Reform School became the Weeks School and the State House of Corrections in Rutland became the now defunct Women’s Reformatory.

Probation was first enacted in Vermont statutes in 1898 as a County function. Probation decisions (granting suspensions of sentences, modification and/or revocation of those suspensions) are the purview of the Courts, as was the monitoring of offenders for compliance with the probation conditions originally. In 1910, probation began statewide operations. By 1937, a statewide Probation & Parole system was fully established, with the Department of Public Welfare handling the monitoring as ordered by the Courts. The Vermont Parole Board (formed in 1967) similarly controls decisions about granting and revoking parole. The field supervision of probationers and parolees and the institutional activities of the prisons evolved from the business of the earlier Department of Public Welfare and Department of Institutions into the Department of Corrections, created in statute in 1967.

In the 1960s, it was recognized that many of the County jails were quite old and often unable to meet their requirements safely and adequately. In 1969, the Department of Corrections took over the operations of all the County jails, closing many and upgrading others. Building of replacement facilities commenced about that time and continued for the next decade or so. The 1960s also saw the beginning of the growth of the Vermont resident population which had been relatively steady for many previous decades. The resident population has grown about 50% since that time.

The demand for ways to serve the increasing number and length of sentences imposed also began to rise. In the mid-1970s, a furlough program allowed inmates to finish serving in the community under the authority (to grant and revoke) and more intensive supervision by the DOC.

Another system of “alternative to incarceration” called Intermediate Sanctions was enacted and implemented in the mid-1990s to allow sentenced individuals to start serving in the community. These community-based sanctions required the participation in treatment and/or work crew service. The sanctioning had two authorized forms that the Courts could use: pre-approved furloughs (under DOC control) and supervised community sentences (under Vermont Parole Board).

The capacity of the institutions to house safely the full demand for incarceration was exceeded in the late 1990s and a series of contracts with other government and private enterprises began. These sentenced inmates remain under the responsibility and the jurisdiction of the State of Vermont. The growth has slowed and begun to reverse, but remains in excess of instate capacity.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

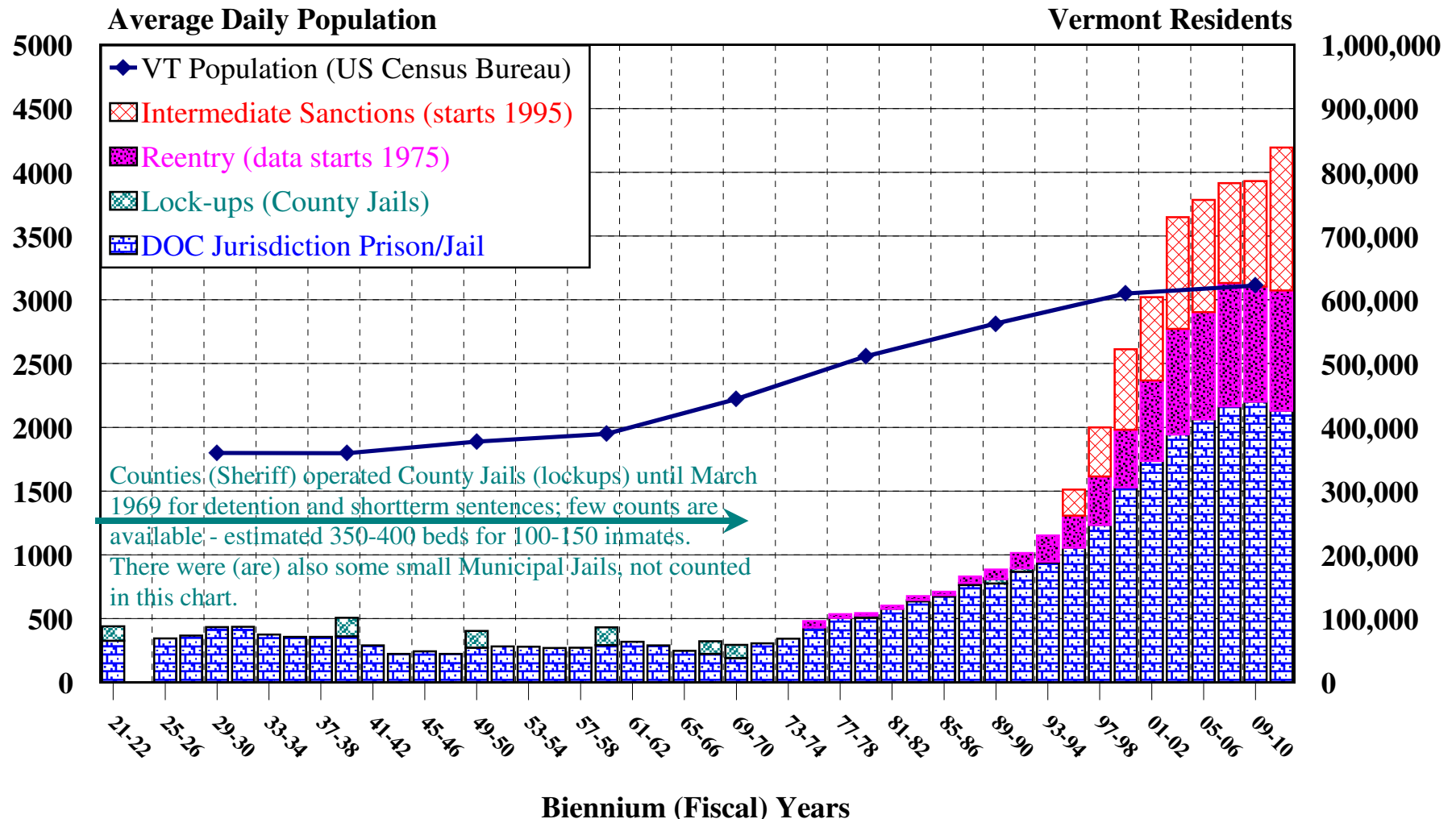
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Corrections  
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## Historical Perspective

	Measure	FY2002	FY2011	FY2012	% Past Decade	% Past Year
Unique	Persons Seen	19,639	17,008	16,867	-14.1%	-0.8%
	Incarceration	1,750	2,129	2,102	20.1%	-1.3%
Average Daily Population	Reentry (furlough)	700	933	894	27.7%	-4.2%
	Intermediate Sanctions	637	1,076	1,088	70.8%	1.1%
	Parole	875	998	1,018	16.3%	2.0%
	Probation	8,959	5,876	5,642	-37.0%	-4.0%
	Housed under OOS	368	577	518	40.8%	-10.2%

# Corrections Population less Probation & Parole

## The Long View (1922-2012)

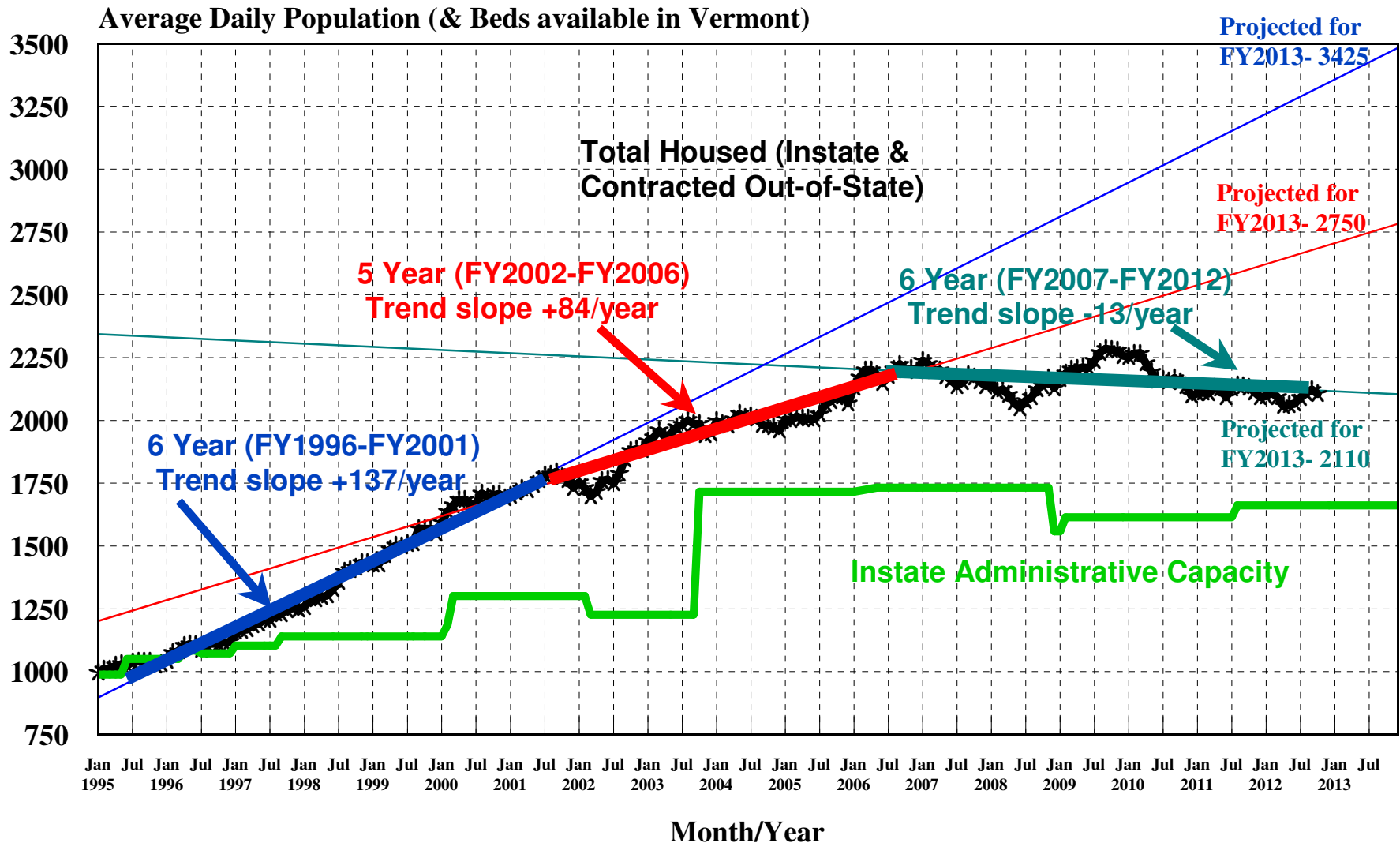


Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Correctional populations in the US 1925-83](#) through 1969. Thereafter, VTDOC data. Various quarterly & daily reports averaged for 1970-1988. Computer records thereafter: FY1989-2000, average daily populations (ADP) from PopStats; FY2001 and beyond ADP from daily Snapshot. "Custody" is used here to include both sentenced and/or detained offenders who may be housed either instate or out-of-state under Vermont jurisdiction or were being supervised while sentenced in the community, but excludes probationers on suspended sentences and parolees.

# Long term Incarcerated Population Trends

## The Changing of Growth Problem

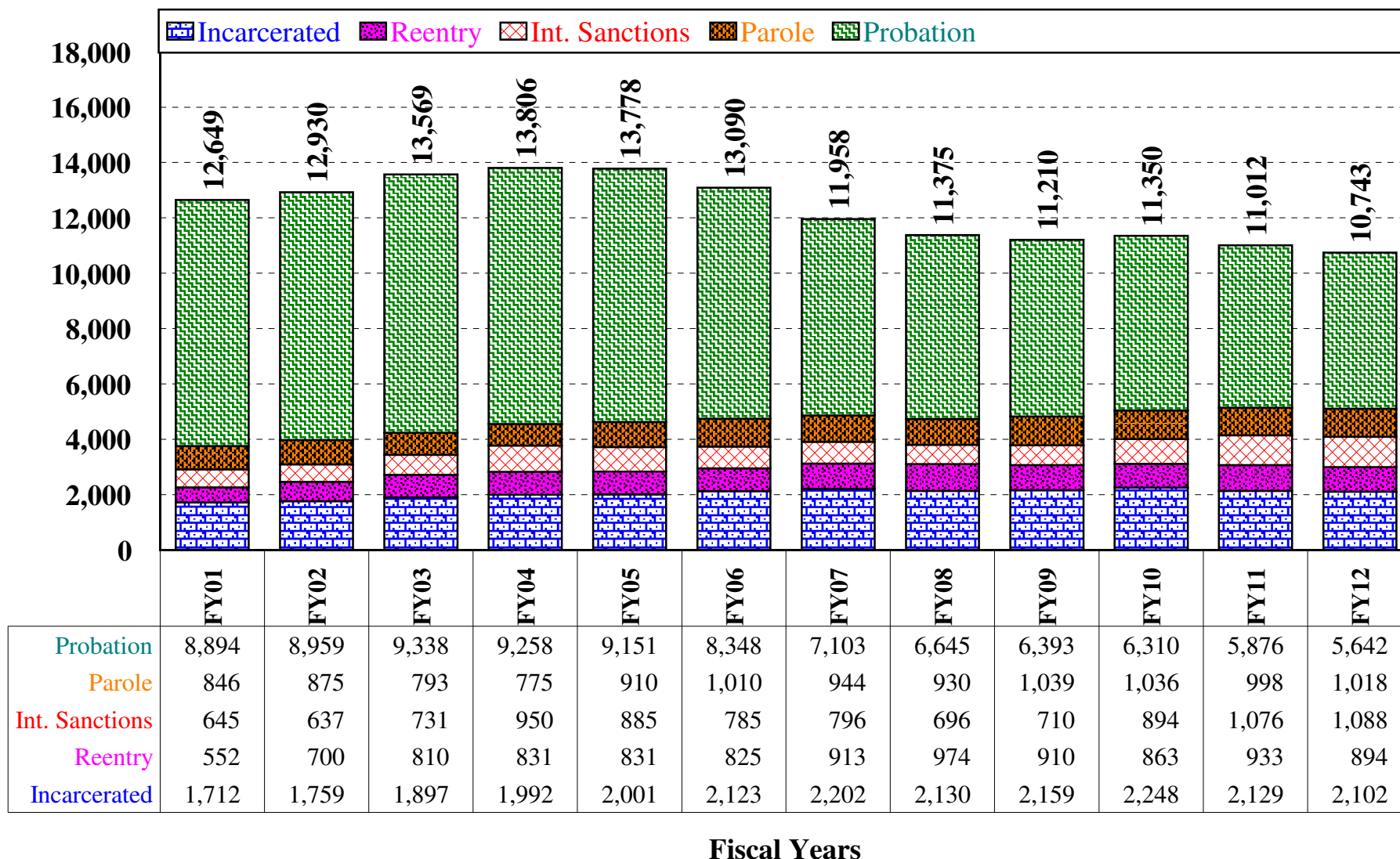
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Source: VTDOC Population Statistics (Popstat). Note: "Total Housed" includes sentenced and/or detained offenders housed either in Vermont or out-of-state under Vermont jurisdiction.

# Total Corrections Population in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## Incarcerated, Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, Parole, & Probation

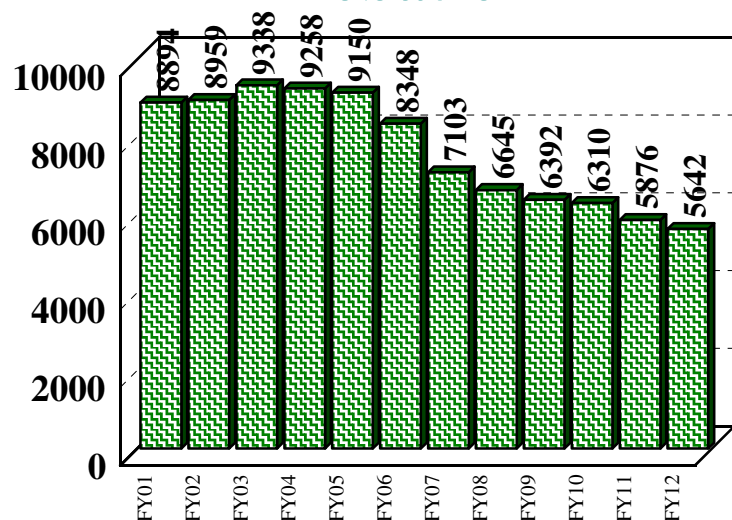


Source: Vermont Dept of Corrections (VTDOC) Snapshot databases for Average Daily Population. Includes inmates housed out-of-state. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted in most restrictive only (order: Incarceration, Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, Parole, Probation).

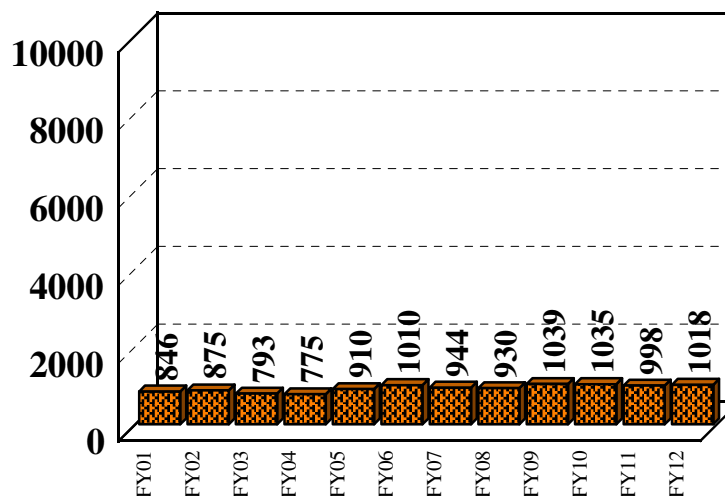
# Components of the Population - Average Daily Population

## Most Restrictive Status Counts

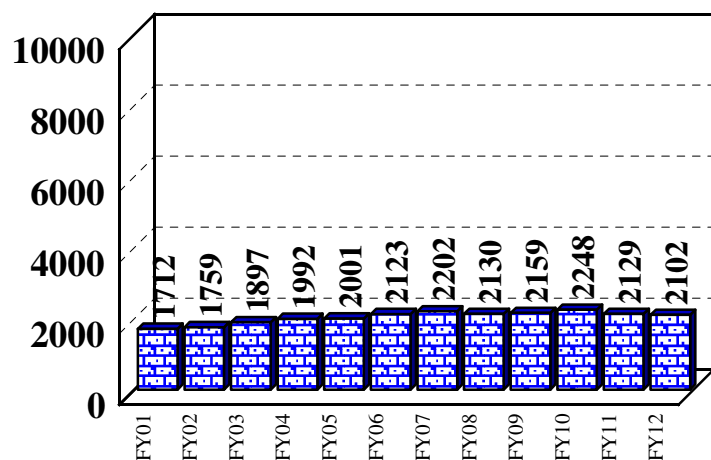
### Probation



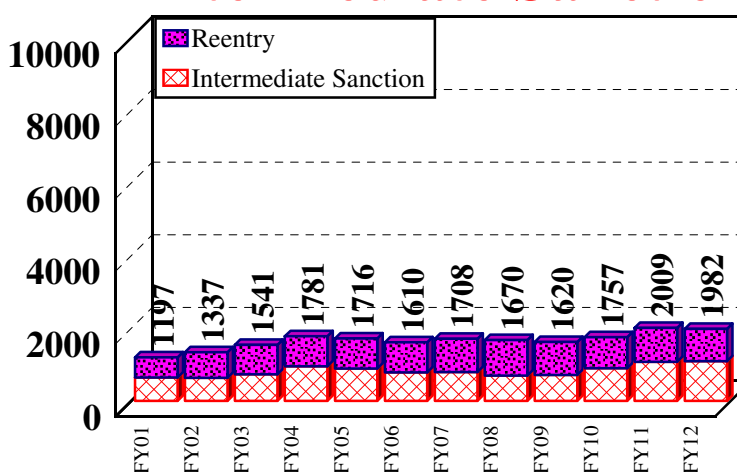
### Parole



### Incarcerated



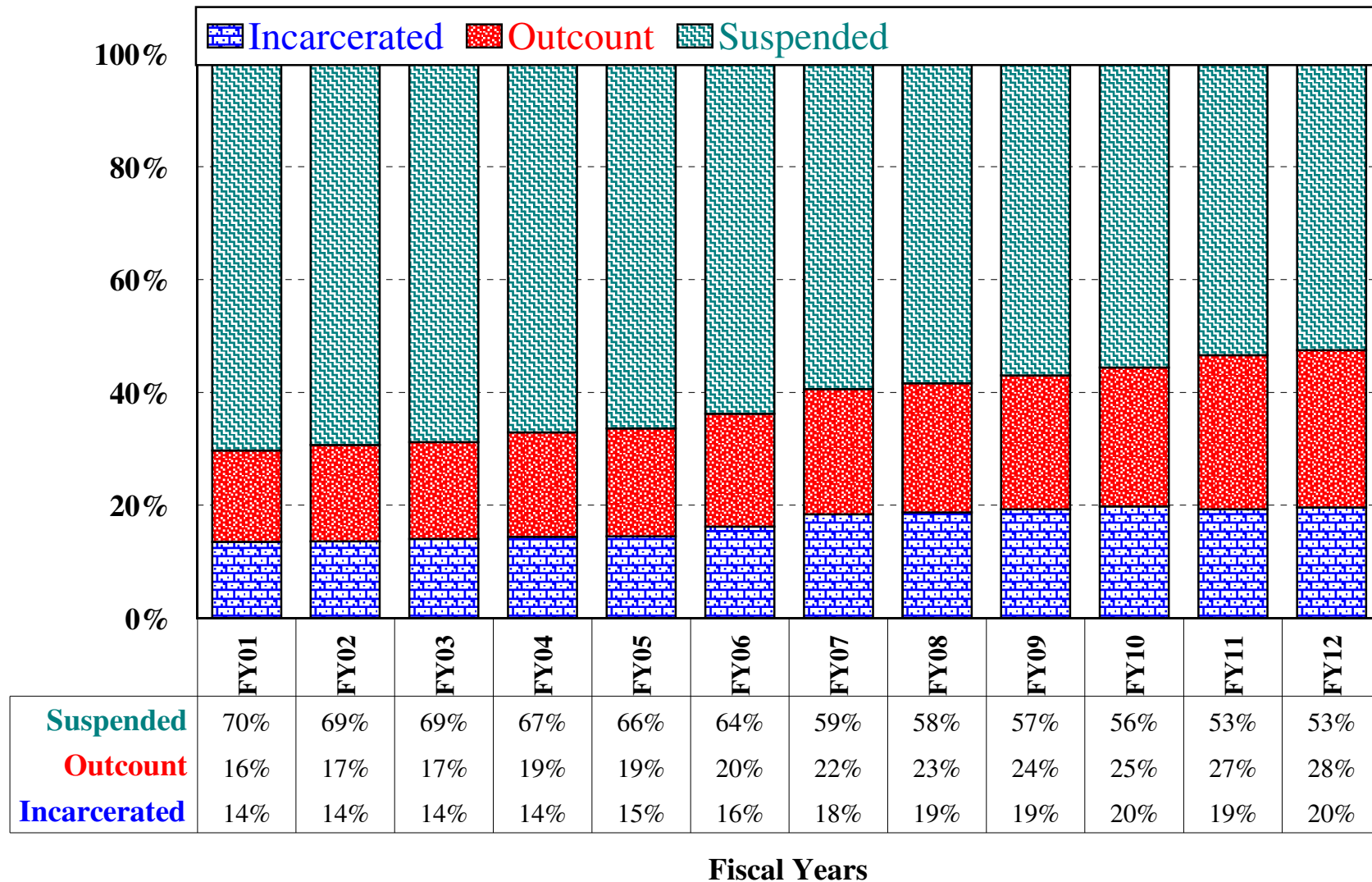
### Reentry / Intermediate Sanctions





# Placement of Total Corrections Population

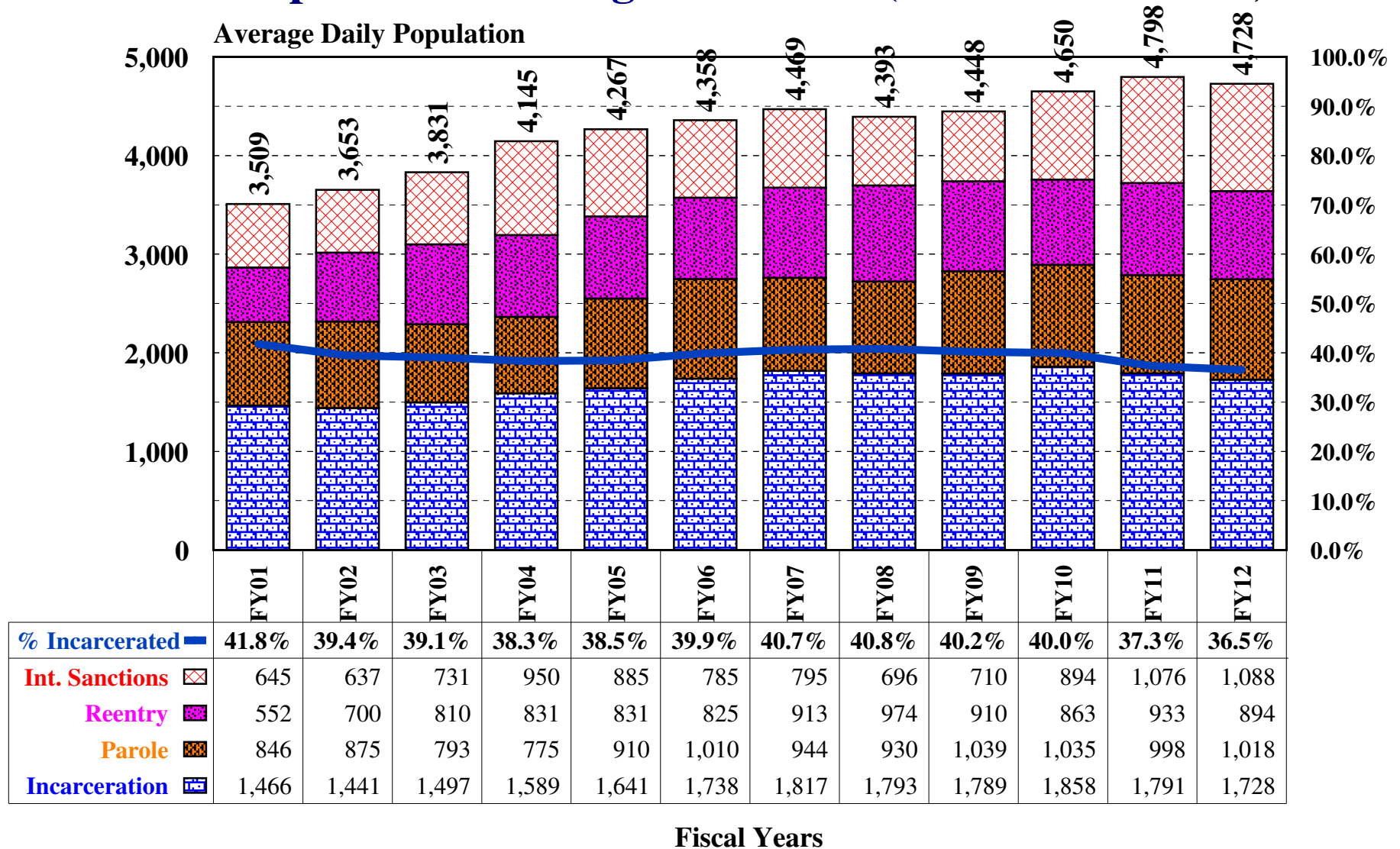
Incarceration, Serving “Out” in Community, & Suspended Sentence (Probation)



Notes: VTDOC Snapshot database for Average Daily Populations (at most restrictive). Incarcerated includes both sentenced and unsentenced persons. Outcount includes persons serving time in the community either after or instead of incarceration (includes reentry, intermediate sanctions, and parole). Probation is a suspension of a sentence to serve.

# Growth in Demand (to Serve Time)

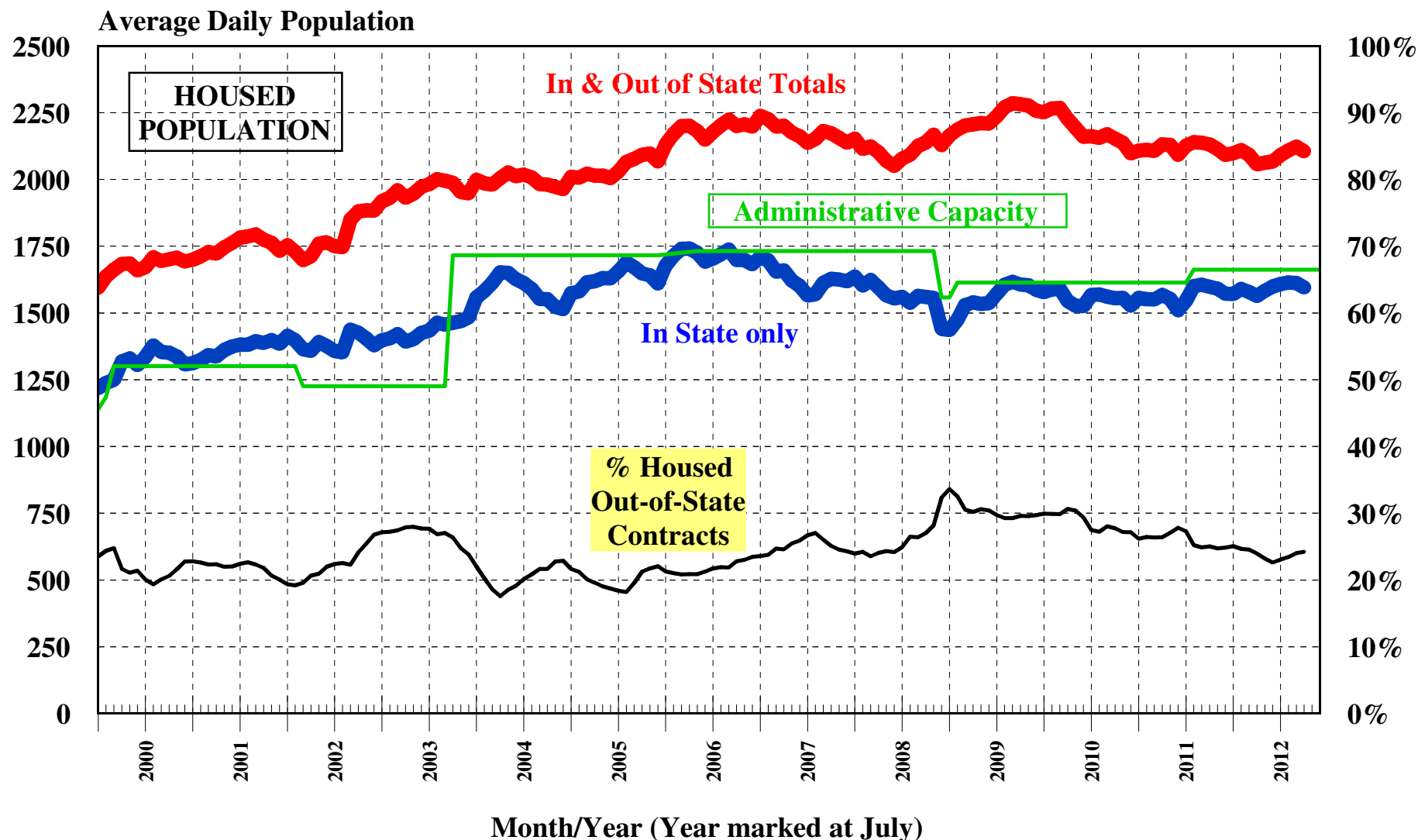
## Total Population Serving a Sentence (all but Probation)



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database for Average Daily Population (at most restrictive status). Note: Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Reentry includes Reintegration Furlough, Conditional Reentry, Treatment and Medical furloughs. Incarceration counts include only sentenced inmates.

# Placement of Incarcerated Population

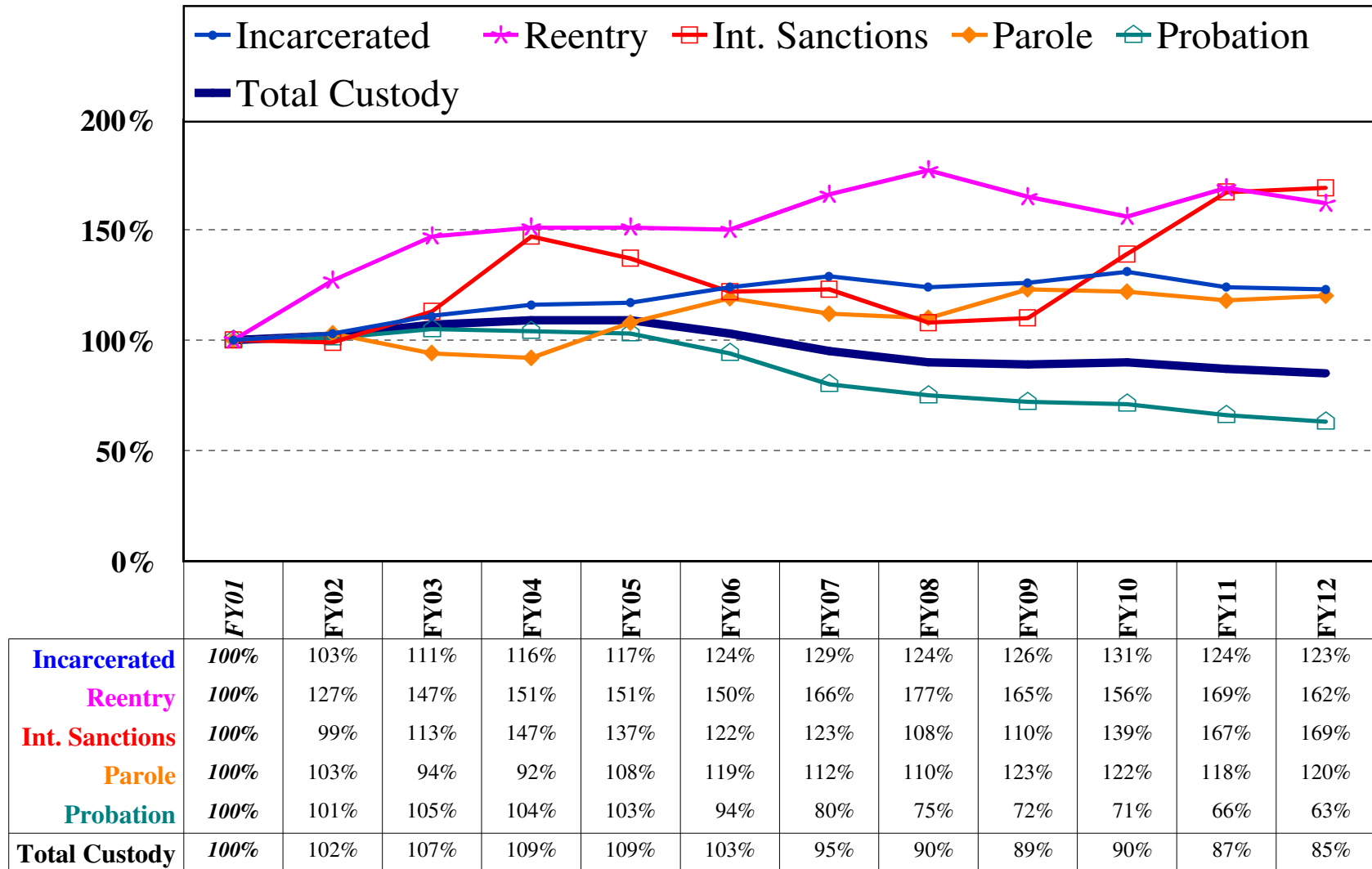
## Monthly Demand vs. Instate Capacity & Use of Contracted Beds



Source: VTDOC Monthly Population Statistics reports. Note: Housed population is sentenced and detained persons lodged in a correctional facility. Totals include inmates housed out-of-state with contracted vendors while under Vermont jurisdiction.

# DOC Cumulative Population Growth

## Average Daily Population as Percent of 2001 Population



Source: Vermont Dept of Corrections Snapshot database for Average Daily Population at most restrictive status). Includes inmates housed out-of-state. The growth rates are calculated as index to FY2001 ADP.

# Vermont in National Context

- Vermont ranks 42nd amongst the states in imprisonment rate (prisoners with maximum sentences of more than one year). The Vermont imprisonment rate is 54% of the national average rate. The use of incarceration for the jail/detention population is only 33% of the national rate.
- The combined jail/prison incarceration for Vermont is 47% of the national average. Nationally, incarceration is related to imprisonment about 67% (i.e. 33% of use is for jail/detention) while in Vermont the incarceration resource is used 77% for the purpose of imprisonment and only 23% for jail/detention.
- Vermont ranks 34th among the states in overall use of probation & parole; this is 72% of the national average. This ranking does not include Vermont's other community supervision statuses (intermediate sanctions and reentry) which covers about 18% of Vermont's field supervised offenders; Vermont would rank about 22nd if these community supervision statuses were added.
- Vermont ranks 29th among the states in the per capita cost of Corrections. Its cost per resident is 80% of the national average.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

## National Perspective

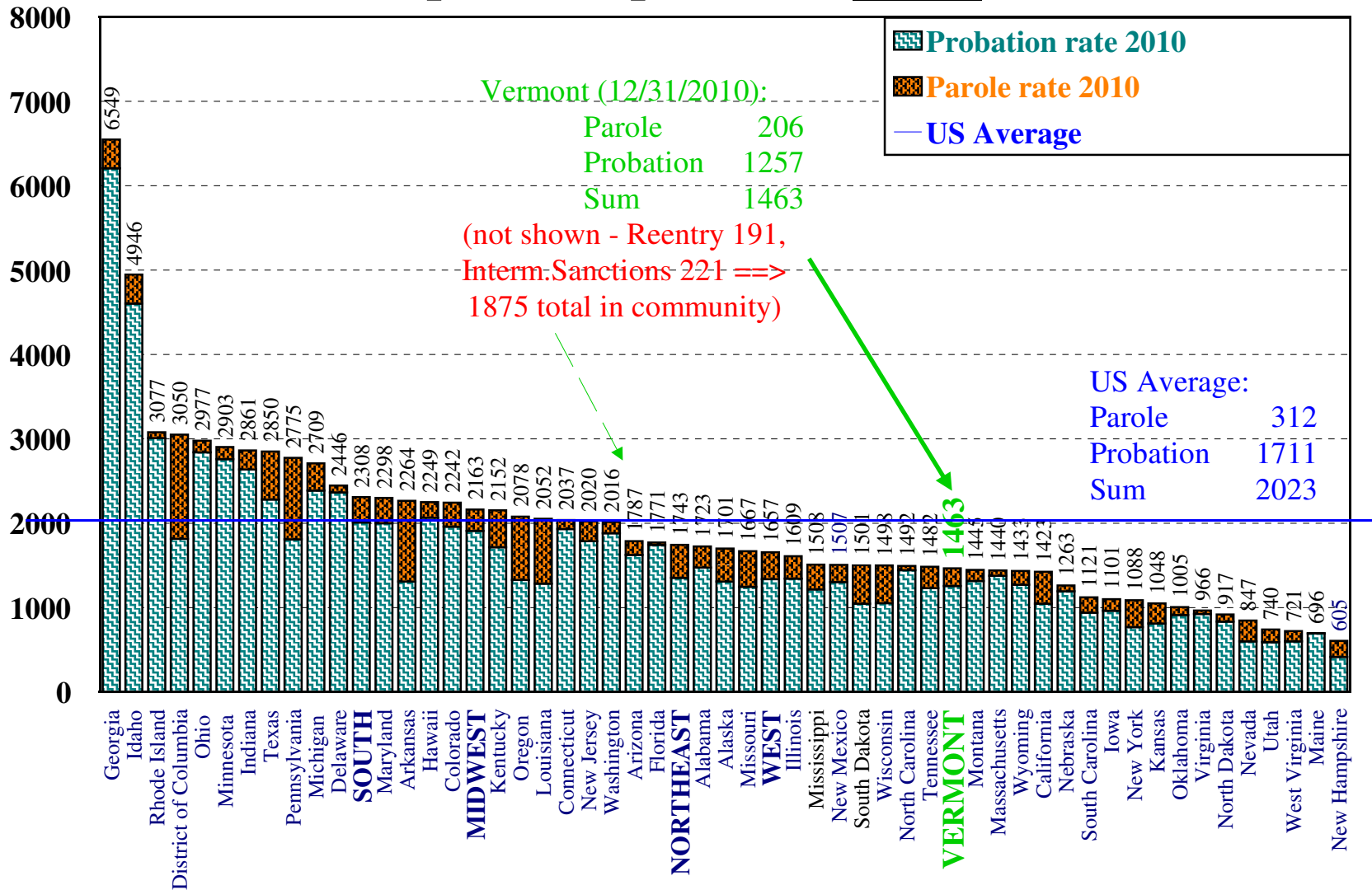
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Measure	10 years ago	Last Year	This Year	% Past Decade	% Past Year
<b>VT Imprison Rate</b>	221	268	259	17.2%	-3.4%
<b>VT Jail Rate</b>	69	75	74	7.2%	-1.3%
<b>US Imprison Rate</b>	472	497	488	3.4%	-1.8%
<b>US Jail Rate</b>	222	242	236	6.3%	-2.5%
<b>VT Parole Rate</b>	196	219	206	5.1%	-5.9%
<b>VT Probation Rate</b>	2,017	1,376	1,257	-37.7%	-8.6%
<b>US Parole Rate</b>	347	351	312	-10.1%	-11.1%
<b>US Probation Rate</b>	1,836	1,790	1,711	-6.8%	-4.4%

Incarceration based on CY2001, CY2010, and CY2011; Field rates based on CY2000, CY2009, and CY2010. These Vermont field rates do not include Reentry and Intermediate Sanctions sanctions.

# Probation & Parole Rate, 2010

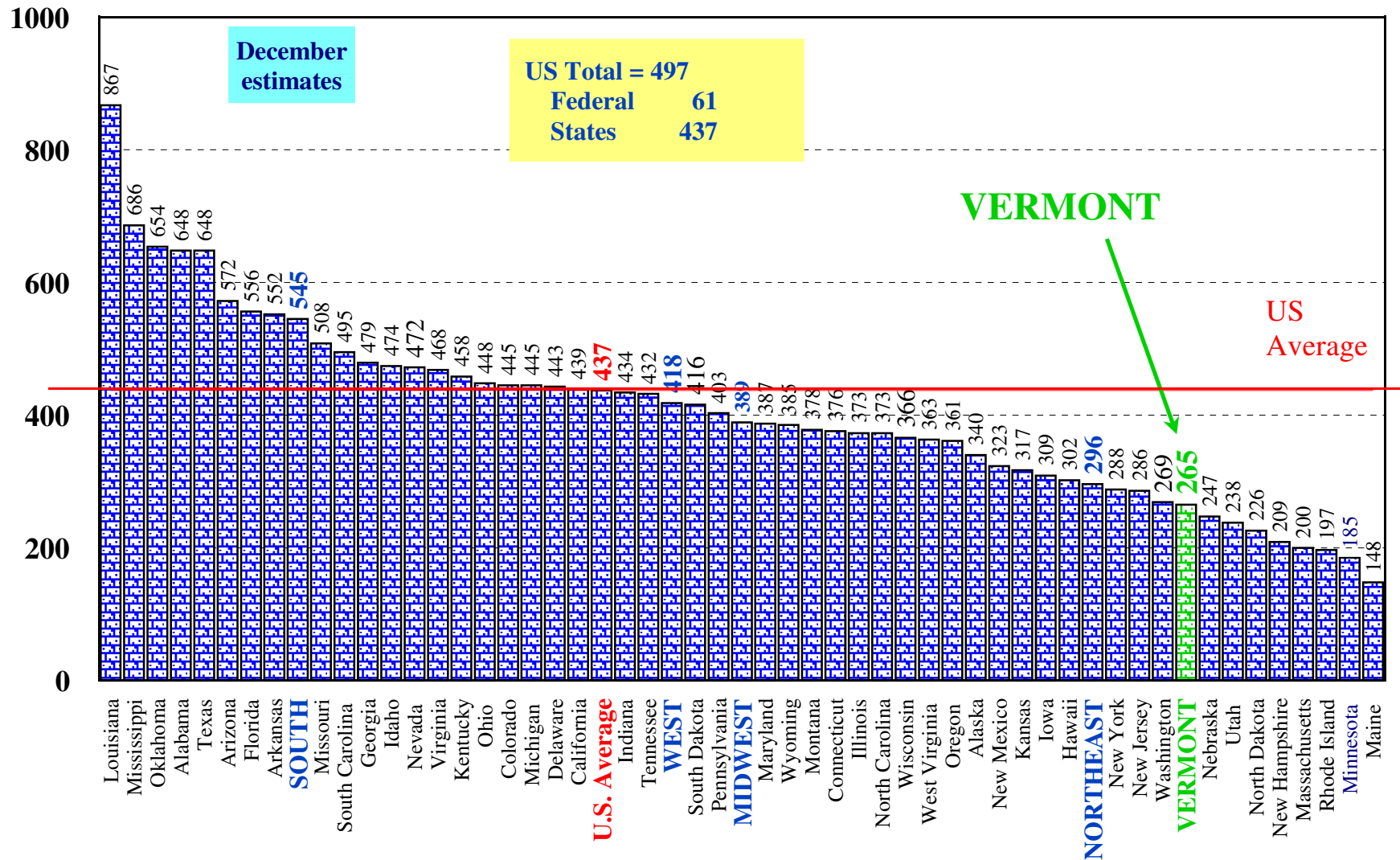
## Persons Supervised per 100K Adult Residents



Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010](#) (most recently published). The adult population instead of the full resident population is used as the basis of the calculation; in Vermont (2010), about 80% of the residents were adults.

# Imprisonment Rate, 2010

Sentenced Prisoners Serving More than One Year (per 100K Residents)



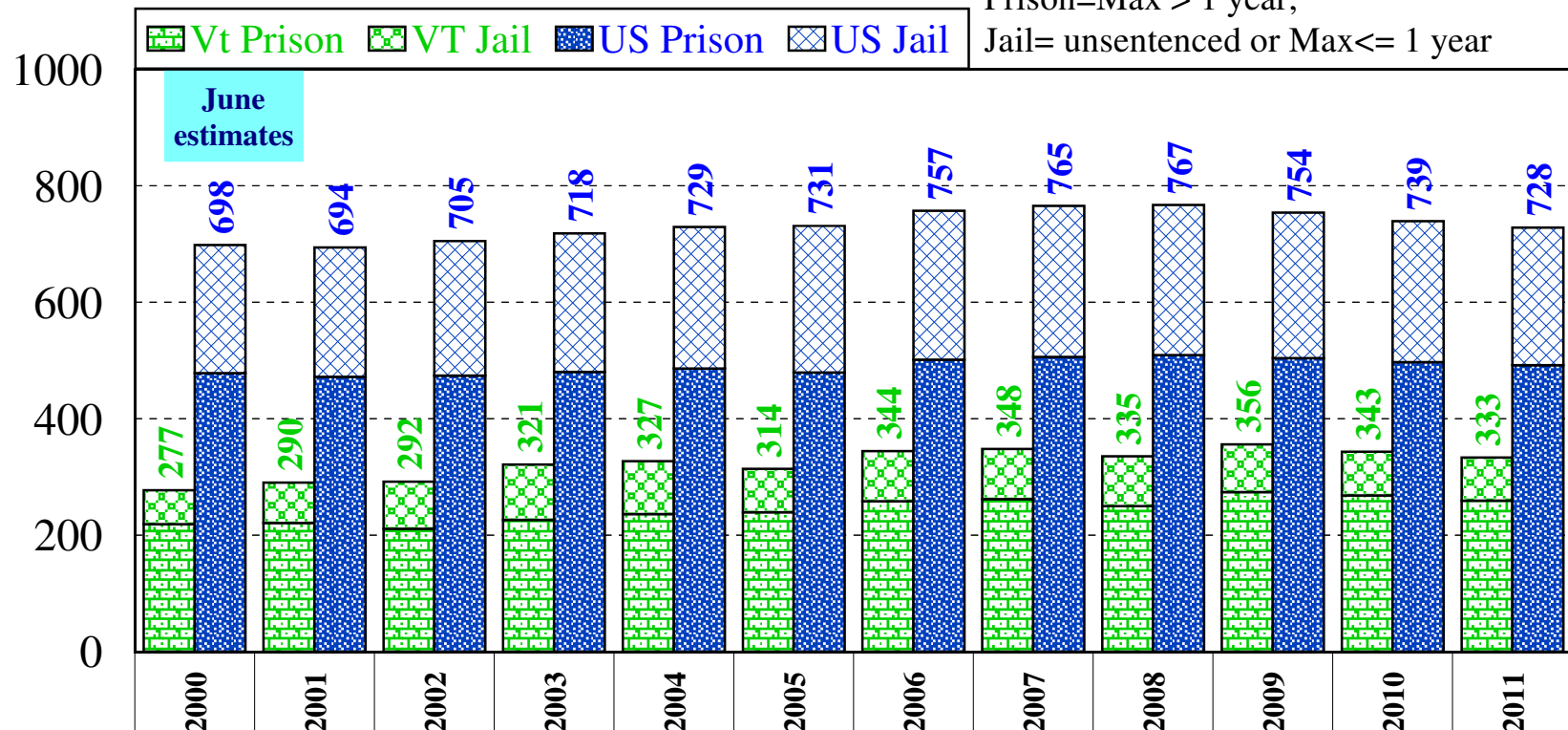
Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2010. Sentenced prisoners are those serving a maximum sentence of more than one year and housed in incarcerative facilities either within or outside each State.



# Combined Prison/Jail Incarceration Rate

## Inmates in Jurisdiction per 100K Residents

Prison=Max > 1 year;  
Jail= unsentenced or Max <= 1 year



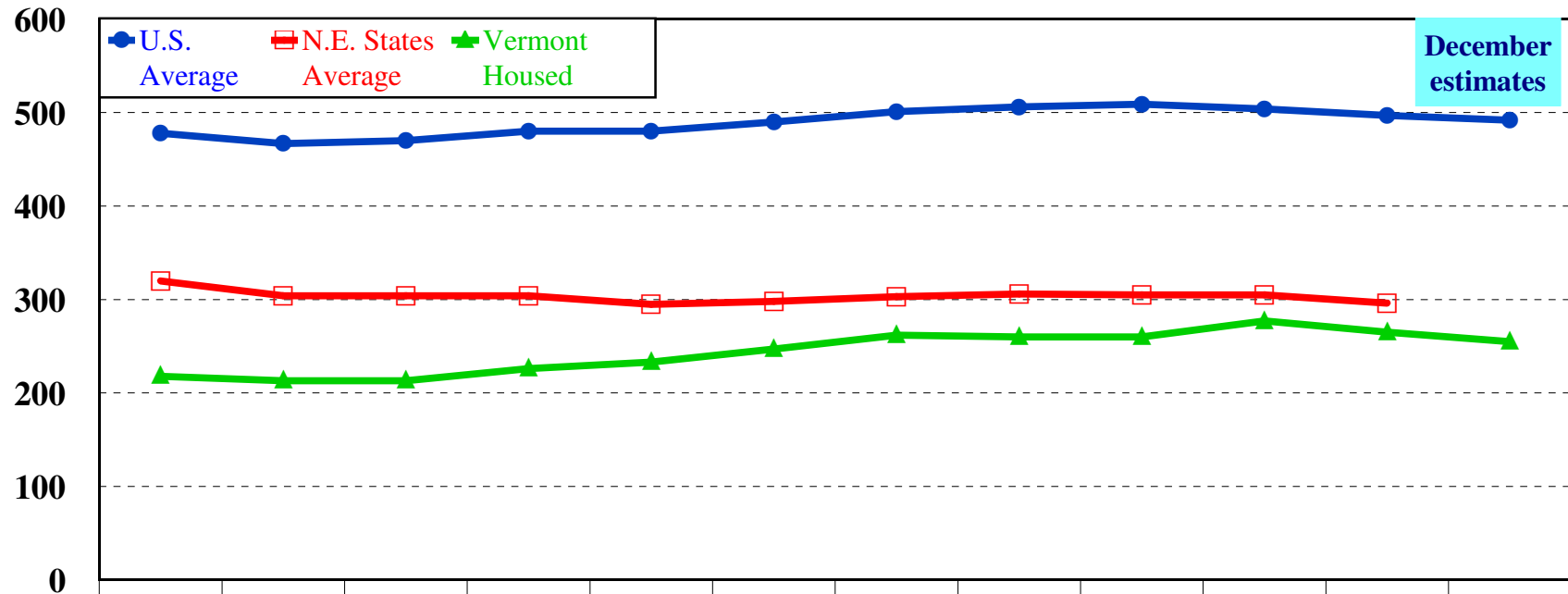
US Prison %	68	68	67	67	67	66	66	66	66	67	67	68
VT Prison %	79	76	72	70	72	76	75	75	75	77	78	78
US Jail	220	222	231	238	243	252	256	259	258	250	242	236
US Prison	478	472	474	480	486	479	501	506	509	504	497	492 estimate
VT Jail	58	69	81	95	91	75	86	86	85	82	75	74
Vt Prison	219	221	211	226	236	239	258	262	250	274	268	259

Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1995-2009](#) and [Jails Inmates at Midyear 2010-2011](#). The 2010 US Imprisonment rate is from [Prisoners in 2010](#) (December). 2011 US Prison rate is estimated from USDOJ previewed rate of decline (-0.8%) for CY2011. Vermont values for 2010 & 2011 are calculated for June 30th as per the former USDOJ/NPS survey.

# Relative Imprisonment Rate Per 100,000 Residents

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## Prisoners sentenced to more than one year



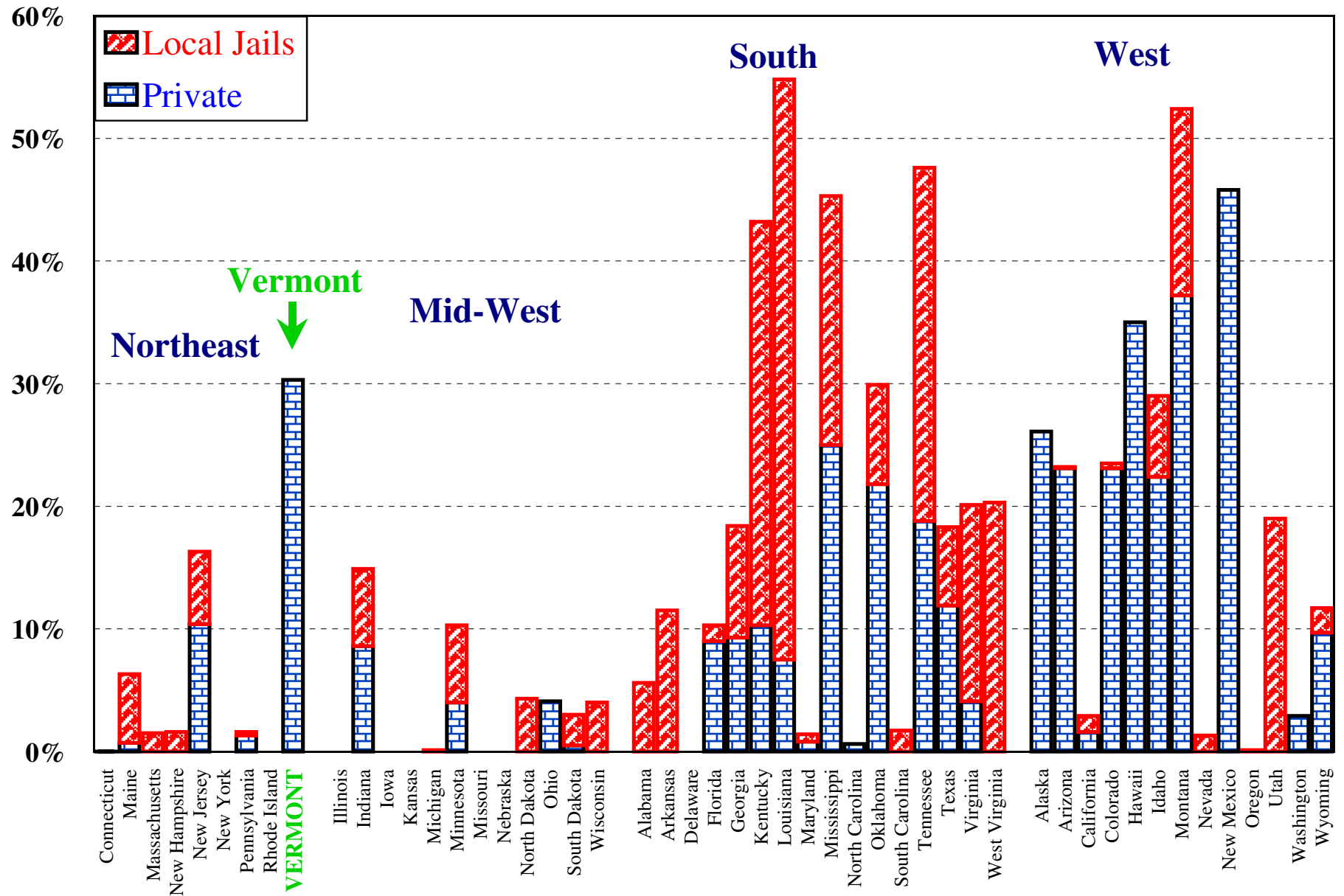
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S. Average	478	467	470	480	480	490	501	506	509	504	497	492 estimate
N.E. States Average	320	304	304	304	295	298	303	306	305	305	296	n/a
Vermont Housed	218	213	213	226	233	247	262	260	260	277	265	255

Calendar Year (Decembers)

Sources: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, annual reports: [Prisoners in 2000-2010](#). Calculation includes only inmates sentenced to maximum of more than 1 year (thus does not include "jail population" or detainees) and is based on the full census population counts (not just adult population used elsewhere). 2011 US Prison rate is estimated as a -0.8% decline from 2010 (preview of 2011 publication). The [Prisoners in 2011](#) has not yet been published, so the 2011 New England aggregate rate is not available.

# 2009 Prison Population Housed in Non-State Facilities

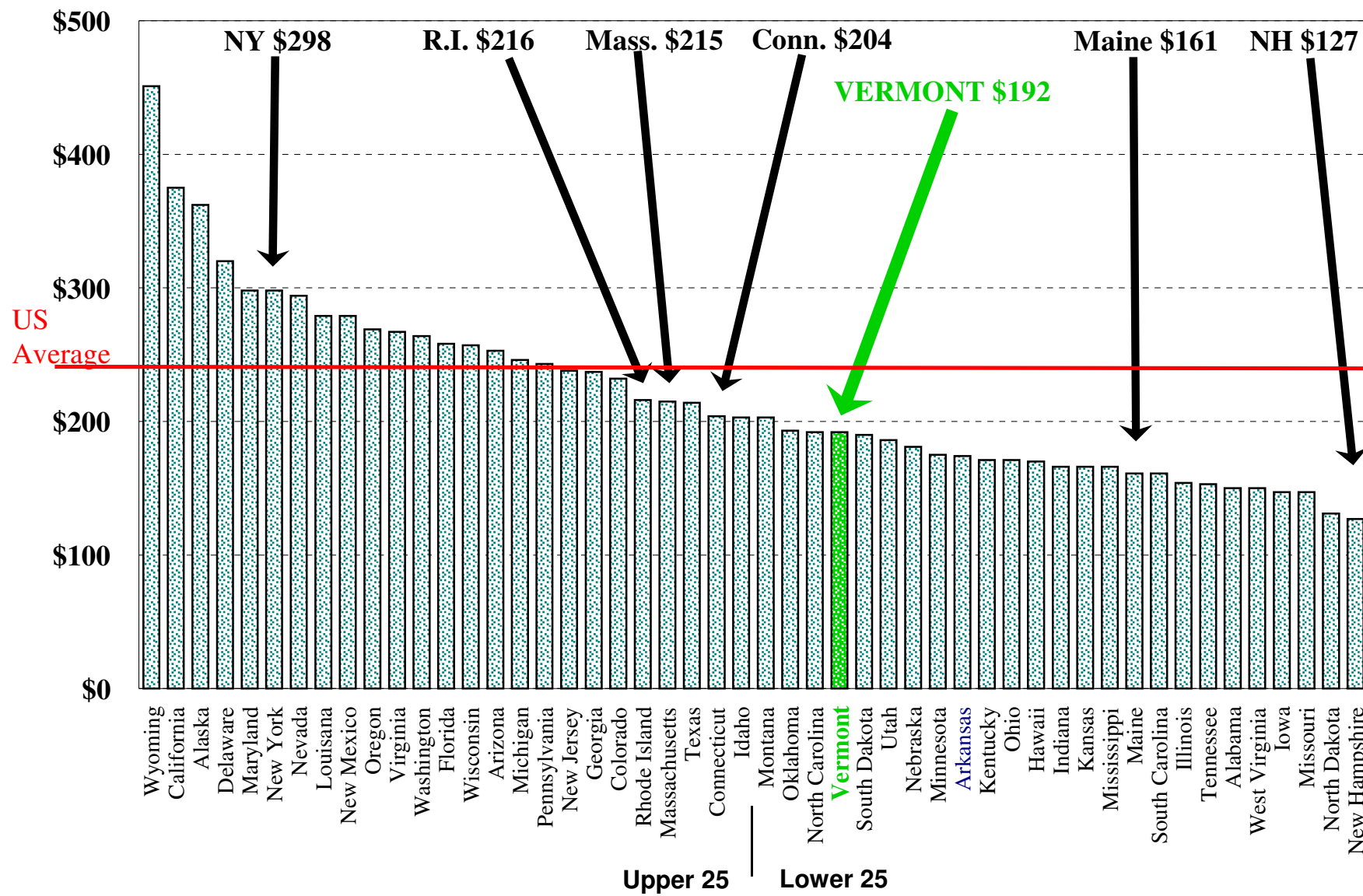
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Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009-Statistical Tables](#)

# Total Annual Tax Burden for Corrections, 2008

## Total Corrections Costs, State and Local, per citizen



Source: [Crime State Rankings 2011](#), CQ Press, p.160, for 2008 data. National per capita was \$240 (2008).  
For FY2012, Vermont Corrections actual cost were about \$221 per citizen.

# Corrections in Vermont Criminal Justice System

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
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Corrections partners with Police, Courts, and the Parole Board in Vermont's response to the needs for criminal justice. The Corrections Department is involved both early in the processes with detainees lodged on suspicion of crimes and after the Court (and Parole Board) rulings with offenders sentenced to serve time and meet other supervised conditions.

Although crime and conviction rates may measure the starts (and restarts) of offenders into the justice process, the sentences and other conditions imposed on offenders largely define the DOC involvement and commitment to the offender and Vermont communities, often for many years to follow the initial crime. Thus, there is both (1) a lag between increases and declines in Police and Court activity and similar changes at DOC and (2) an accrual of completed Police and Court cases into many years of DOC caseloads.

In general, the commissions of serious (FBI Part I) crime have declined in Vermont and nationwide. There is an increase in the relatively small number of violent crimes in Vermont during the past decade, but Vermont still remains at about one-third of the national rate of violent crimes. In property crime, Vermont is about 80% of the national rate.

The decline in crime appears to carry into a decline in Court cases also. The conviction rates have remained about 70% for the past decade, but there are fewer cases passing through the District Courts. There are sentences of time to serve on about half of the charges convicted.

But, the use of DOC facilities to hold persons in detention pending adjudication have increased.

The demand for capacity to serve time can be separated into two phases: the minimum and maximum sentence lengths. Although some minimum terms can be served in the community with intermediate sanctions and reintegration furlough, the sum of all the minimum imposed sentence forms a rough indicator of the least requirement on DOC to develop capacity if all inmates only serve until their minimums. The difference between the sum of the minimum bed-years imposed and the maximum bed-years defines a potential required if released offenders cannot succeed in the community and are returned to serve more time towards their maximum sentence lengths.

There are several factors that reduce the sum of Court sentences on all convicted charges to a lesser "encumbrance" for DOC prison/jail bedspace. Many offenders have simultaneously convicted charges, each conviction with its own stated sentence. But often simultaneously active sentences are served concurrently, rather than consecutively. Additionally, alternative programs (such as intermediate sanctions) allow offenders who behave properly to serve in the community while in treatment and work crew service.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

## Justice System Perspective

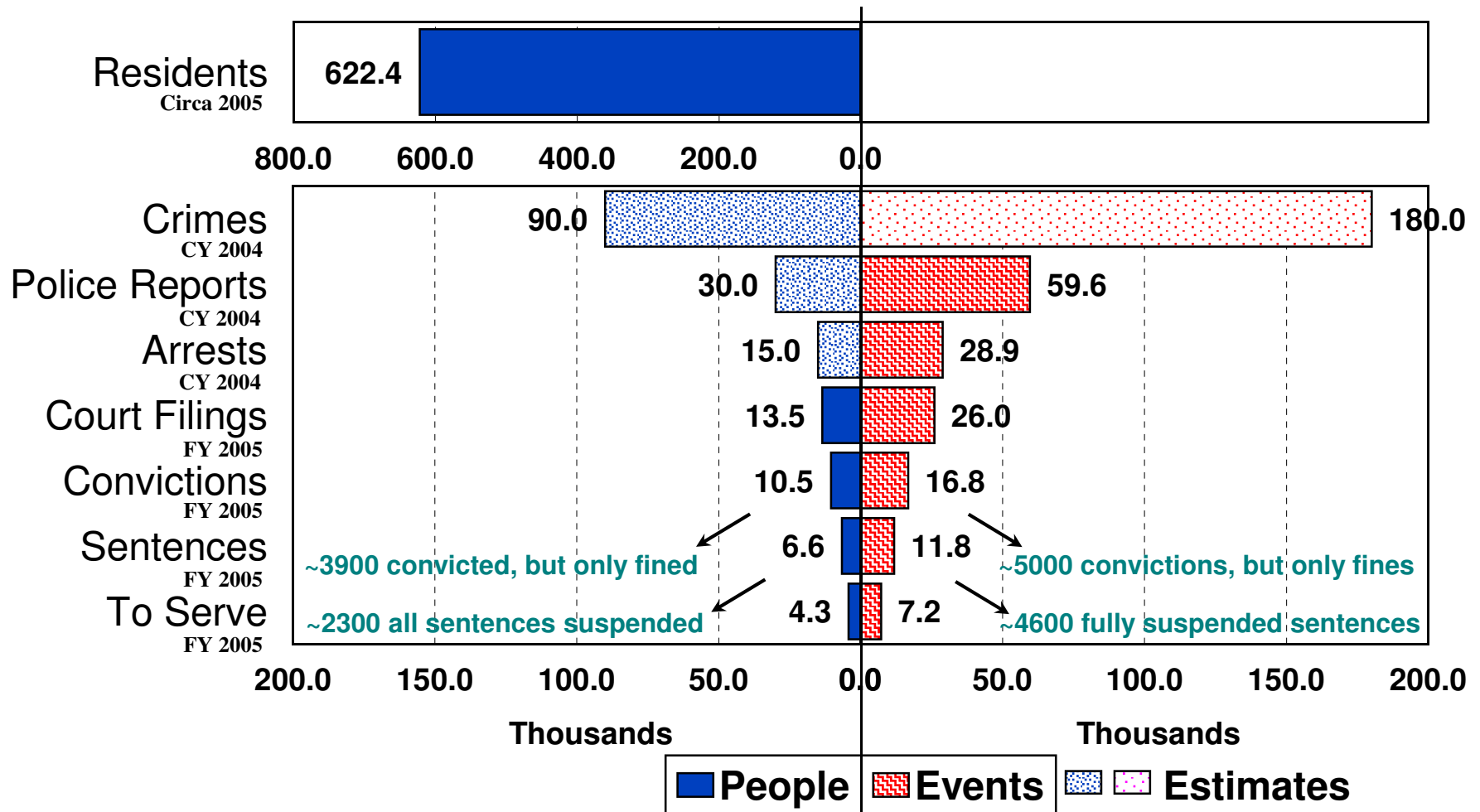
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

	Measure	10 Years ago	Last Year	This Year	% Past Decade	% Past Year
Police (FBI - UCR)	VT Violent Crime Rate	113.5	134.6	130.2	14.7%	-3.3%
	VT Property Crime Rate	2,873.4	2,414.1	2,283.3	-20.5%	-5.4%
	US Violent Crime Rate	506.5	431.9	403.6	-20.3%	-6.6%
	US Property Crime Rate	3,618.3	3,041.3	2,841.9	-21.5%	-6.6%
DOC	Detainee (Avg Daily)	244	336	372	52.5%	10.7%
Court	Court Cases Disposed	19,297	16,095	16,743	-13.2%	4.0%
	Court Cases Convicted	13,888	11,405	11,699	-15.8%	2.6%
VCJR/ Courts	Court Charges Sentenced	6,113	6,215	6,119	0.1%	-1.5%

Police data based on CY2000, CY2009, CY2010; DOC & Court - FY2002, FY2011, FY2012, VCJR/Courts - CY2001, CY2010, CY2011.

# The Vermont Crime Funnel

## (A Typical Recent Year)

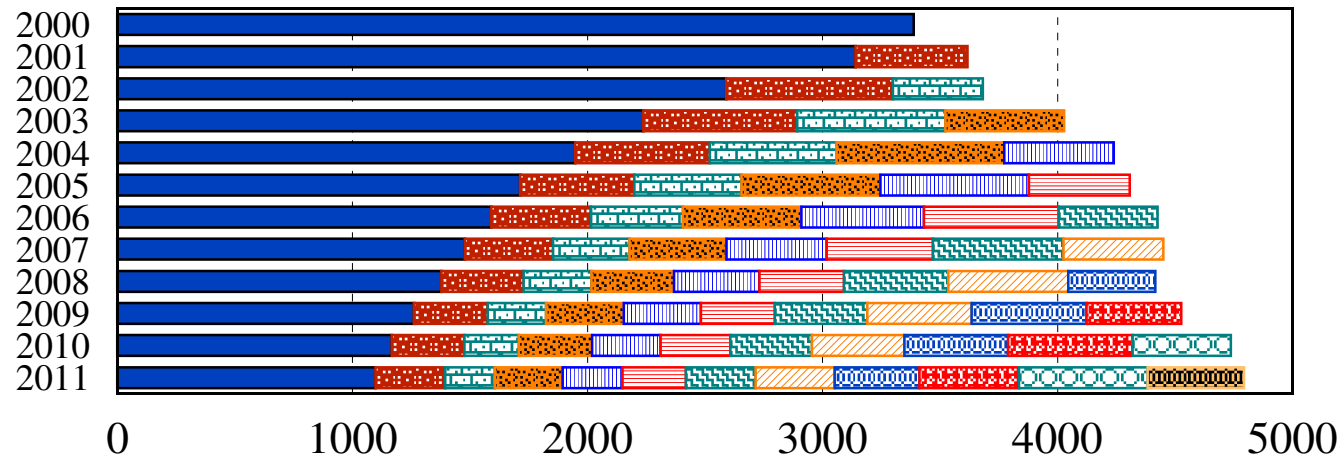


Sources: Vermont Department of Health (census), Vermont Crime Information Center (reports, arrests), and Vermont Judiciary (filing and disposition data partially matched to Vermont Department of Corrections identity data).

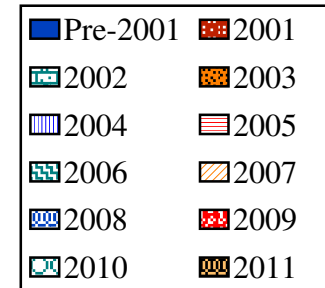
# Crime Funnel Continued

## Persistence of Persons Serving Sentences with DOC

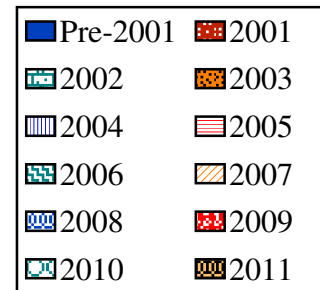
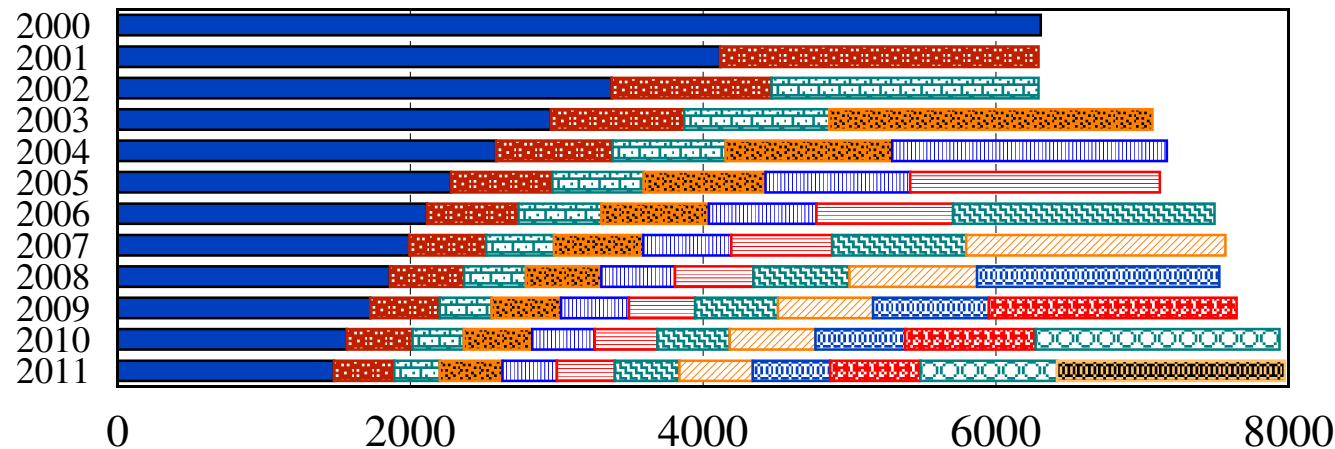
### Average Daily Population Serving (Incarcerated, Reentry, I.S., or Parole)



### Persons Serving Time Since:



### Unique Persons Serving (Incarcerated, Reentry, I.S., or Parole)

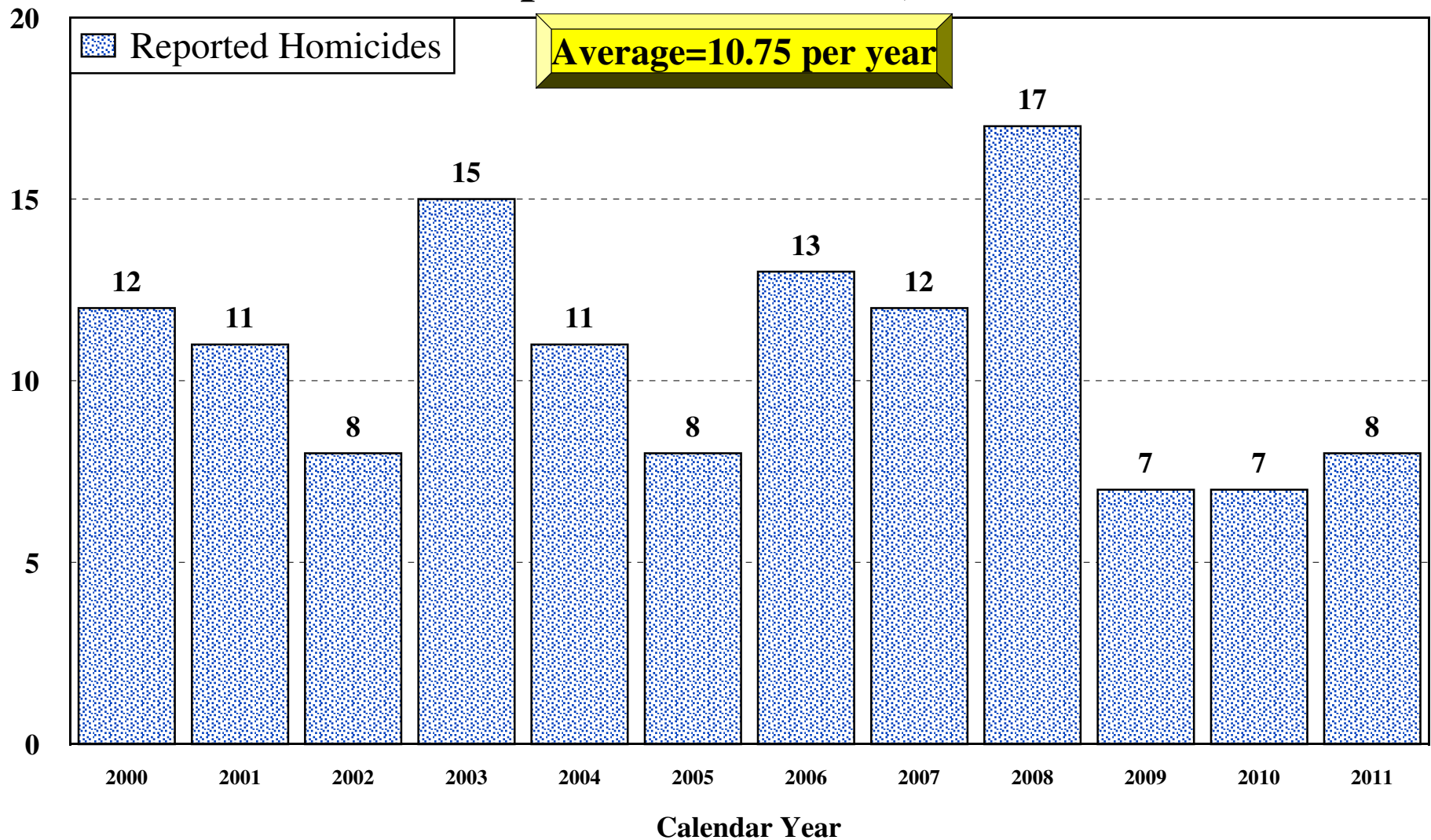


Source: Daily Snapshot data for most restrictive status. Persons with suspended sentences (Probation) and Detention only are excluded from this analysis. Part of CY2003 “jump” is due to an accounting change to carry PAF workcrew persons on headcount between workcrew days.



# Homicide Victims In Vermont

## Annual Reported Homicides, 2000-2011

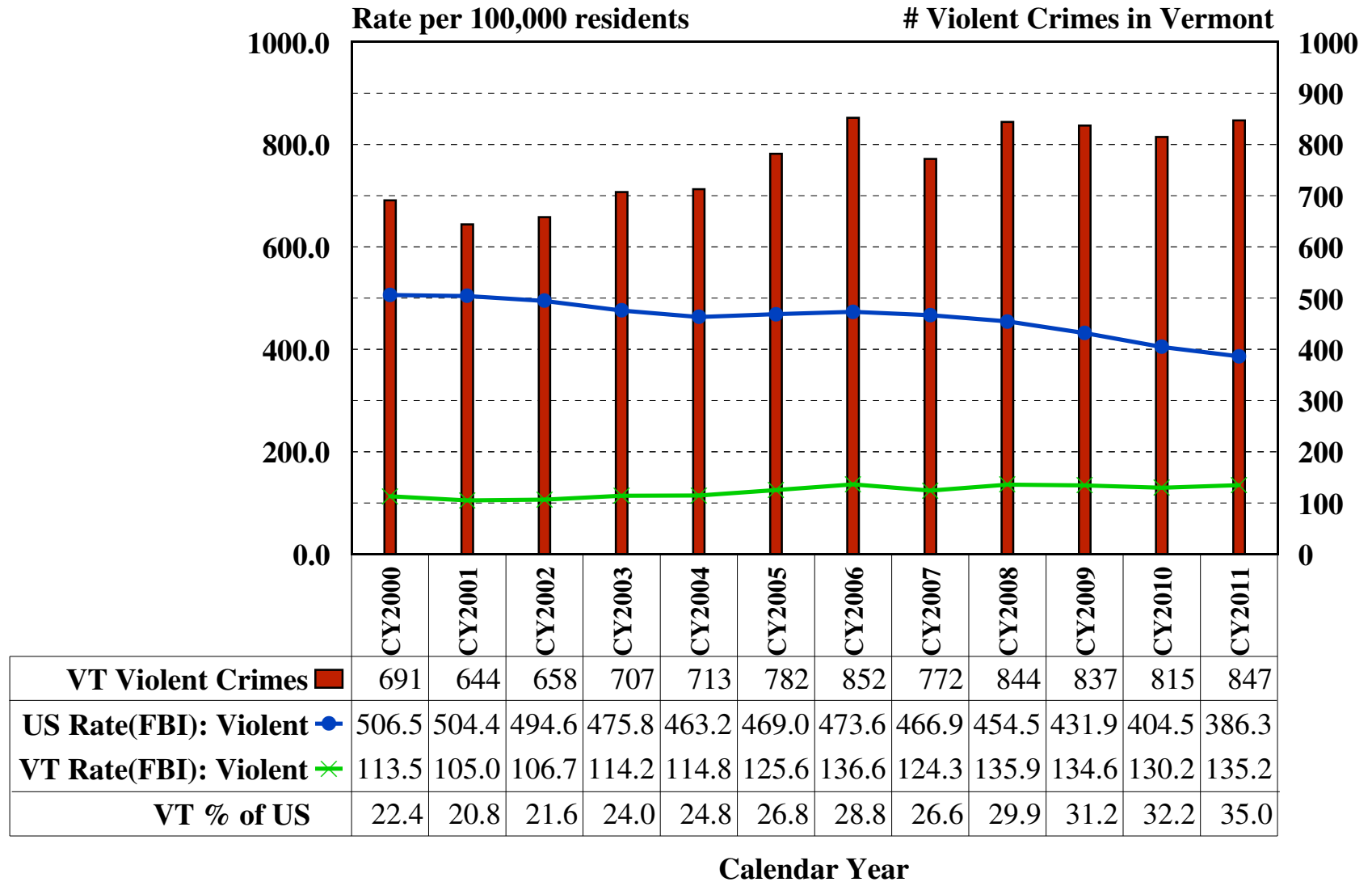


Sources: Vermont Dept of Public Safety web page ([http://vcic.vermont.gov/crime\\_statistics](http://vcic.vermont.gov/crime_statistics)). The 2011 value comes from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report for 2011.

# Part I Violent Crimes & Crime Rates

## Vermont vs. United States Average

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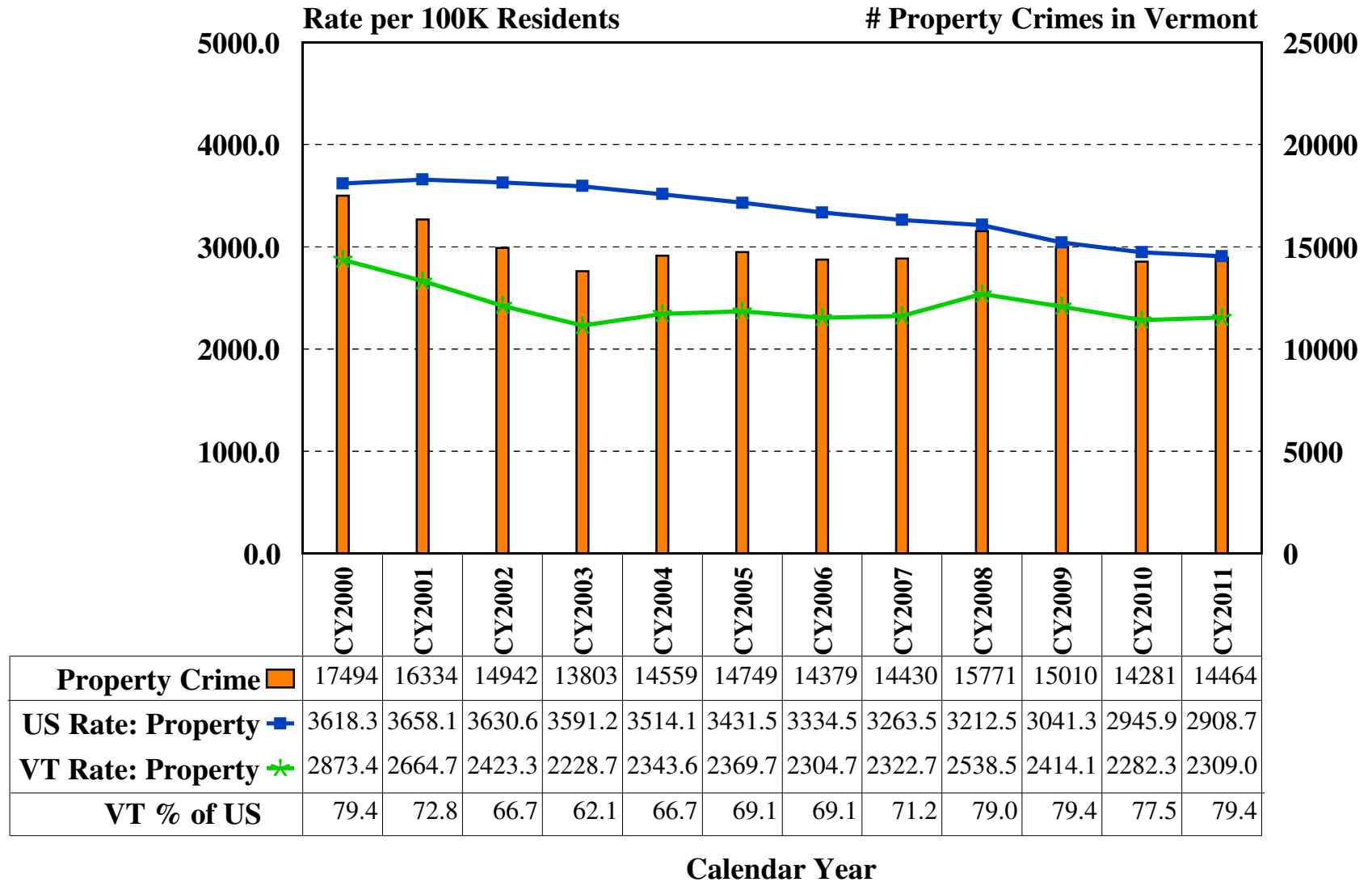
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports.

“Part I Violent crime” counts murder, robbery, forcible sexual assault and aggravated assault.

# Part I Property Crimes & Crime Rates

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Corrections  
11/16/12

## Vermont vs. United States Average



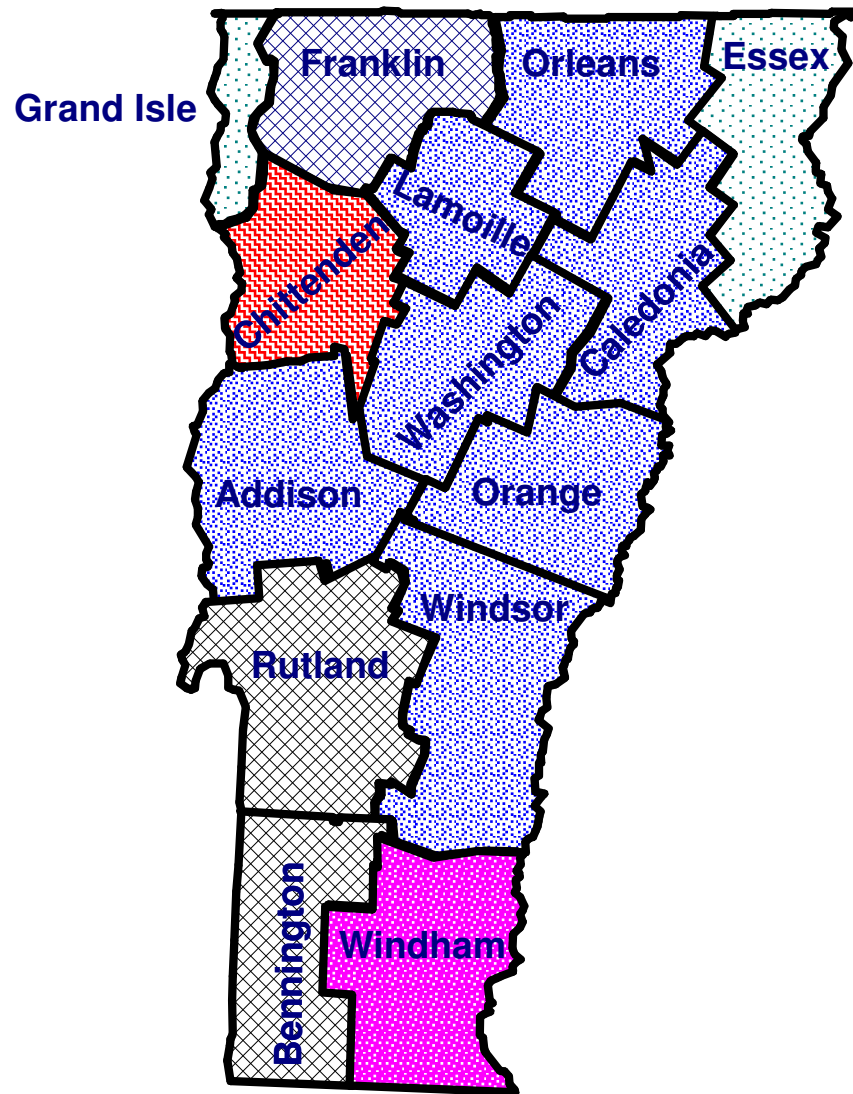
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports.

“Part I Property crime” counts burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

# Incident-based Crime Reporting (VCON)

## Group A Crimes per 1000 residents, By County, CY2010

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



County	Rate/1000 Residents
Chittenden County	58.00
Windham County	51.89
Rutland County	42.23
Bennington County	41.34
Franklin County	40.43
Washington County	38.88
Caledonia County	36.99
Addison County	35.58
Orleans County	34.72
Lamoille County	33.76
Windsor County	30.82
Orange County	30.10
Grand Isle County	21.84
Essex County	12.63
Statewide	43.50

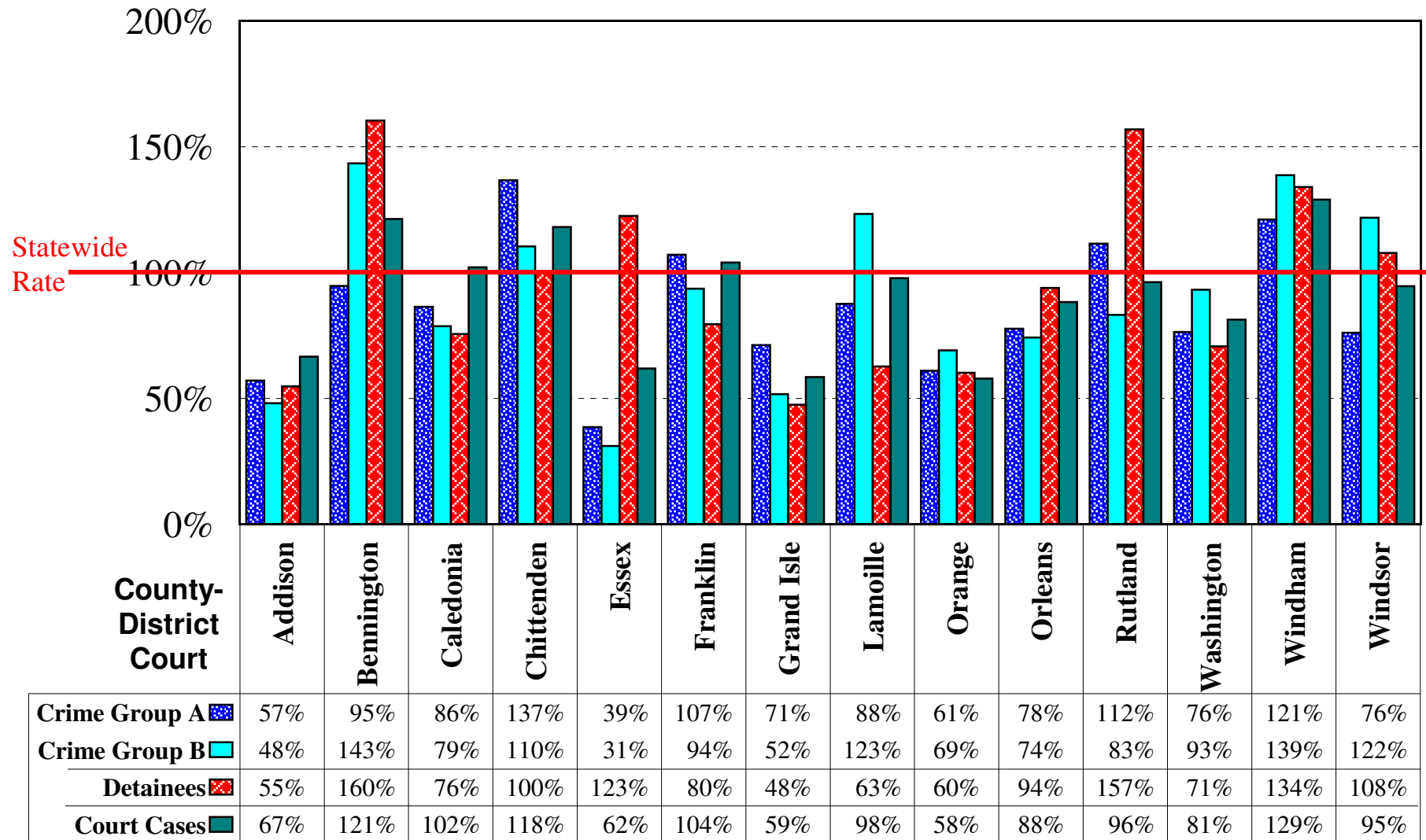
	> 125% average
	> 110% to 125% average
	90% to 110% average
	< 90% to 60% average
	< 60% average

Source: Vermont Department of Public Safety web site (Vermont Crime ONline). For a list of Group A crimes and earlier years' data, visit [http://vcic.vermont.gov/crime\\_statistics](http://vcic.vermont.gov/crime_statistics). The data for CY2011 was not ready at press time but will be added to the website version of this book when it becomes available.

# Indexed Police, Detention, & Court Rates

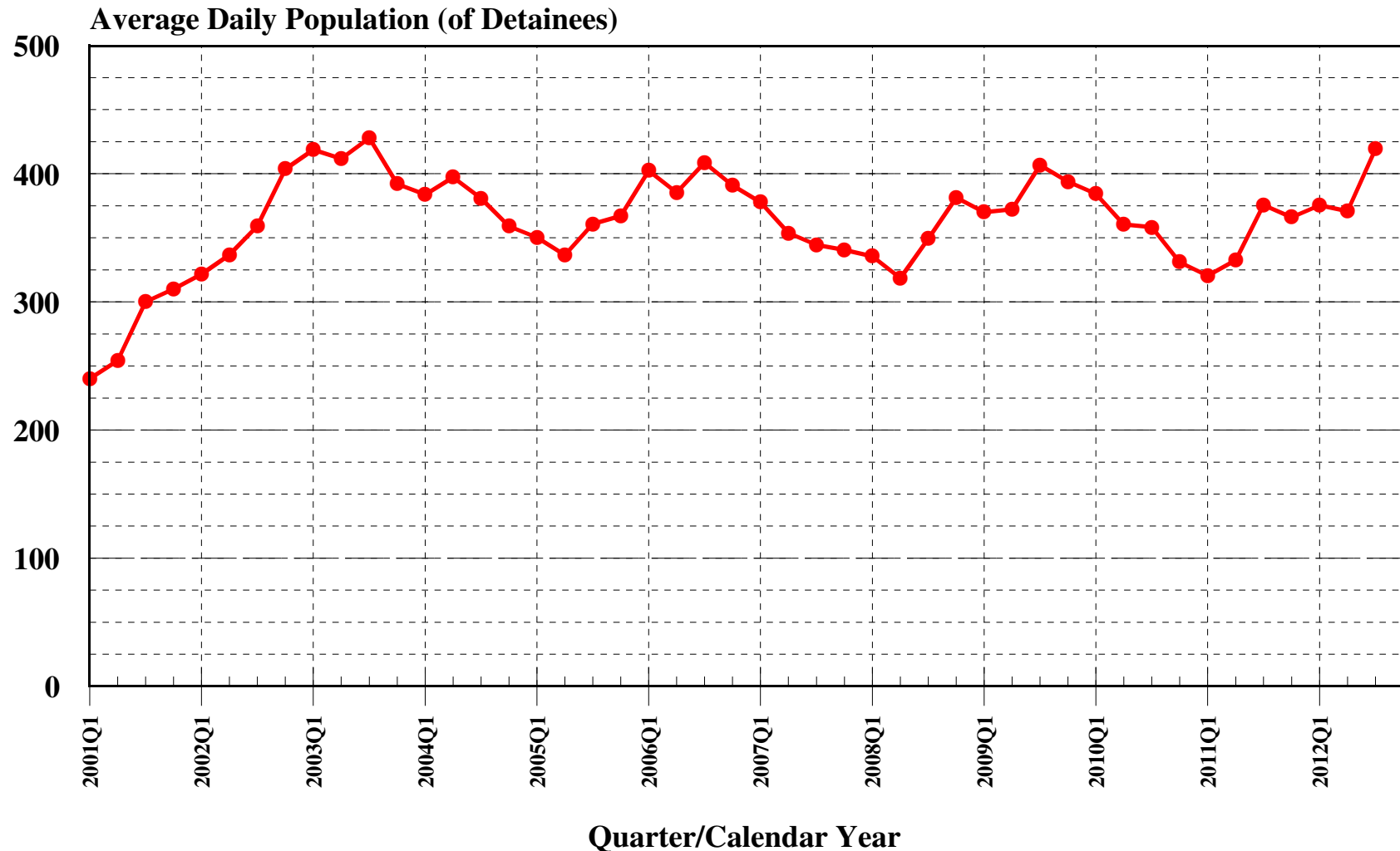
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## County Rates as percent of State Rate



Source: Vermont State Police Crime Reports (CY2009, Group A reports, Group B arrests) and Vermont Judiciary District Courts dispositions (FY2010), and VTDOC Snapshot (FY2010 Average Daily Population).

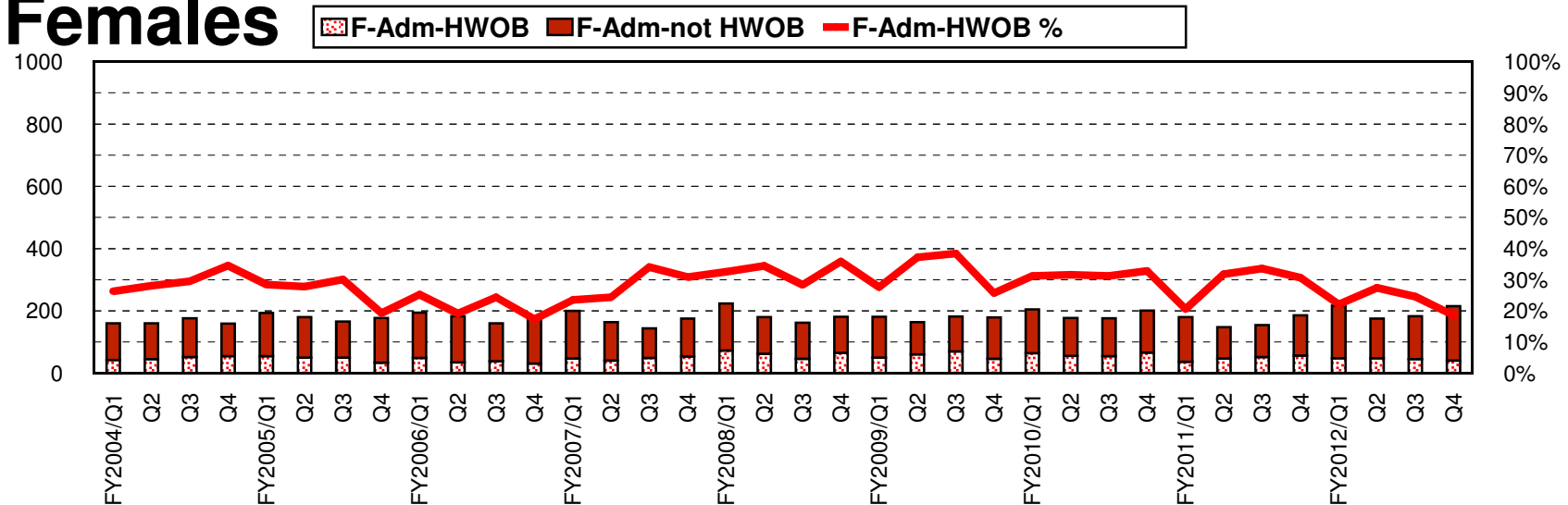
# Detention - Average Daily Population



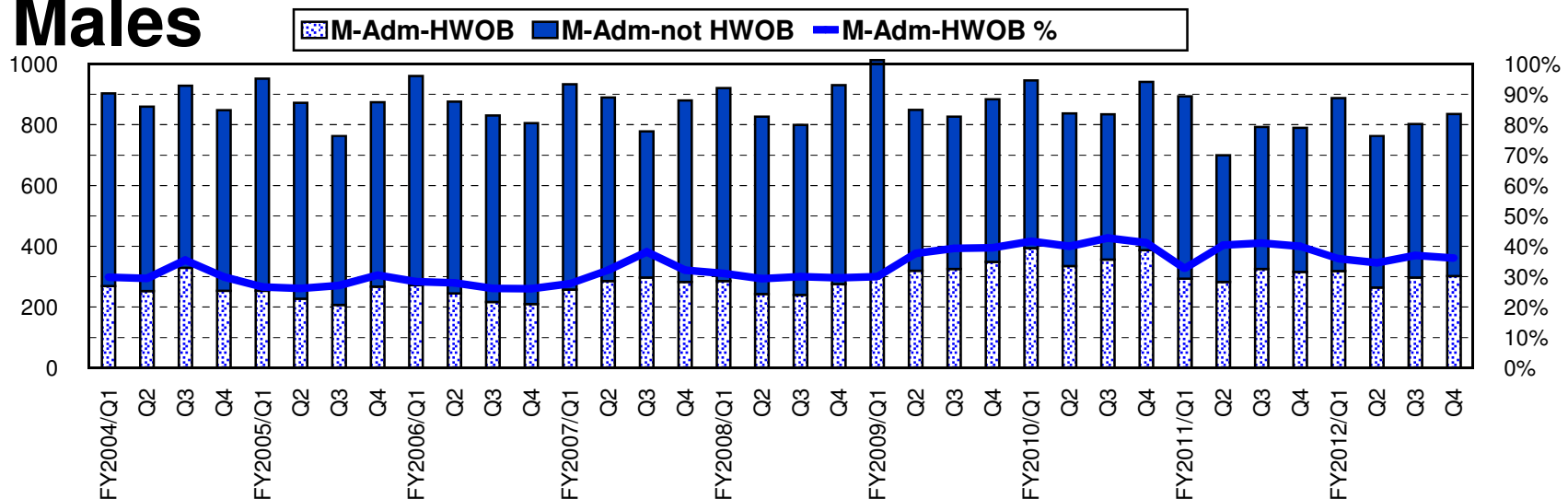
Source: VTDOC Population Statistics (Popstat) database. These are persons without sentences held only for detention pending Court procedures (bail, preadjudication). This would include probationers held pending violation proceedings. Persons with simultaneously active sentences would receive credit for time served while held for further Court procedures and are not counted here.

# Detention - Held without Bail (HWOB) Admissions Starting in Quarter

## Females



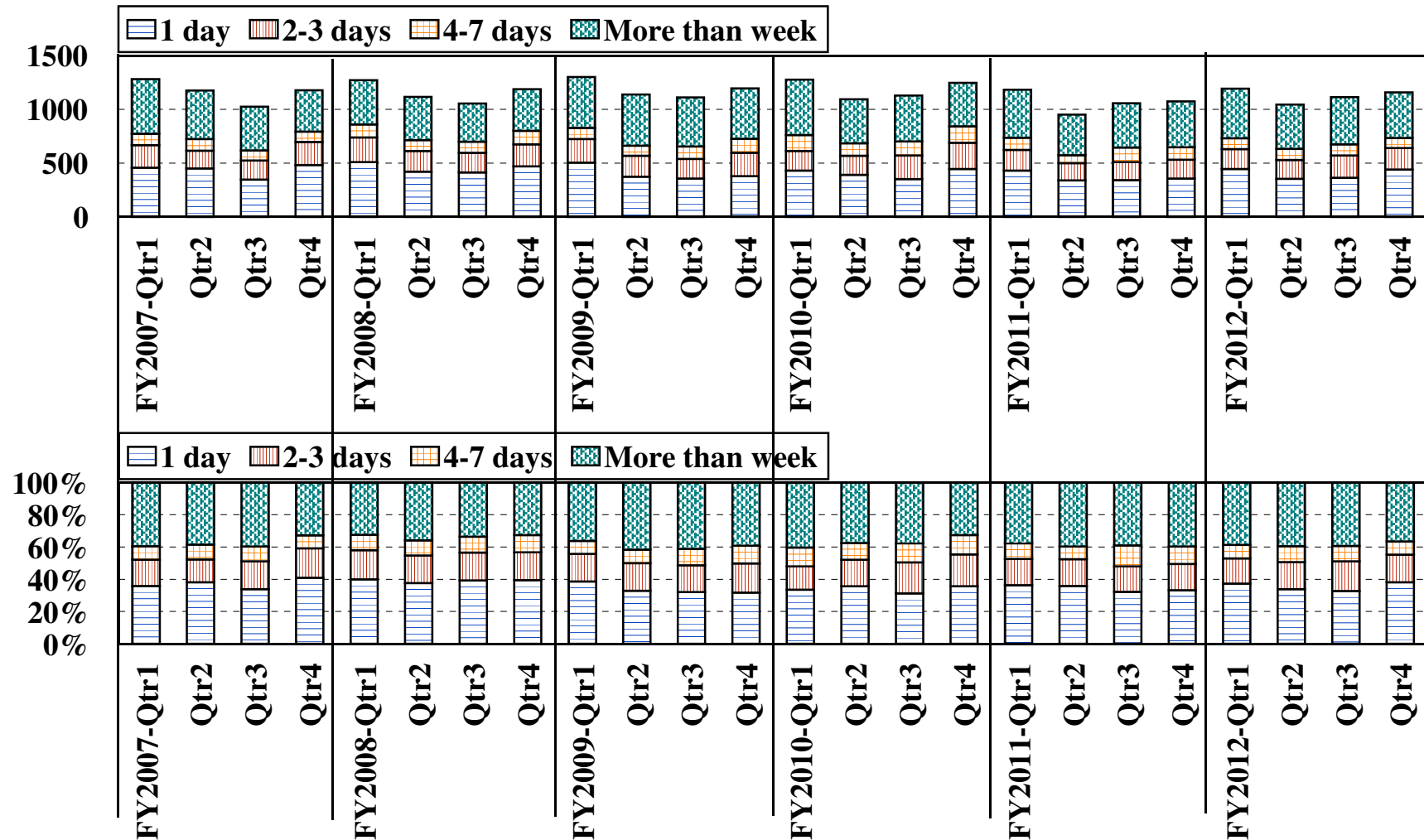
## Males



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. An “admission” was counted as “HWOB” if the person had at least one active charge with a notation of held without bail on some day(s) during the contiguous stay following the admission.

# Length of Stays in Detention

## For Completed Episodes by Admission Quarter

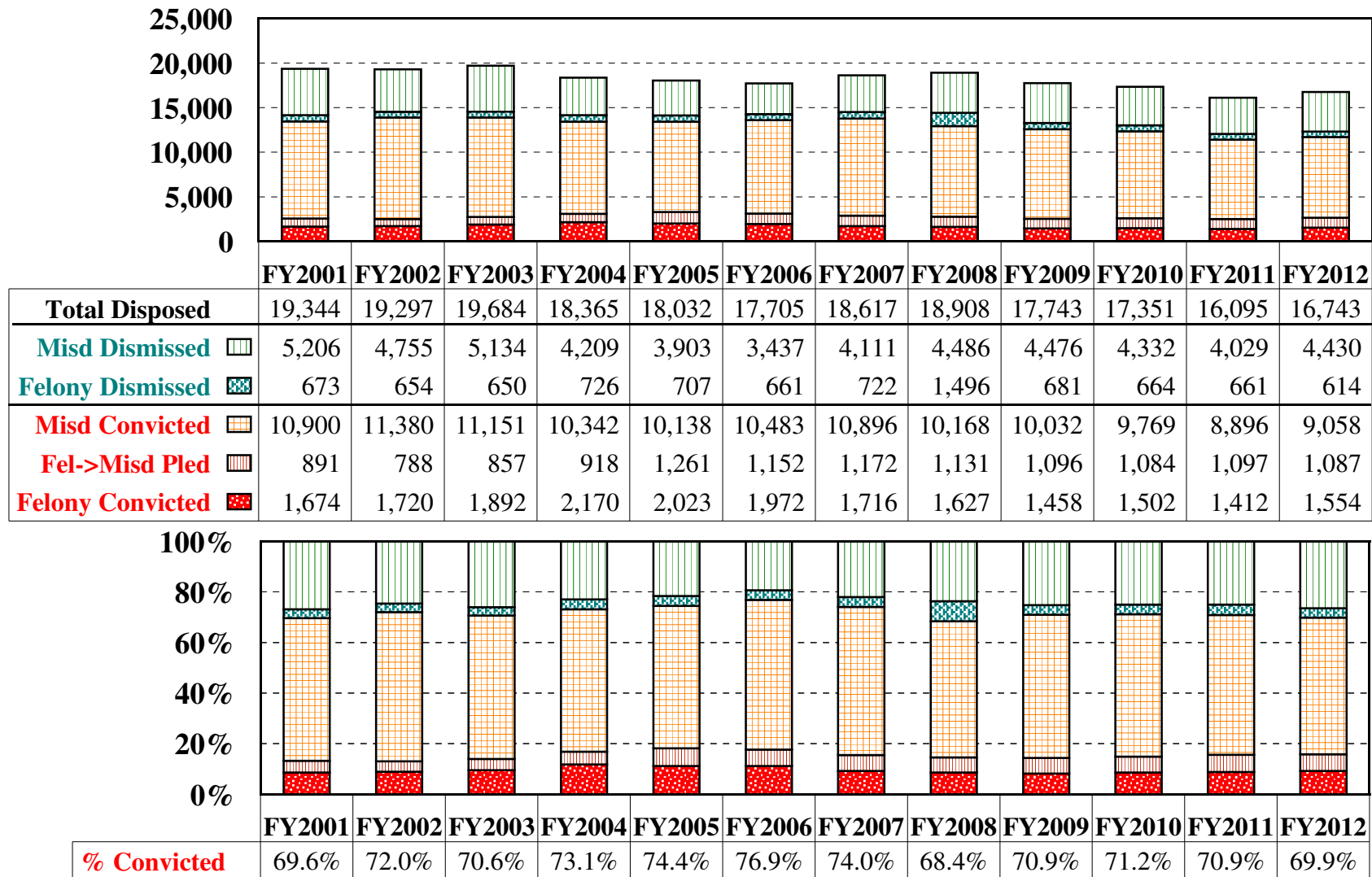


Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. An “admission” was tracked until the person was released or held to serve time (sentenced) in order to calculate the length of the full detention episode. The persons who had not completed their episodes as of July 19, 2012 were counted as “more than a week” in this analysis.



# Criminal Court Cases Disposed

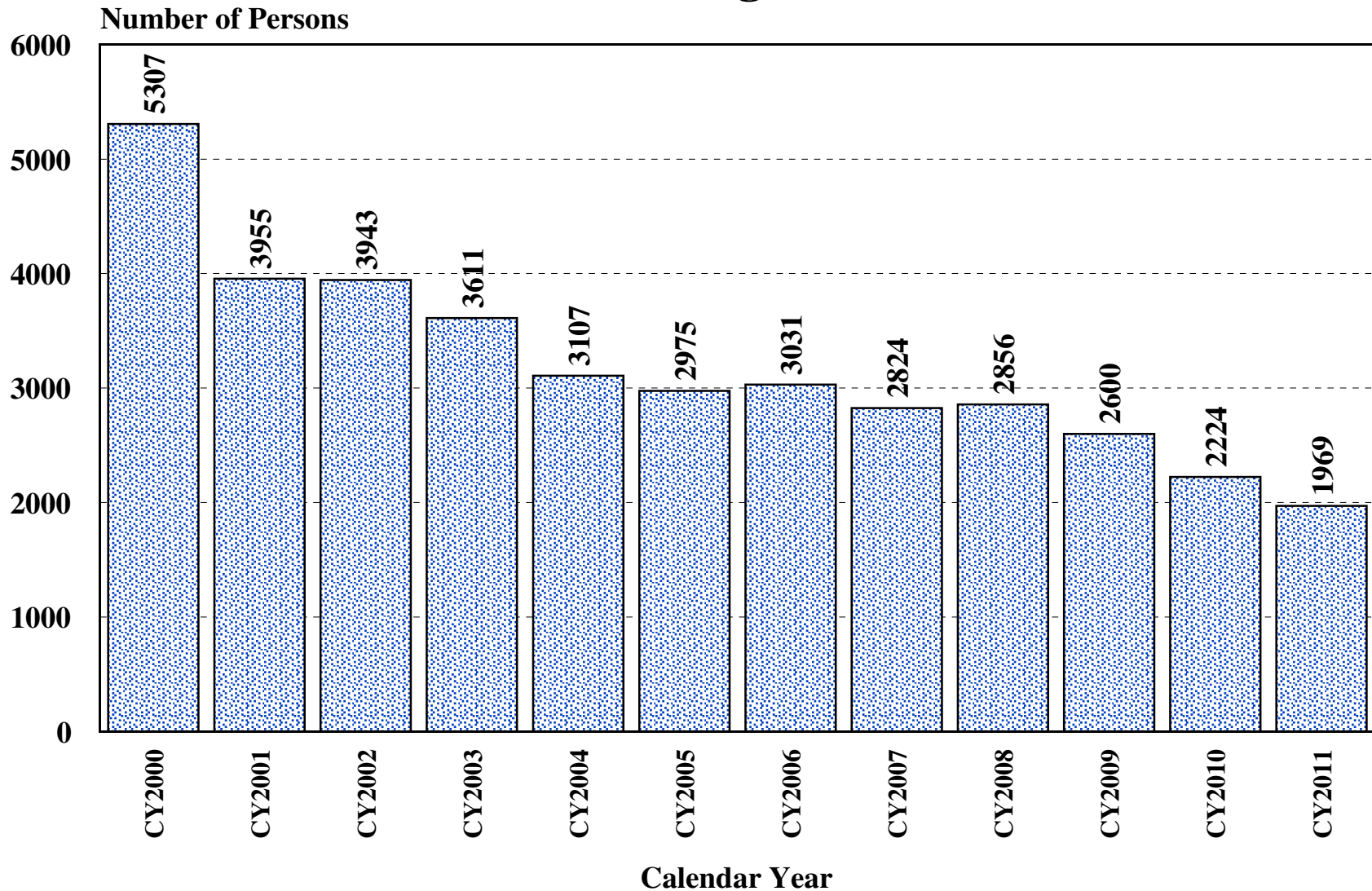
## Convictions/Pled versus Acquittals/Dismissals



Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Vermont Court Administrator: [www.vermontjudiciary.org](http://www.vermontjudiciary.org). Judiciary reports count "court cases" which may involve multiple charges and dockets filed, heard, and disposed together.

# Criminal Cases Disposed

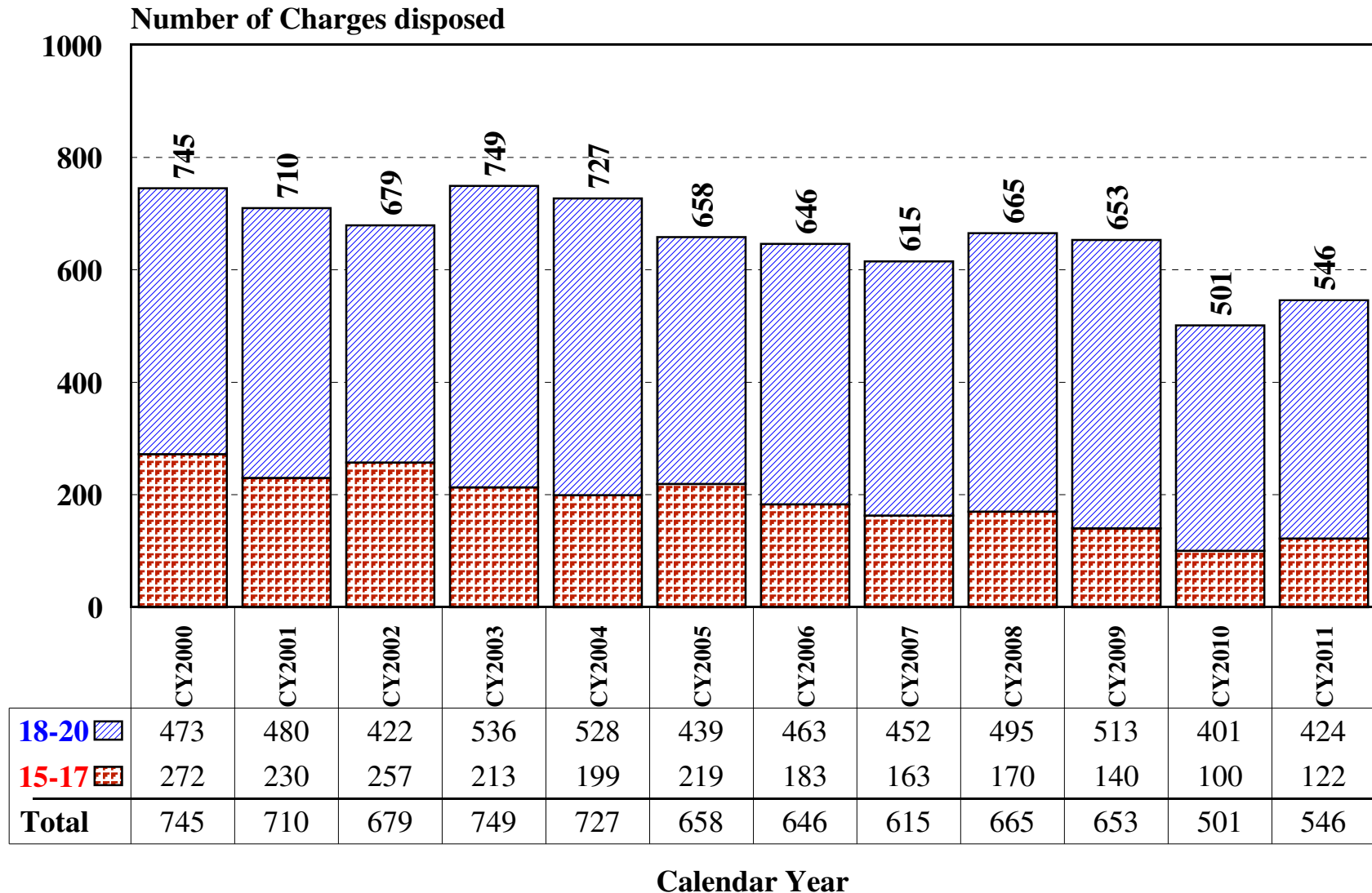
## Offenders Aged 15-20



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Count is Persons, not charges. Convictions, acquittals, dismissals, and other closures are counted as “dispositions”.

# Criminal Cases Disposed (Violent Offenses)

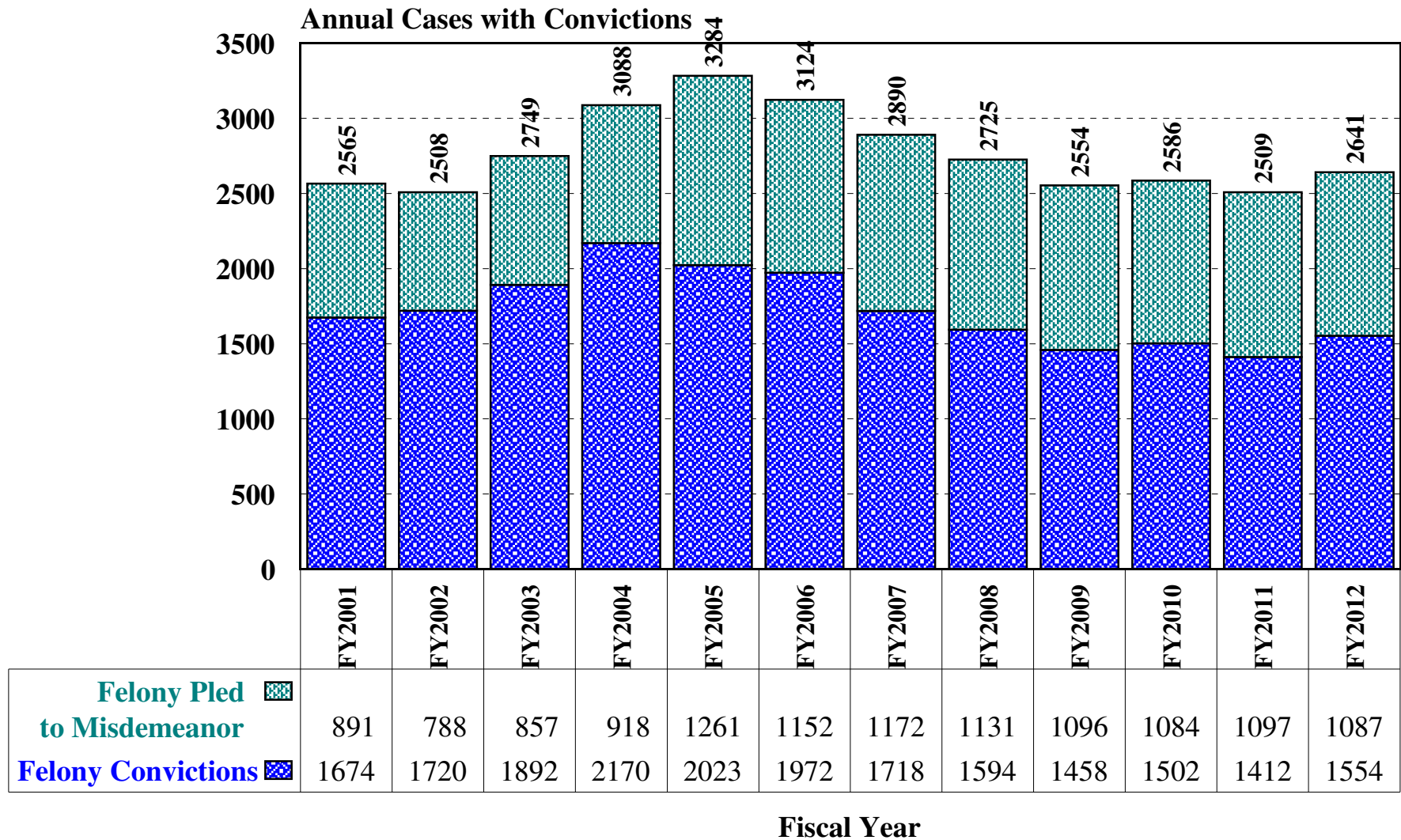
## Offenders Aged 15-17 & 18-20



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Count of Charges disposed, not persons charged. Convictions, acquittals, dismissals, and other closures are counted as “dispositions”.

# Vermont Felony (or Pled down) Convictions

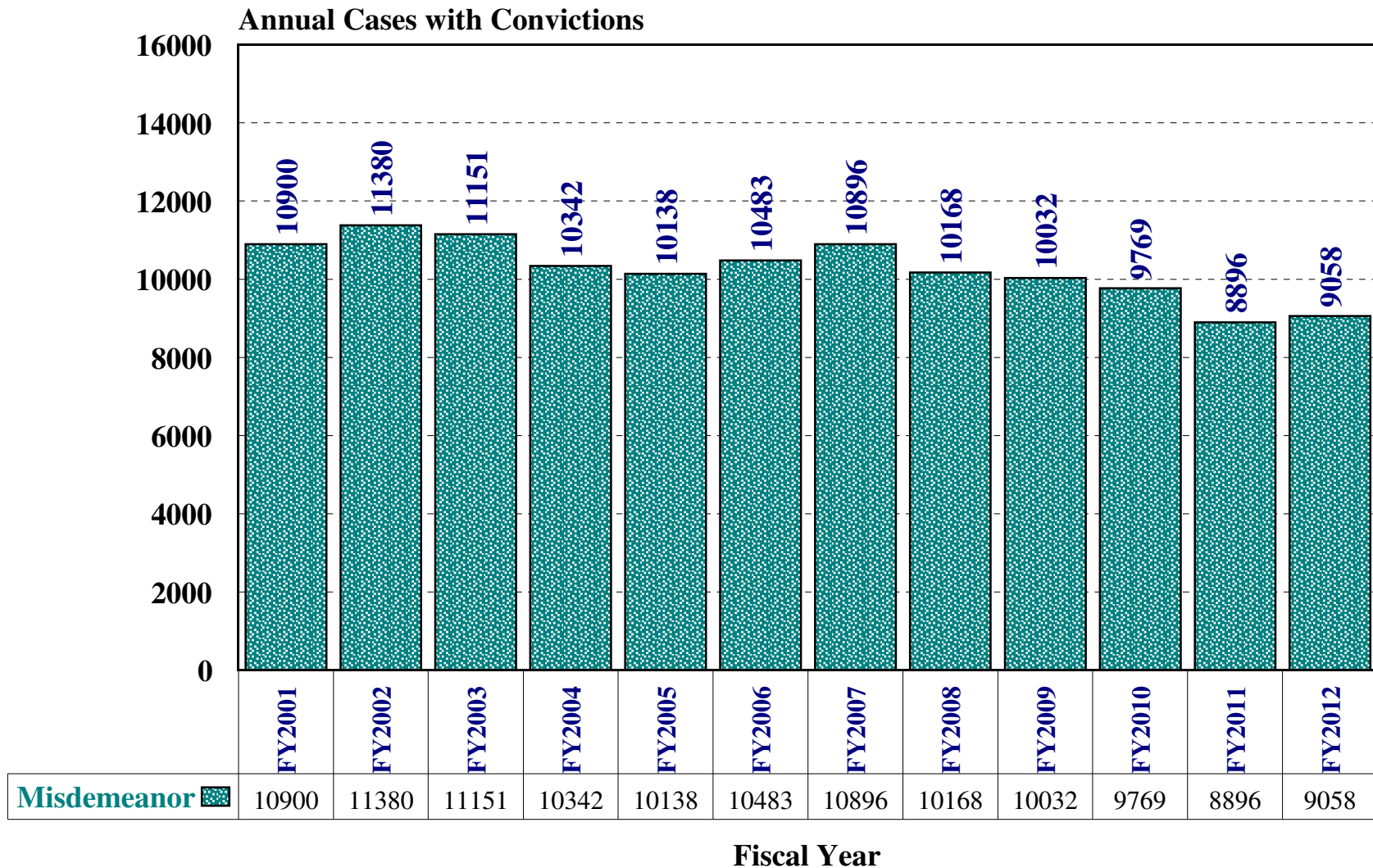
## Felony Convictions and Felonies Pled to Misdemeanor Convictions



Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Vermont Court Administrator: [www.vermontjudiciary.org](http://www.vermontjudiciary.org). Judiciary reports count “court cases” which may involve multiple charges and dockets filed, heard, and disposed together.

# Vermont Misdemeanor Convictions

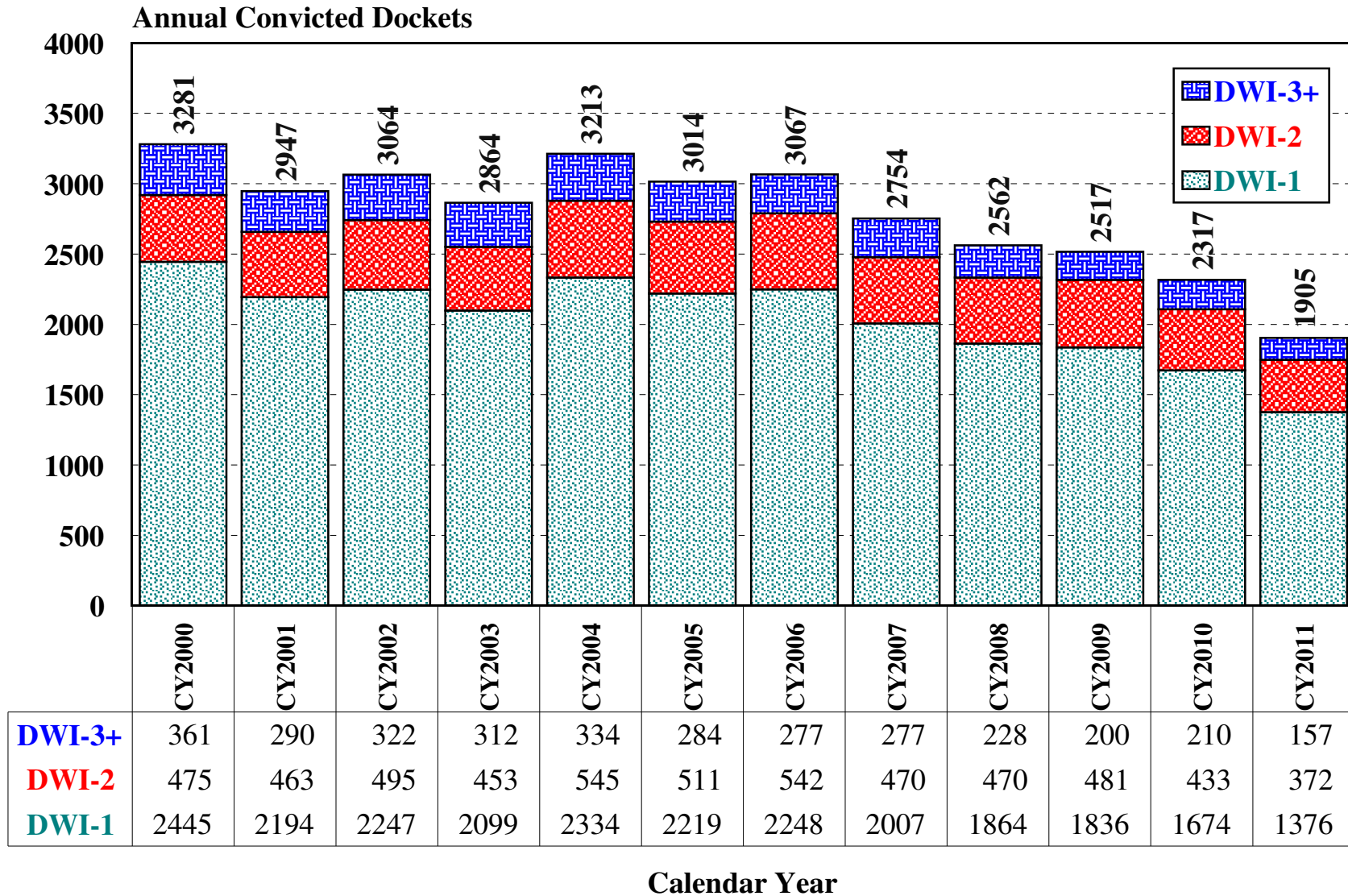
## District Courts



Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Vermont Court Administrator: [www.vermontjudiciary.org](http://www.vermontjudiciary.org). Judiciary reports count “court cases” which may involve multiple charges and dockets filed, heard, and disposed together.  
Note: Does not include felonies pled to misdemeanor.

# Total DWI Convictions

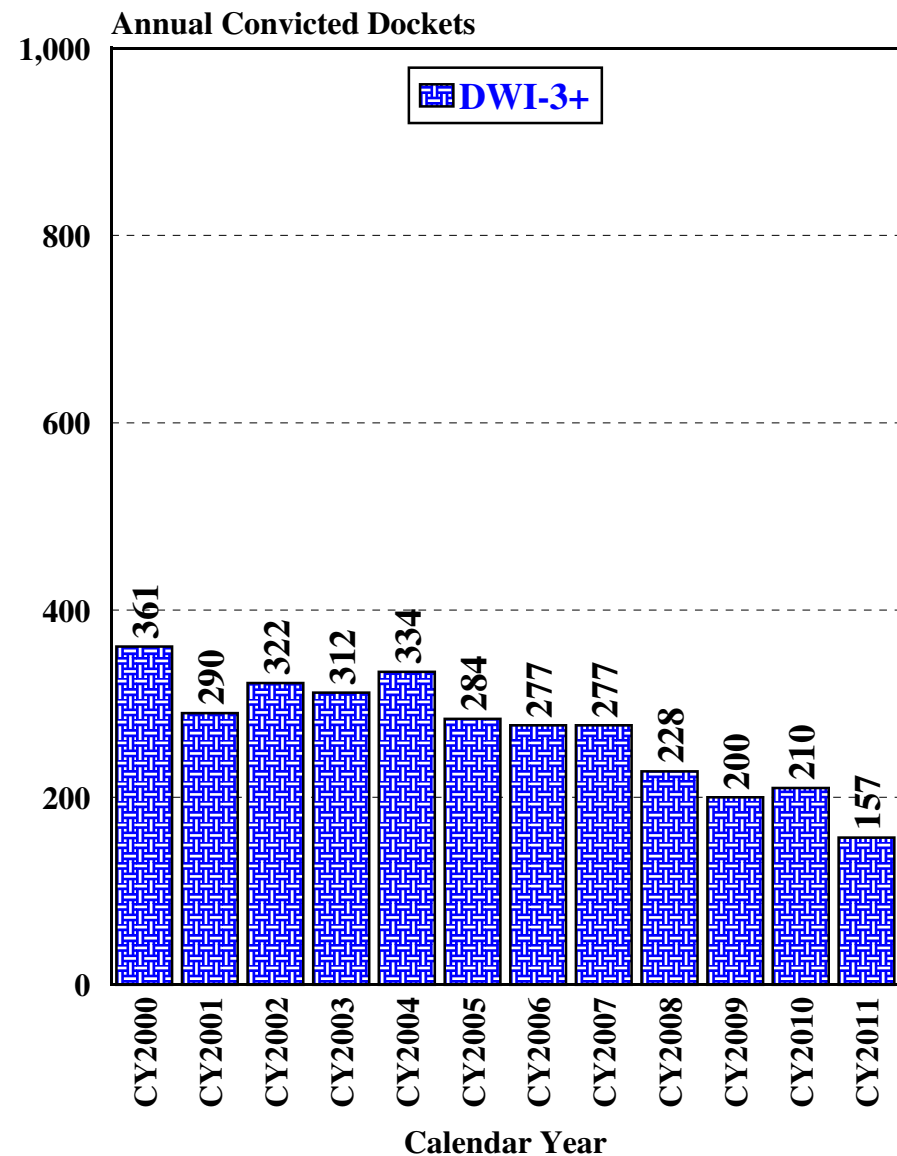
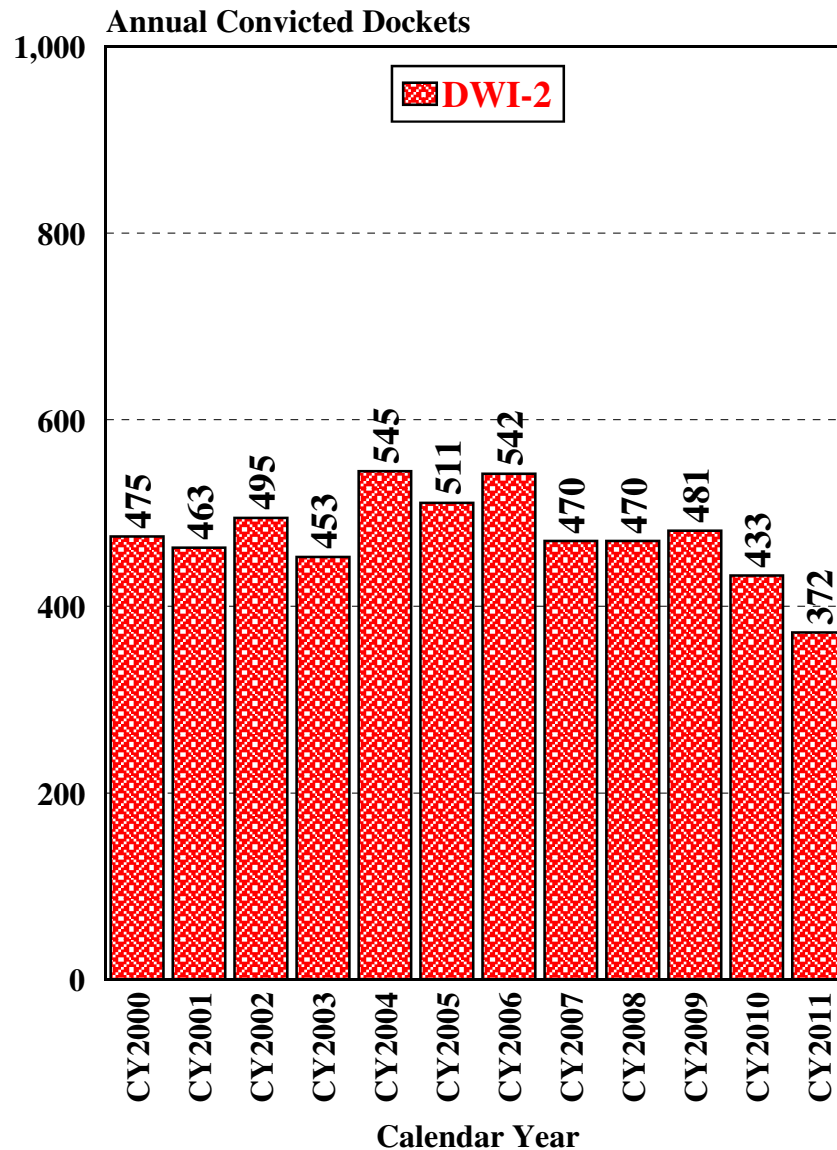
(Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), also known as Driving Under Influence (DUI))



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Convictions (Sentences imposed or suspended), NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

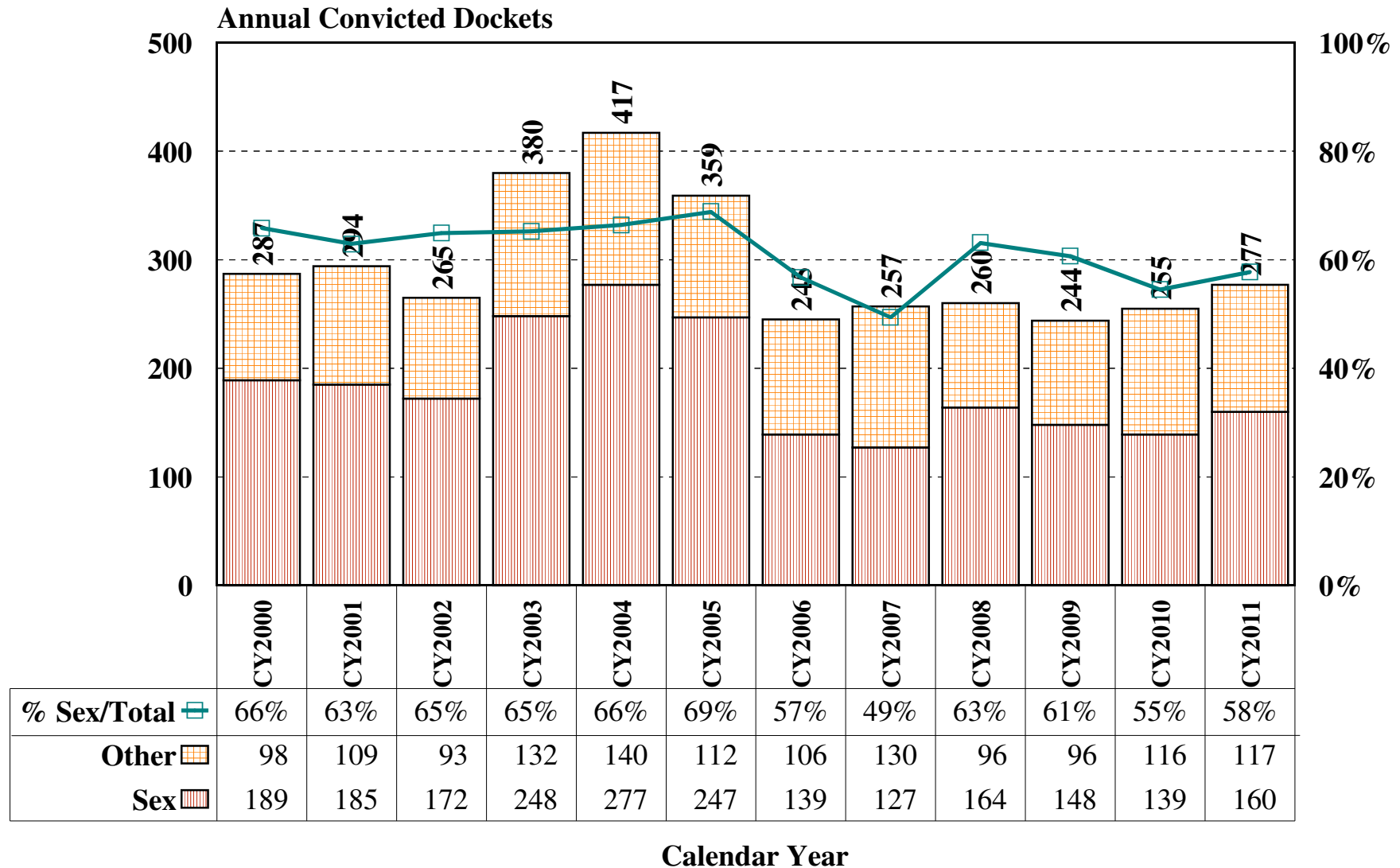
# Multiple DWI Convictions

(Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), also known as Driving Under Influence (DUI))



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Convictions (Sentences imposed or suspended), NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

# Violent Felony Convictions Sex Offenses & Other Violent Crimes



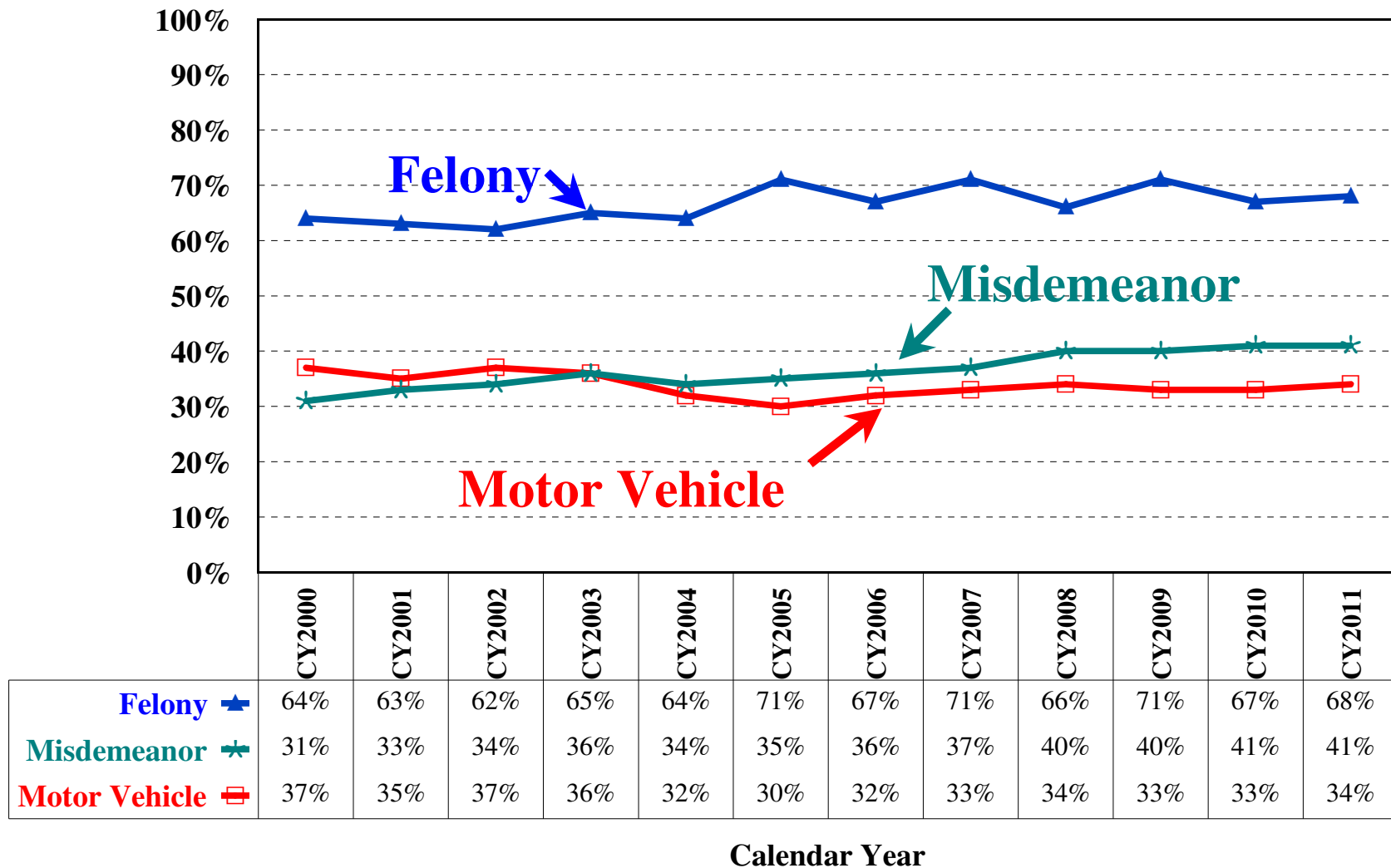
Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Convictions (Sentences imposed or suspended), NOT persons convicted nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.  
Note: Violent Felonies are crimes against persons that are classified as felonies.



# Percent of Convictions Given Time to Serve

## “Time to Serve” in Prison or Community

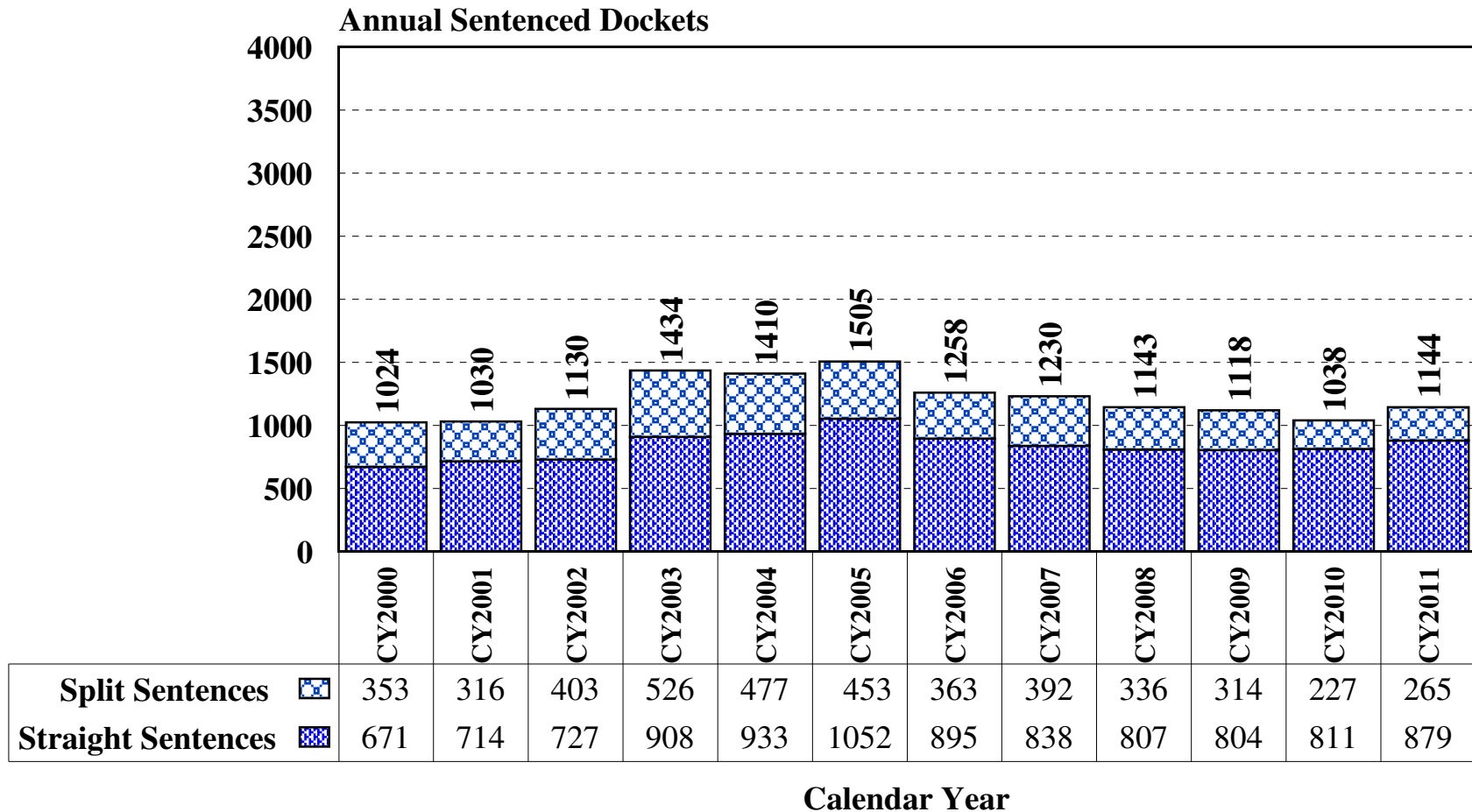
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges. Includes straight and split sentences. “Time to Serve” might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

# Number of Felony Sentences with Time to Serve As imposed by the Court

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

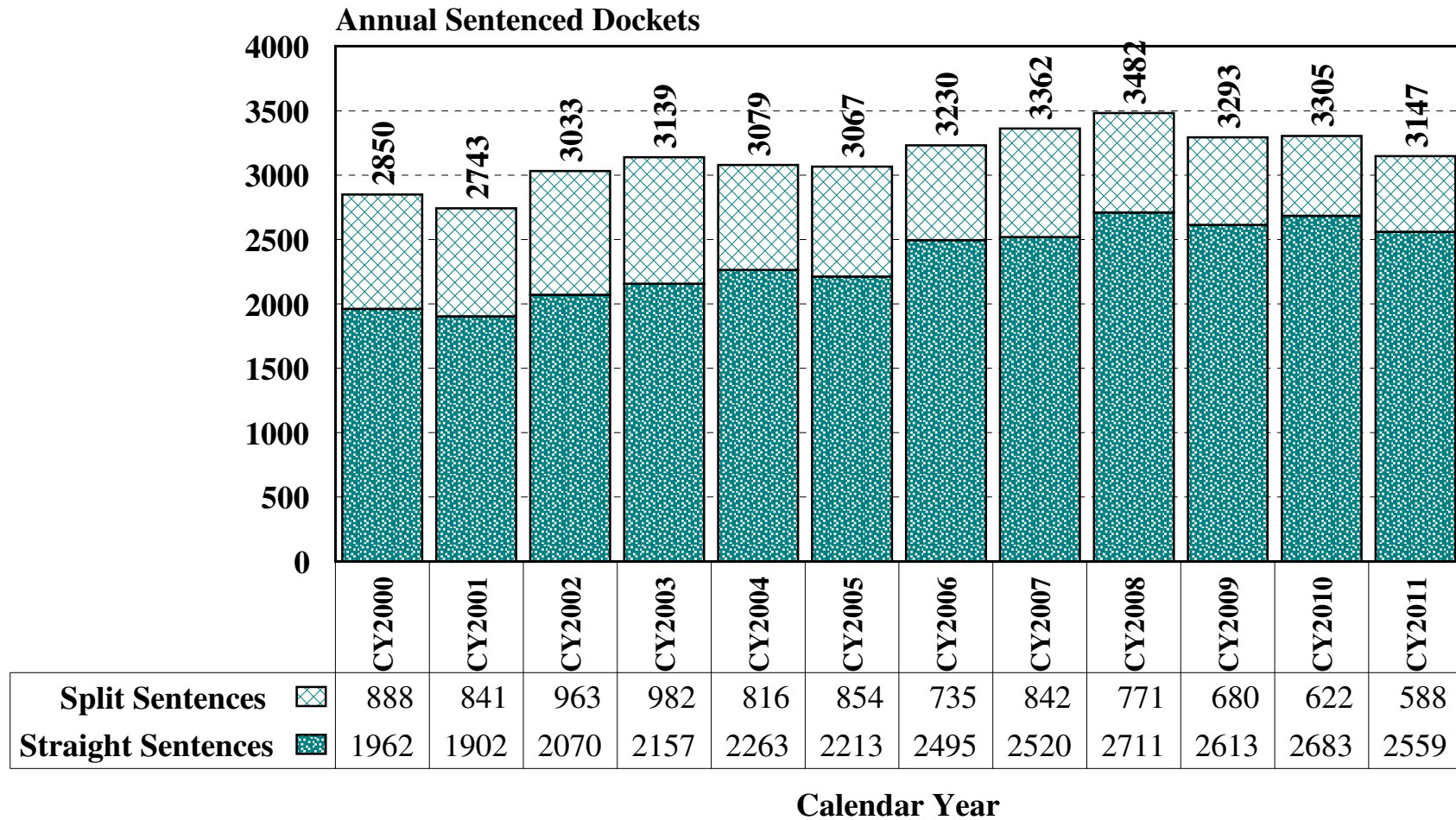
Note: "Time to Serve" might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

"Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

"Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Number of Misdemeanor Sentences with Time to Serve As imposed by the Court

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

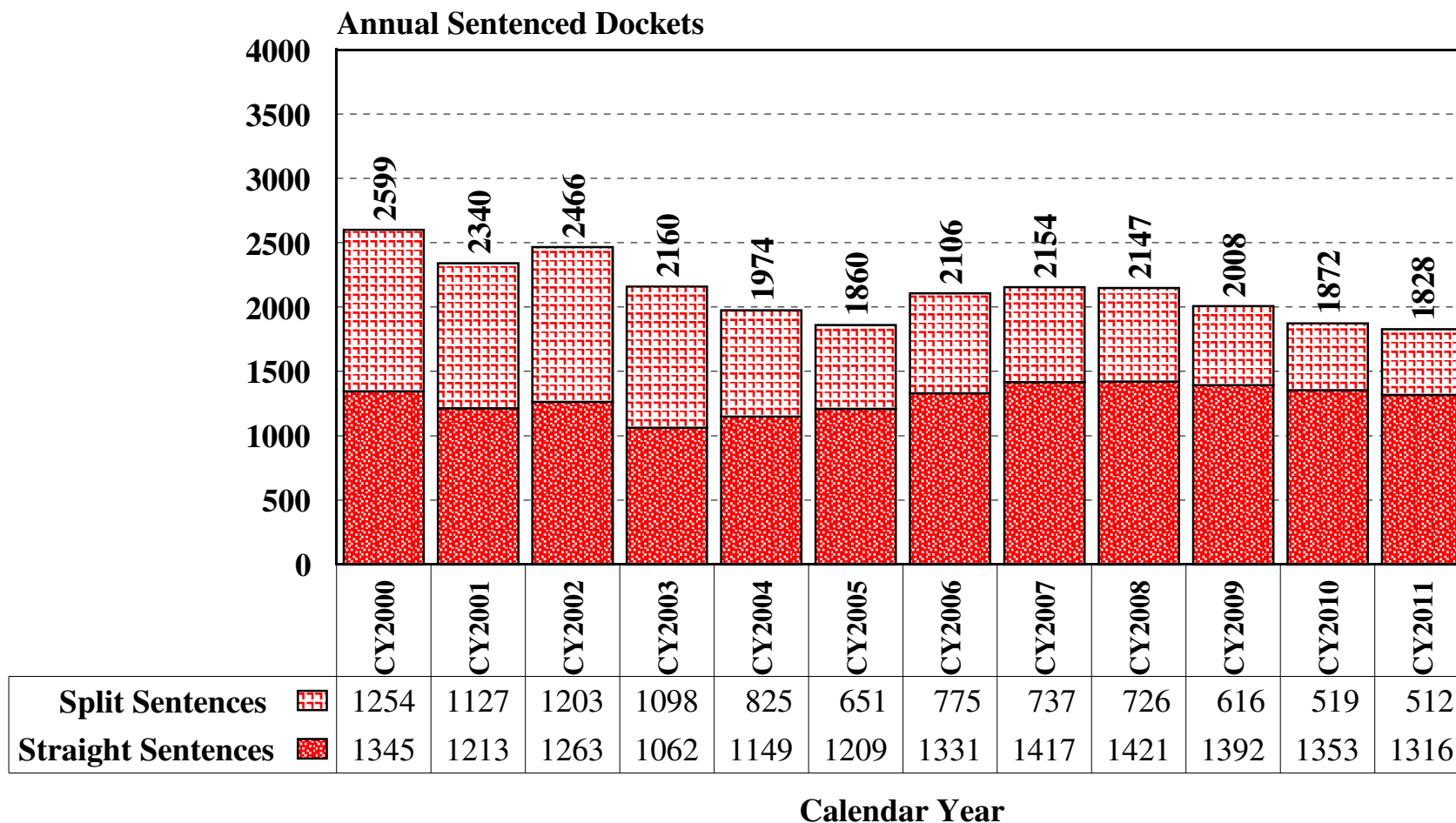
Note: "Time to Serve" might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

"Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

"Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Number of Motor Vehicle Sentences with Time to Serve

## As imposed by the Court



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

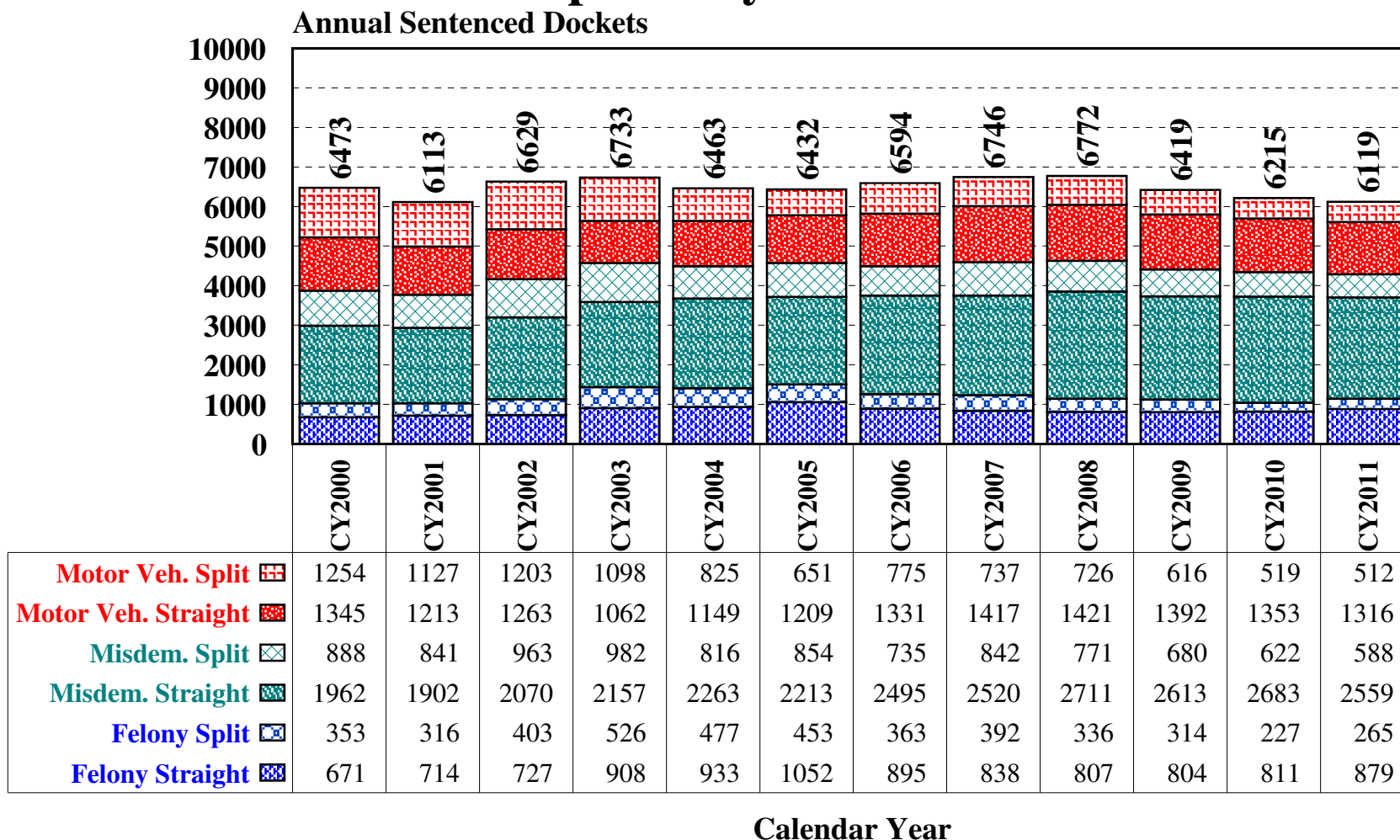
Note: “Time to Serve” might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

“Split” sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

“Straight” sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Total Number of Sentences with Time to Serve As imposed by the Court

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

Note: "Time to Serve" might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

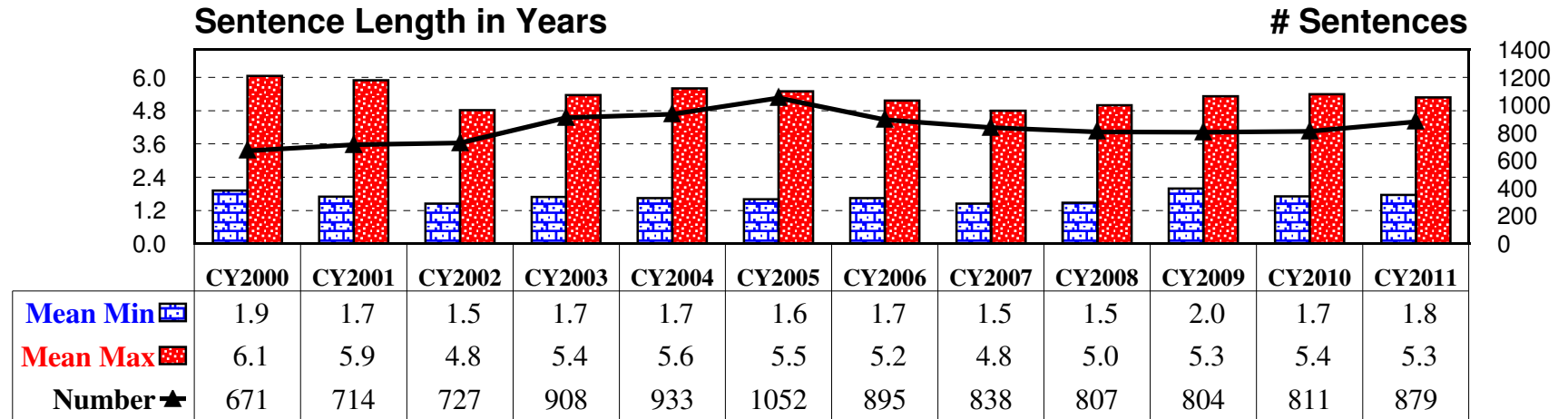
"Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

"Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

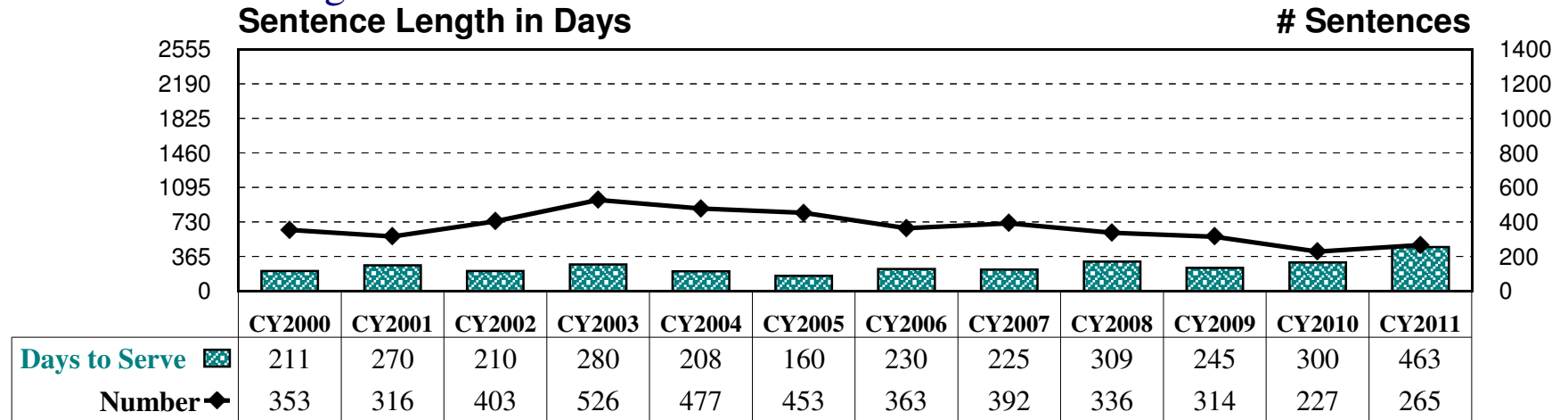
# Felony Sentence Lengths

## As imposed by the Court

Straight Sentences - average Minimum & Maximum terms



Split Sentences - average time to serve

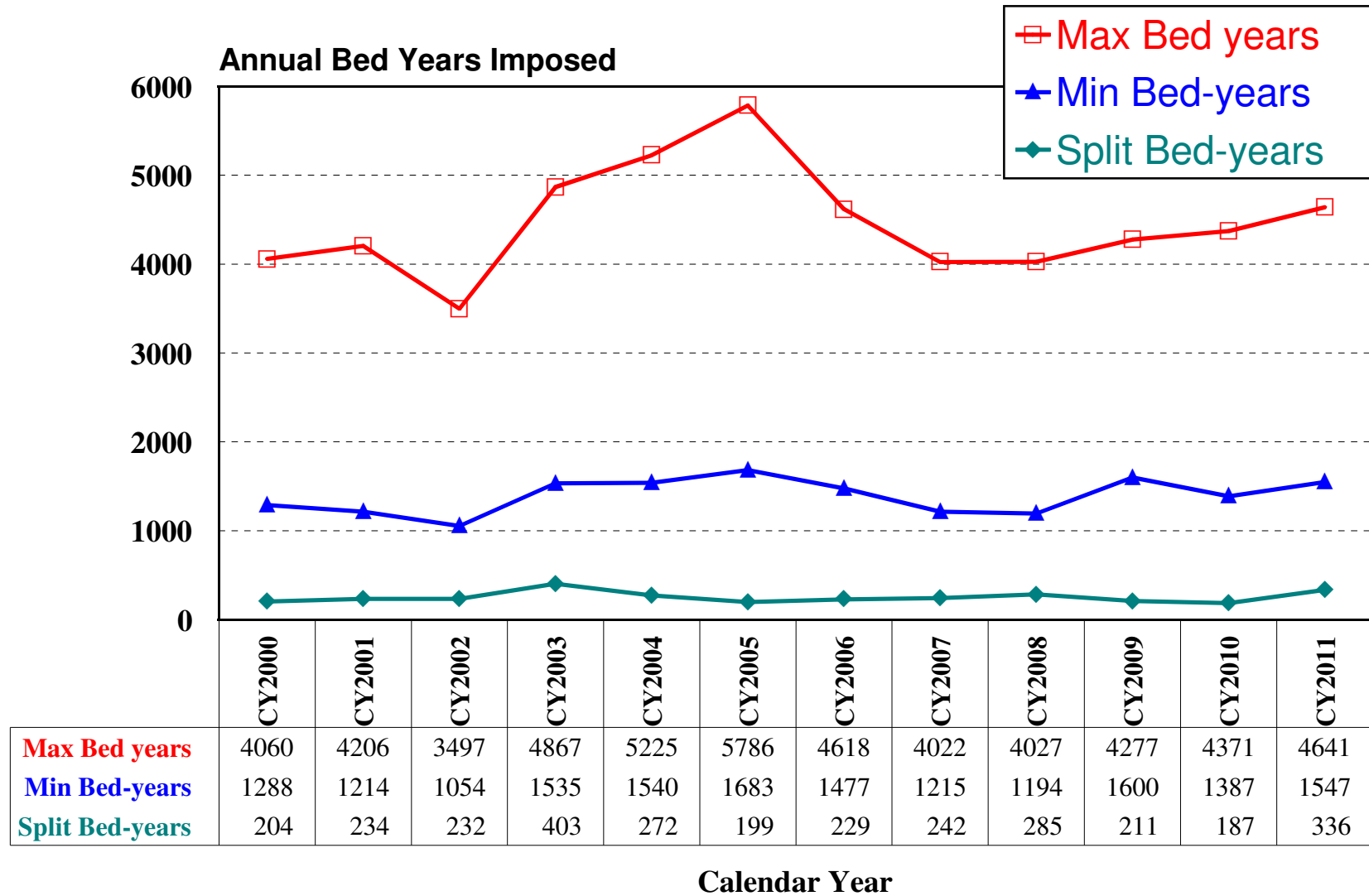


Calendar Year

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

# Bed Years Imposed

## Felony offenses

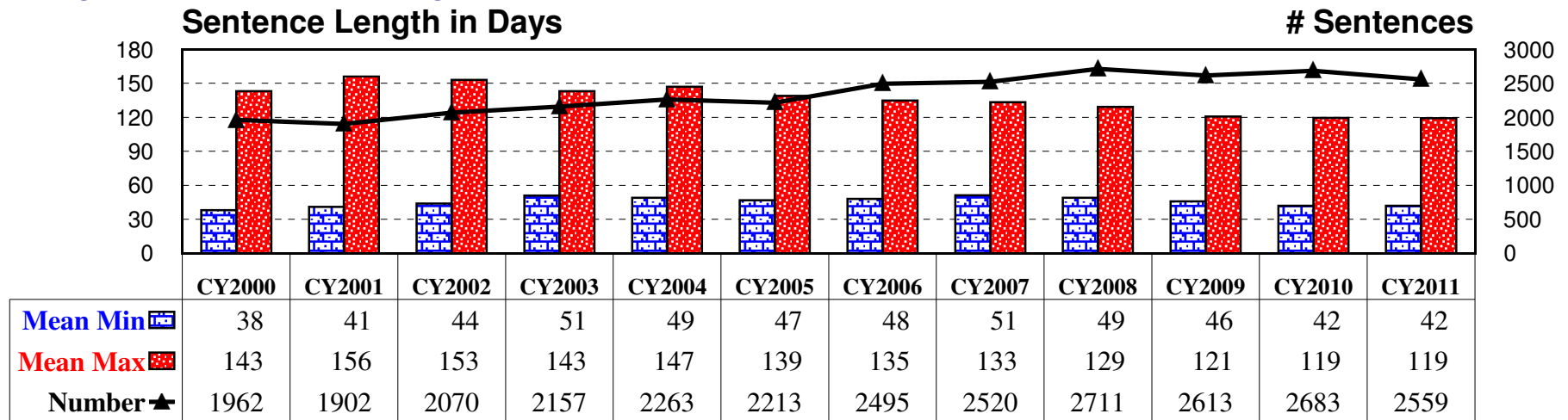


Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

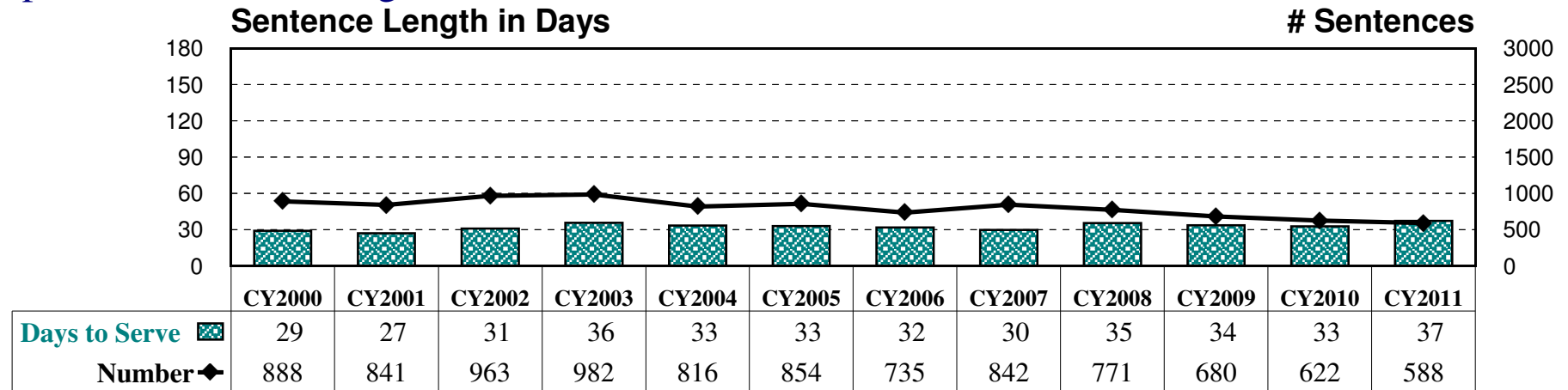
# Misdemeanor Sentence Lengths

## As imposed by the Court

Straight Sentences - average Minimum & Maximum terms



Split Sentences - average time to serve



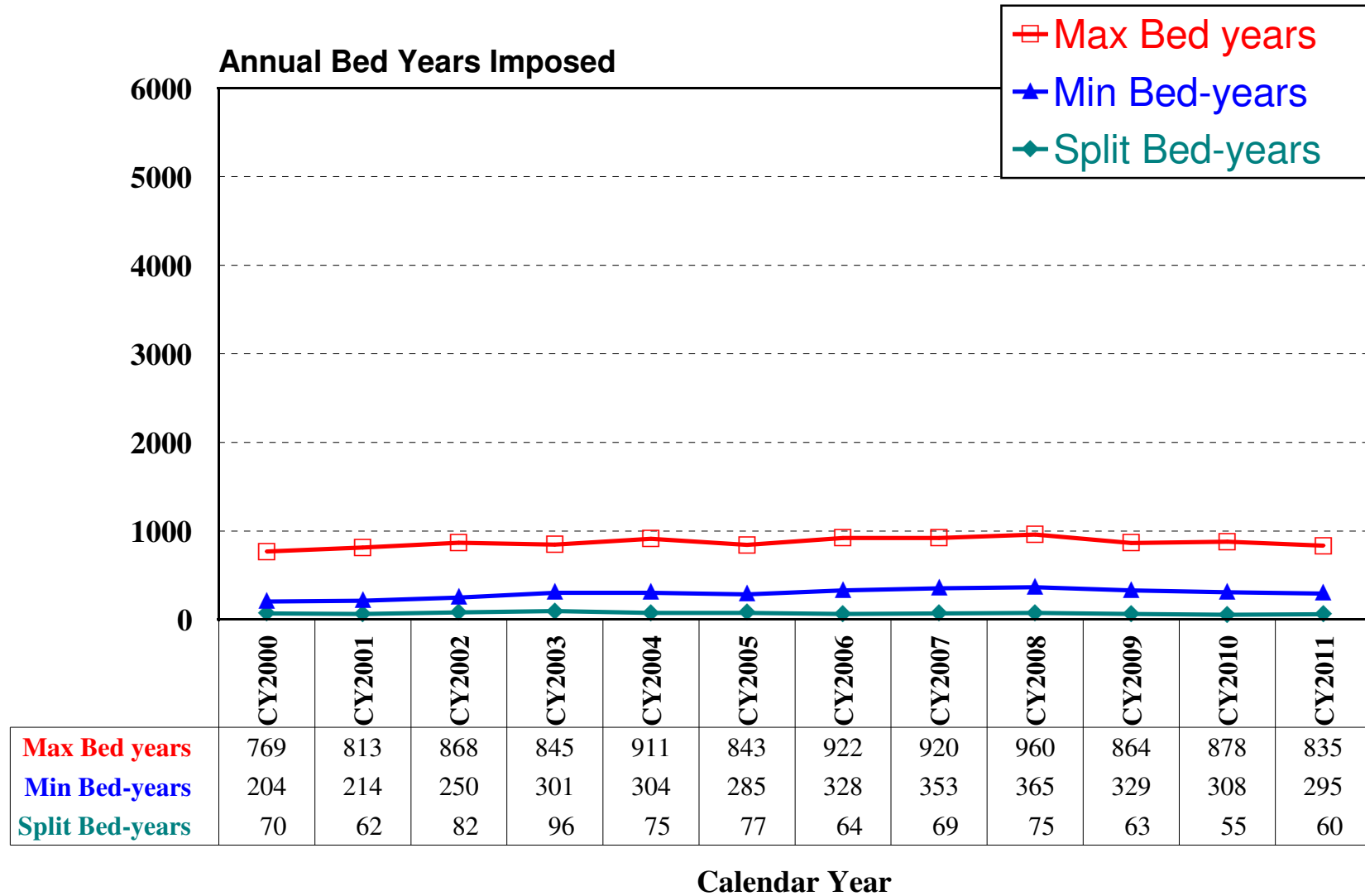
Calendar Year

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.



# Bed Years Imposed

## Misdemeanor offenses

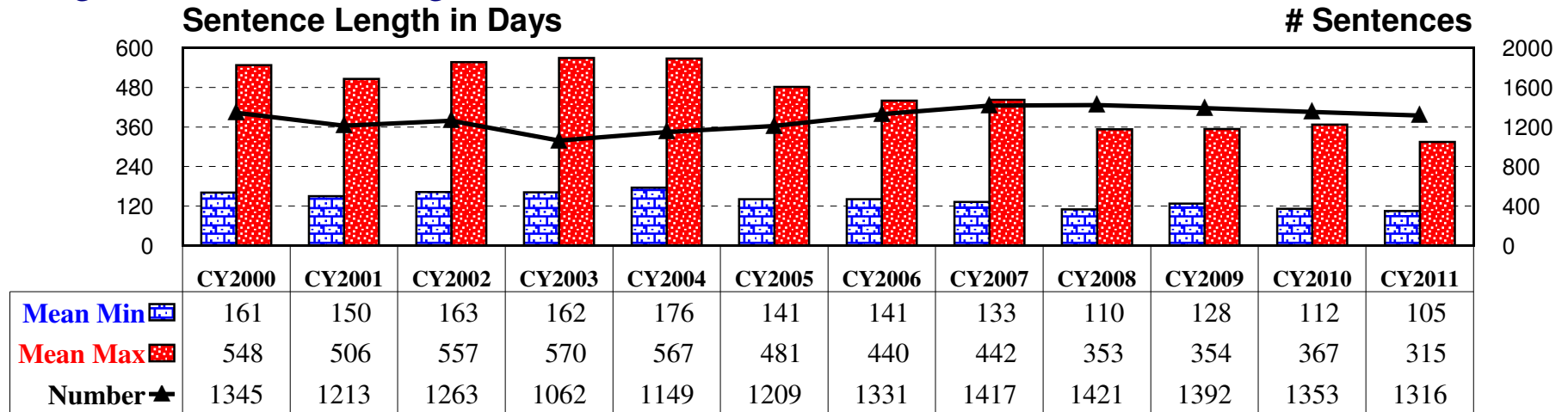


Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

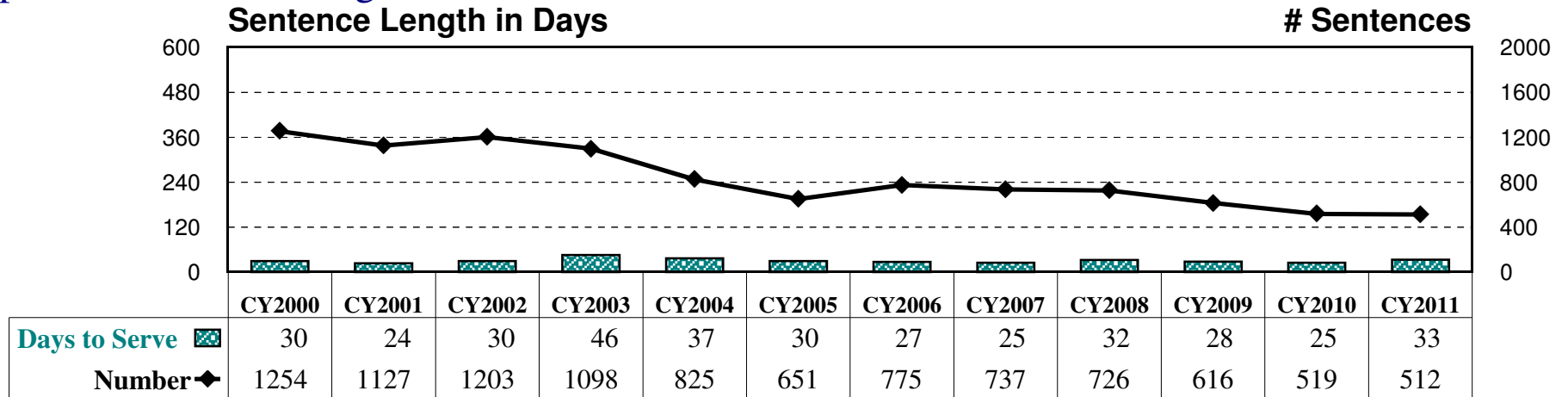
# Motor Vehicle Sentence Lengths

## As imposed by the Court

Straight Sentences - average Minimum & Maximum terms



Split Sentences - average time to serve

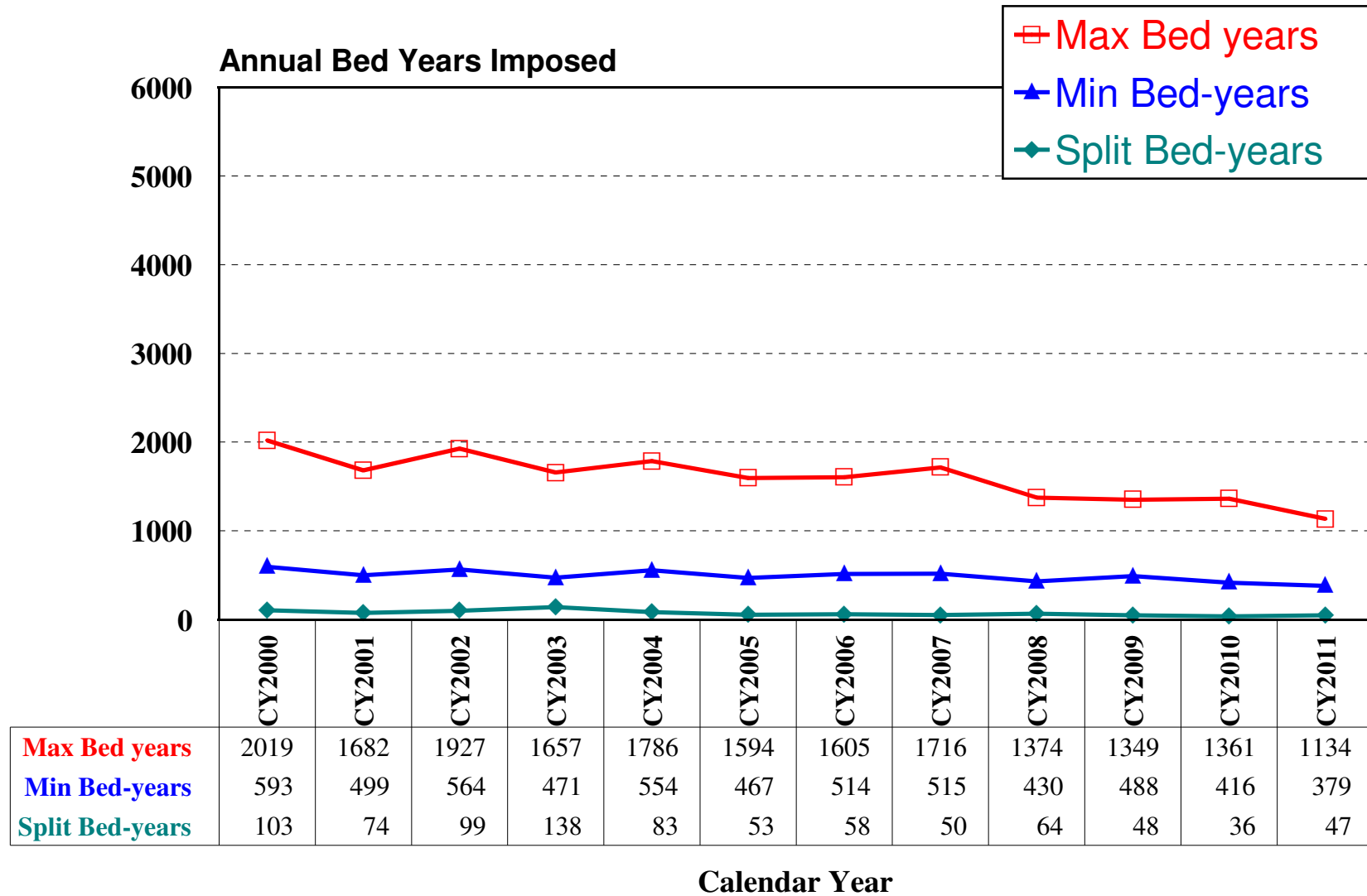


Calendar Year

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

# Bed Years Imposed

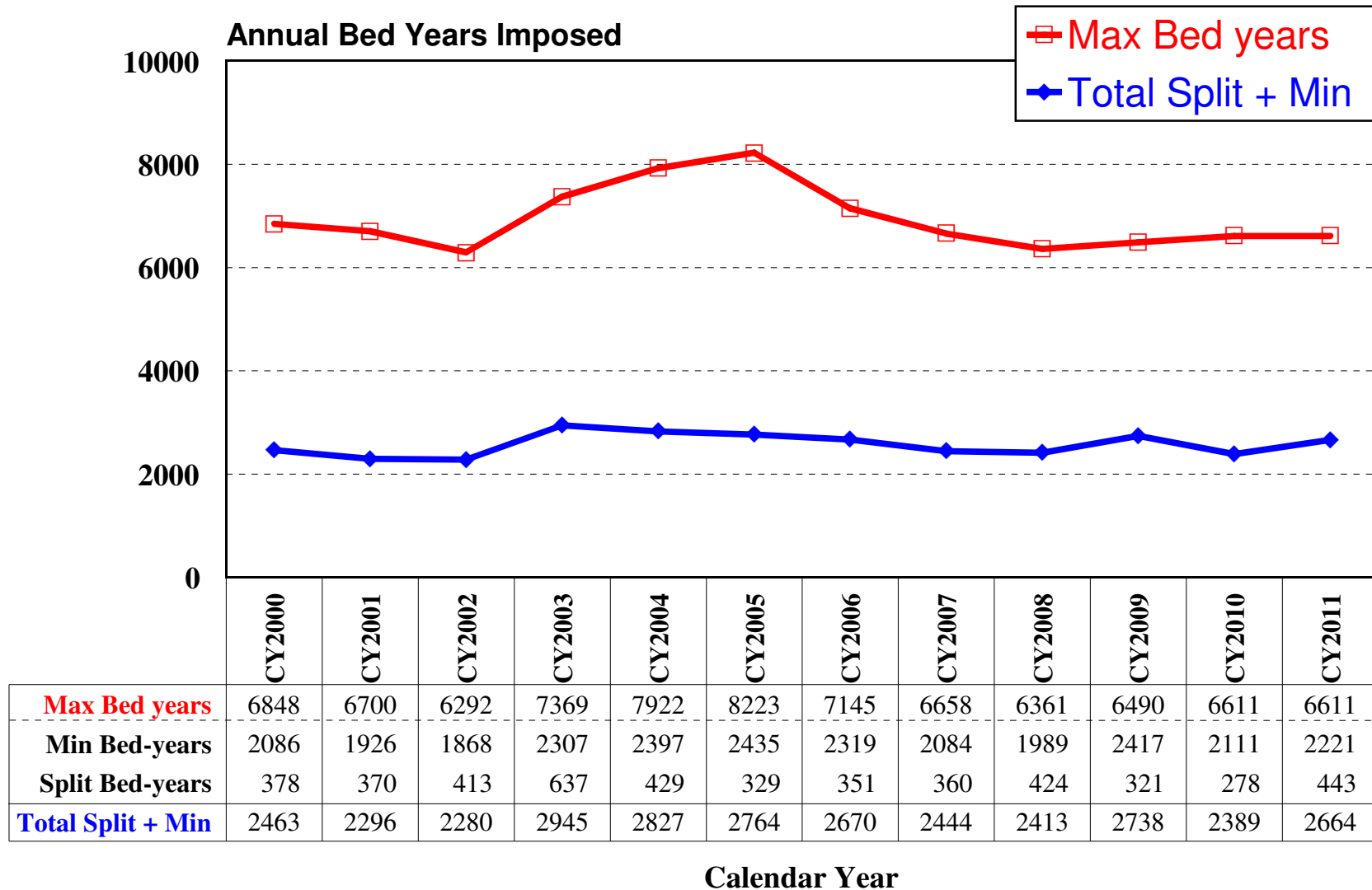
## Motor Vehicle Offenses



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

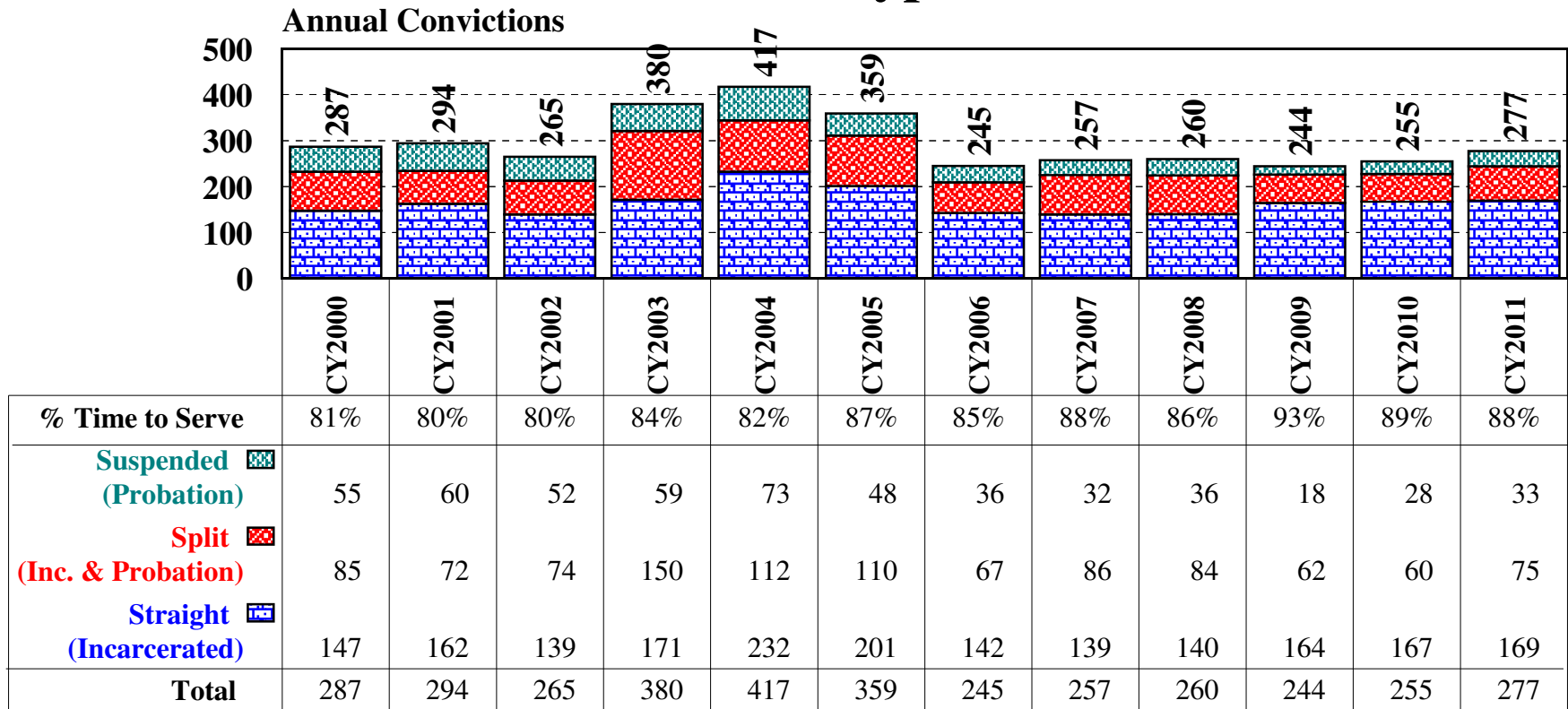
# Total Bed Years Imposed

## All offenses



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

# Violent Felony Convictions Sentence Types



## Calendar Year

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

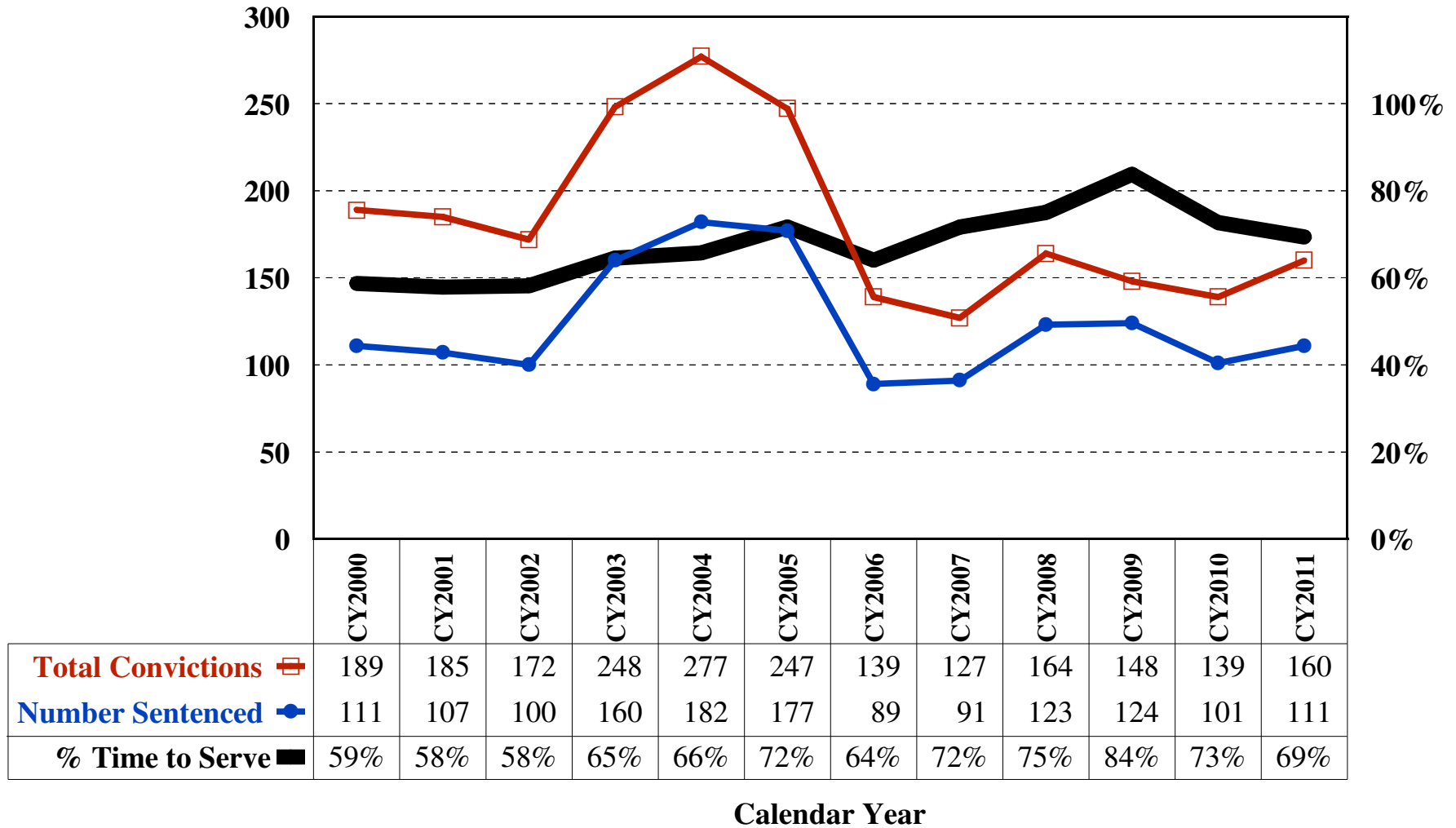
Note: Violent Felonies are crimes against persons that are classified as felonies.

Incarcerative “time to serve” might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

- "Suspended" sentences have none of the underlying sentence imposed immediately and commit the person directly to probation supervision only. Poor performance under such supervision might lead to imposition of the sentence later.
- "Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.
- "Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Sex Offenders

## Convictions & Sentences to Time to Serve



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of Charges with convictions, NOT number of people convicted. “Sentenced” refers to persons receiving straight or split sentences (unsuspended, i.e. not probation) which may have been served either in incarceration or an intermediate sanctions program in the community.

## PART TWO

---

# Corrections Numbers

## Meeting the Demand

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### Contents

Point-in-Time view of Incarceration  
Flow view of Full DOC Population  
Offender Transitions

### Page

57  
68  
82

## II: Corrections Numbers

Part Two discusses how the demand impacts the various operations of Corrections. The principal measures are counts of offenders being served at some phase in their Corrections case management. Because the Vermont Department of Corrections operates both incarceration and field services within one unified accounting system (called PAS - Population Accounting System), we see both the daily point-in-time view of the statuses at which offenders are momentarily served as well as the flow (and transitions) between the statuses as their case progress (and sometimes regress) from start to completion of their sanctioned requirements.

The “caseload volume” for DOC is a product of the numbers of offenders seen times the length of time for which they are seen. Involvements with DOC can be quite brief (a weekend detention) to quite long (life sentences). Therefore, the method of measurement can introduce a bias about which types of offenders (distinguished by lengths of stay) are being counted and averaged.

Point-in-time measures generally look at a single day’s population and describe characteristics of the persons seen that day. Such sampling is biased towards measuring the characteristics of “long term” occupants. For illustration, if we run a two-slot program with one person staying all year and 52 persons staying for a week, the yearlong resident will be 50% of any sample, but there will only be one of the weeklong persons seen in that sample. An average stay calculation would be  $(365+7)/2=186$  days which does not come close to describing either individual in the calculation. Point-in-time is generally a good estimate of capacity needed to serve demand on the average day, but not a good method to describe the “average person”.

Flow measures see every individual over a period of time. For the same illustration above, an average stay calculation would be  $(365*1 + 7*52)/53 = 14$  days. This is still twice as long as the 52 weeklong residents stayed, but it is much closer to describing “most of the persons seen,” spreading the effect of the outlier(s) over the many with the similar smaller value. Flow is generally a better estimate of frequency of use by all persons passing through a state.

The other measure presented in this Part is transitions between the various Corrections states. There are some offenders who simply start and end with Corrections with the same status throughout their case. But it is very common for offenders to start in one status (such as incarcerated serving time) and transition to another status (such as less restrictive reentry furlough to serve time in the community) and later perhaps regress (back to further incarceration) or progress (granted the less restricted parole conditions) in a series of phases in their Corrections case management before release from their sanctioned sentences and supervision conditions.



# Point-in-Time View of Incarceration

Many of the reports filed with Federal and interstate agencies use annual point-in-time measures to track changes in demand and usage of incarceration facilities. The most commonly used dates are June 30th and December 31st. These are generally more easily obtained, quicker estimates to gauge capacity requirements, where cost is often more dependable on the provision of an adequate number of beds than on how many people occupy those beds during a year. These single-day samples are considered representative of whole years with a degree of understanding that they may miss a large amount of variation on the days between samplings.

But as mentioned on the preceding page, these measurements do lean towards describing inmates who are present for longer terms and constitute a larger portion of the persons seen on a single day. Thus, for example, “Prisoners” who by definition have maximum sentences of more than one year occupy about 80% of the beds on a given day. “Jail inmates” with maximum sentence up to a year occupy only 5% (and unsentenced detainees in the remaining 15%). But amongst all sentenced inmates released in a year, the split is closer to 55% Prisoners to 45% Jail. Over half of the inmates seen during a year spend some of their days as detainees.

Thus, these analyses that follow attempt to separate the population by characteristics that may related to longer or shorter stays. The “violent felons” are shown to have average minimum sentences lengths that are three times longer than the rest of the inmates (and maximum sentences twice as long). Lifers (defined in the following pages to include anyone with an effective sentence (combination of all active sentences) 99 years or longer) are all violent felons. Together the lifers and other violent felons occupy 55% of the beds on a “typical day”, while inmates with all other crimes use the remaining 45%. Other descriptions of “violent felon inmates” and “all other inmates” are:

Detainees are evenly split between the violent felons and others. However, since there are more violent felons in prison, this means it is somewhat less likely (-8%) than a violent felon seen is being detained pending adjudication (for new crimes or probation violations).

Sentenced violent felons are more likely (+17%) to be serving their initial sentence segment (from sentencing until their minimum release date) than other sentenced inmates.

Sentenced violent felons are less likely (-52%) to be serving following a return to incarceration. They are, however, more likely (+35%) to not have been released at their minimum release date. The opposite effects combine to make violent felons less likely (-19%) to be serving time after their minimum release date than inmates sentenced on all other less serious charges.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

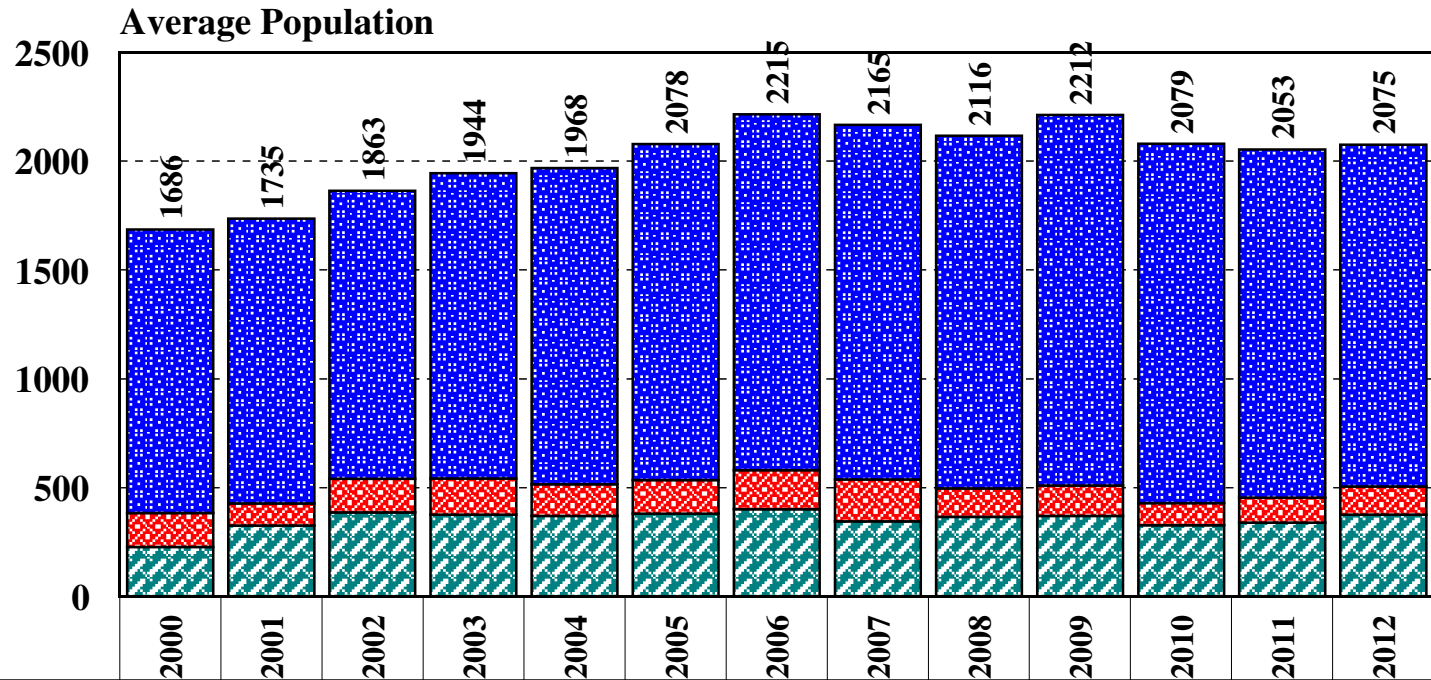
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## Point-in-Time Incarceration

Measure	FY2002	FY2011	FY2012	% Past Decade	% Past Year
<b>Prisoner (max &gt; 1 yr)</b>	1,321	1,598	1,569	18.8%	-1.8%
<b>Jail (max &lt;= 1 yr)</b>	154	114	129	-16.2%	13.2%
<b>Unsentenced Detainee</b>	388	341	377	-2.8%	10.6%
<b>Lifers in Prison</b>	66	133	146	121.2%	9.8%
<b>Violent Felon- Sentenced (includes lifers above)</b>	761	983	944	24.0%	-4.0%
<b>Others- Sentenced</b>	630	753	739	17.3%	-1.9%
<b>Violent Felon-Min Sentence (months)</b>	64	66	64	0.0%	-3.0%
<b>Others-Min Sentence (months)</b>	20	20	20	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Pre Min Release</b>	744	864	862	15.9%	-0.2%
<b>Past Min Release</b>	581	739	675	16.2%	-8.7%
<b>% PreMin/Sentenced</b>	56.2%	53.9%	56.1%	-0.1%	4.1%

# Vermont Inmate Population

**Jail (maximum 1 yr or less), Prison (maximum more than 1 year), Detained**



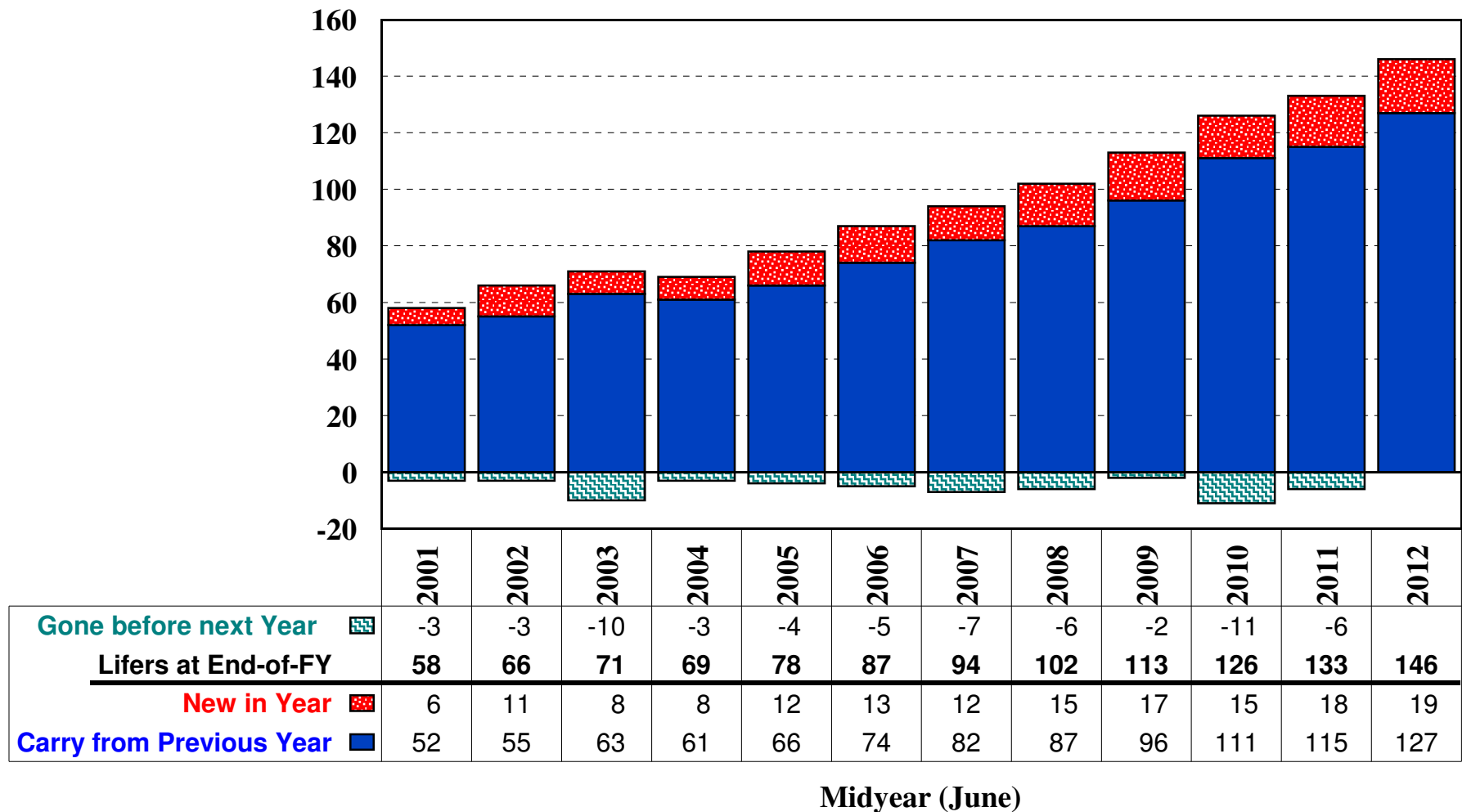
<b>Prison (vs 2000)</b>	100%	100%	101%	108%	111%	118%	125%	125%	124%	131%	127%	123%	121%
<b>Jail (vs 2000)</b>	100%	65%	99%	107%	94%	100%	115%	124%	85%	90%	66%	74%	83%
<b>Detained (vs 2000)</b>	100%	143%	169%	165%	162%	166%	176%	152%	160%	162%	143%	149%	165%
<b>Max over 1 yr</b>	1302	1307	1321	1401	1451	1542	1634	1626	1618	1702	1649	1598	1569
<b>Max 1 yr or less</b>	155	101	154	166	146	155	179	192	132	139	102	114	129
<b>Detained</b>	229	327	388	377	371	381	402	347	366	371	328	341	377

**End-of-Year (December 31st)**

Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, Year-End Count (National Prisoner Statistic). Includes Inmates housed out-of-state, but does not include furlonghees. 2012 is represented by the midyear count (June 30, 2012).

# Life or Effectively Life Inmates

## Census at End-of-Fiscal Years



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot on June 30th each year.

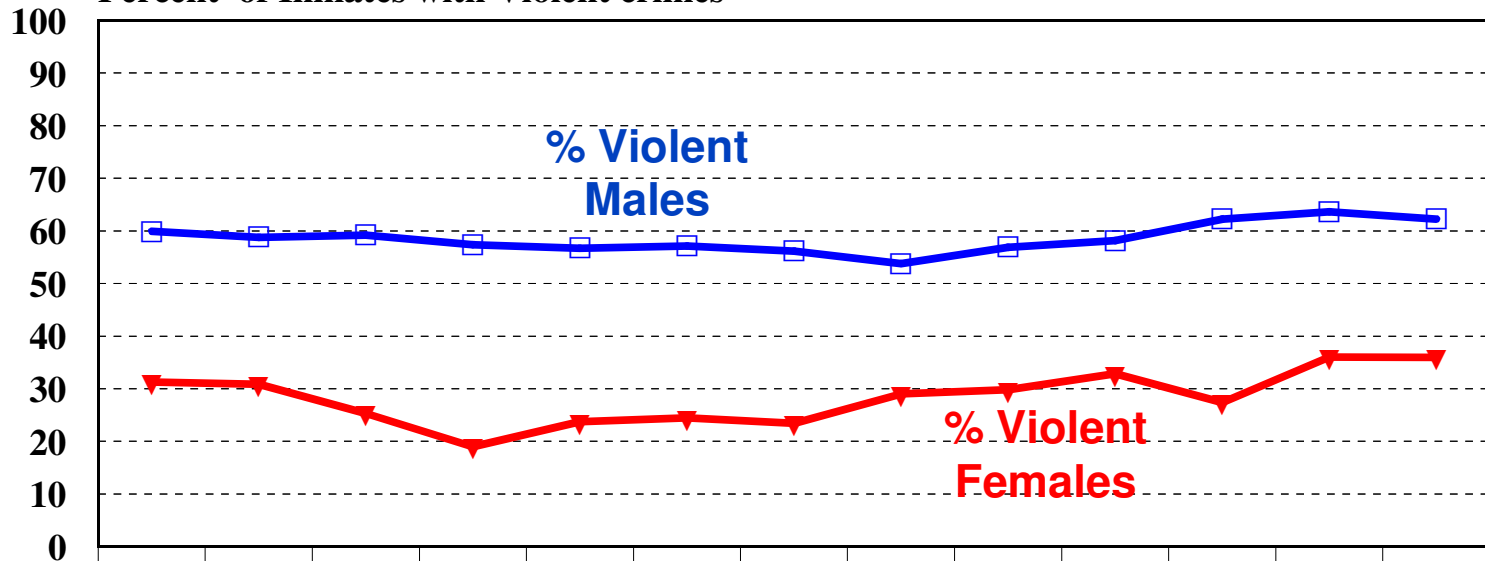
“Effectively Life” includes anyone with a maximum sentence of 99 or more years.

Most have minimum sentences of less than “Life”; currently there are 15 Life-to-Life prisoners.

# Incarcerated Population

## Violent Male vs. Violent Female

Percent of Inmates with Violent crimes



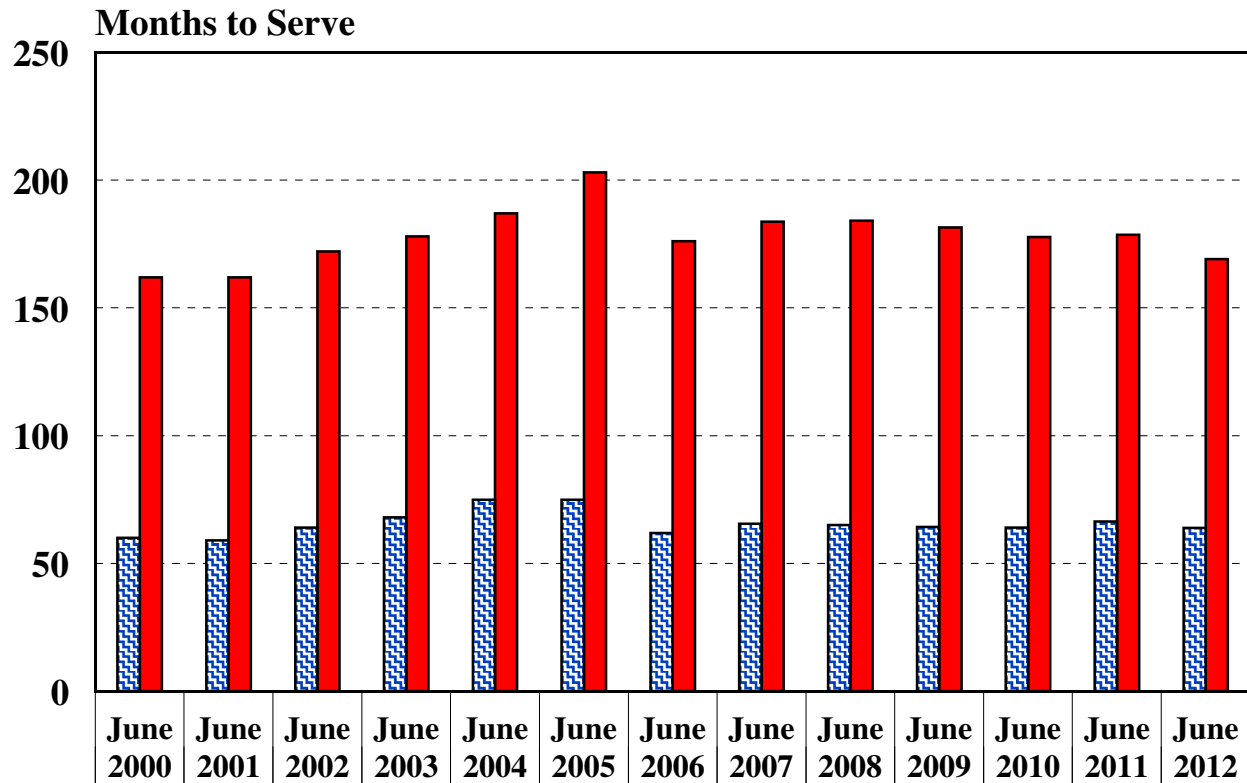
	June 2000	June 2001	June 2002	June 2003	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	June 2008	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012
<b>Violent Male</b>	932	974	981	1045	1061	1031	1094	1074	1088	1207	1251	1222	1194
<b>NonViolent Male</b>	624	684	677	776	810	773	855	924	824	868	760	699	725
<b>%Violent Male</b> 🚺	59.9%	58.7%	59.2%	57.4%	56.7%	57.2%	56.1%	53.8%	56.9%	58.2%	62.2%	63.6%	62.2%
<b>Violent Female</b>	25	29	21	27	33	33	38	43	45	45	37	58	55
<b>NonViolent Female</b>	55	65	62	115	106	102	124	105	106	92	98	103	98
<b>%Violent Female</b> 🚻	31.3%	30.9%	25.3%	19.0%	23.7%	24.4%	23.5%	29.1%	29.8%	32.8%	27.4%	36.0%	35.9%

Mid-Year (June)

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot on June 30th each year. A “violent crime” was defined here as a “Serious Felony” or a felony or misdemeanor against a person. Counts include both sentenced and unsentenced inmates with recorded charges (i.e. Inmates without recorded charges are dropped from the denominator). “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates”.

# Sentences for Violent Felons in Prison

## Inmates Still In Jail



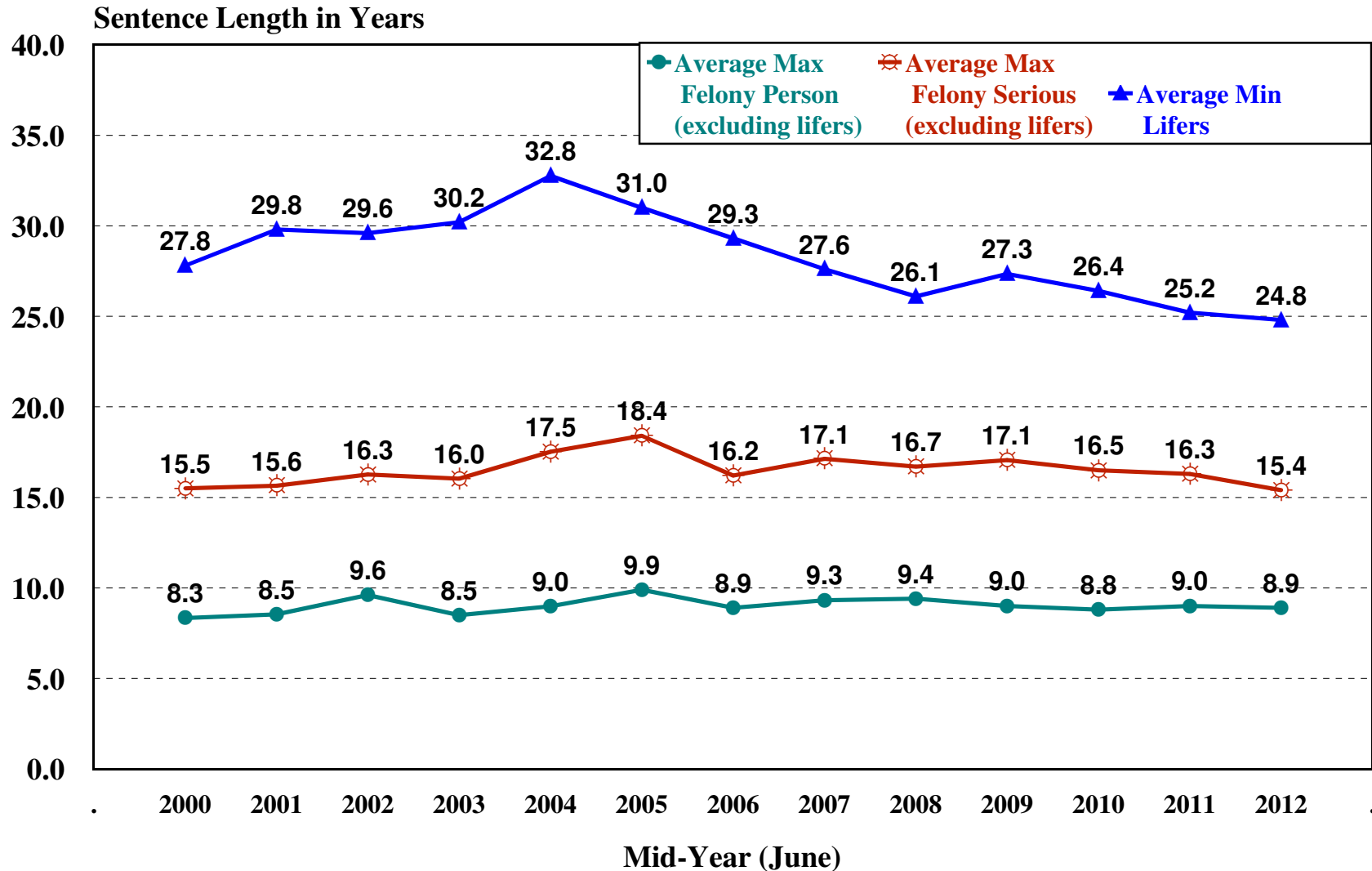
	June 2000	June 2001	June 2002	June 2003	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	June 2008	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012
<b>Avg. Min Sentence (months)</b>	60	59	64	68	75	75	62	66	65	64	64	66	64
<b>Avg. Max Sentence (months)</b>	162	162	172	178	187	203	176	184	184	181	178	179	169
<b># Violent Felons (non-lifers)</b>	660	705	695	714	749	744	790	752	759	821	860	857	804

Mid-Year (June)

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot (June 30th each year); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. Persons with sentence lengths longer than 99 years (or Life) are excluded from the calculation of averages. “Violent felonies” are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (other felonies against persons). “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates” and 80-85% of all inmates are serving time for imposed sentences.

# Sentences for Violent Felons in Prison

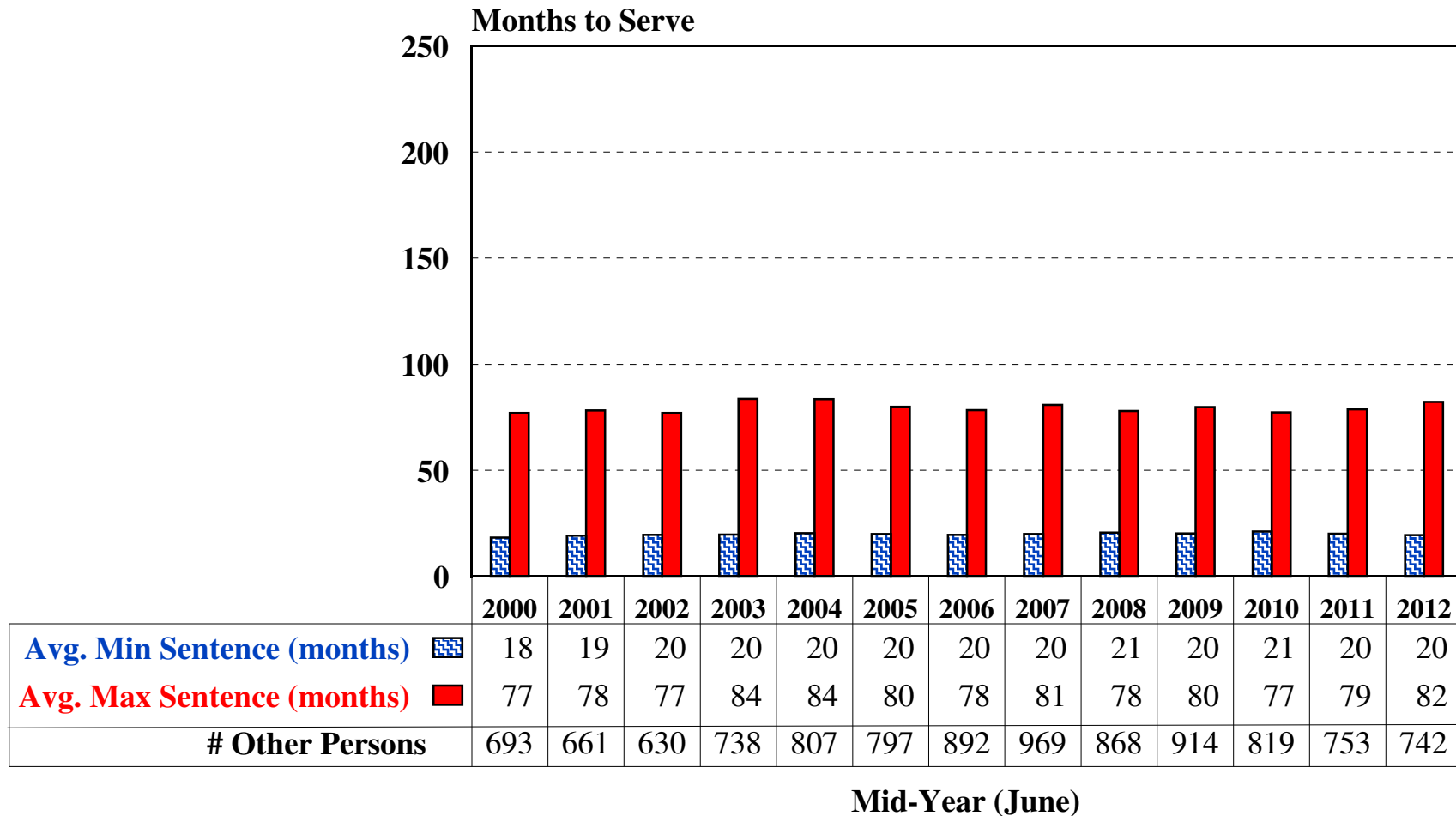
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Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot (June 30th each year); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. Persons with sentence lengths longer than 99 years (or Life) are excluded from the calculation of averages. The “Lifer” average is only for persons with a maximum of Life but some minimum sentence other than Life. “Violent felonies” are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (other felonies against persons). “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates” and 80-85% of all inmates are serving time for imposed sentences.

# Sentences for All but Violent Felons in Prison

## Inmates Still In Jail

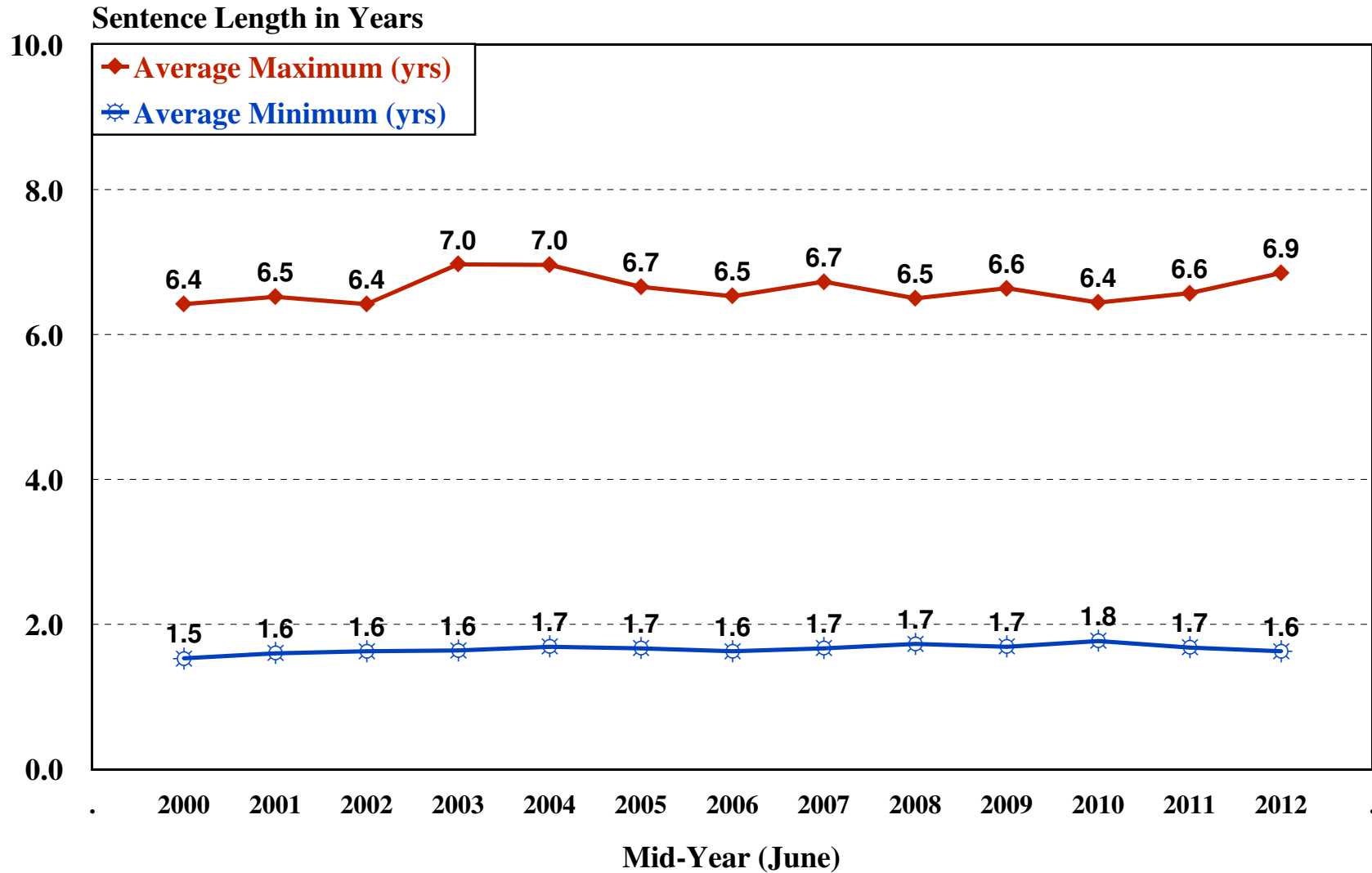


Source: VTDOCDaily Snapshot (June 30th each year); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. The persons with “violent felonies” are excluded here. Those excluded crimes are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (other felonies against persons).



# Sentences for All but Violent Felons in Prison

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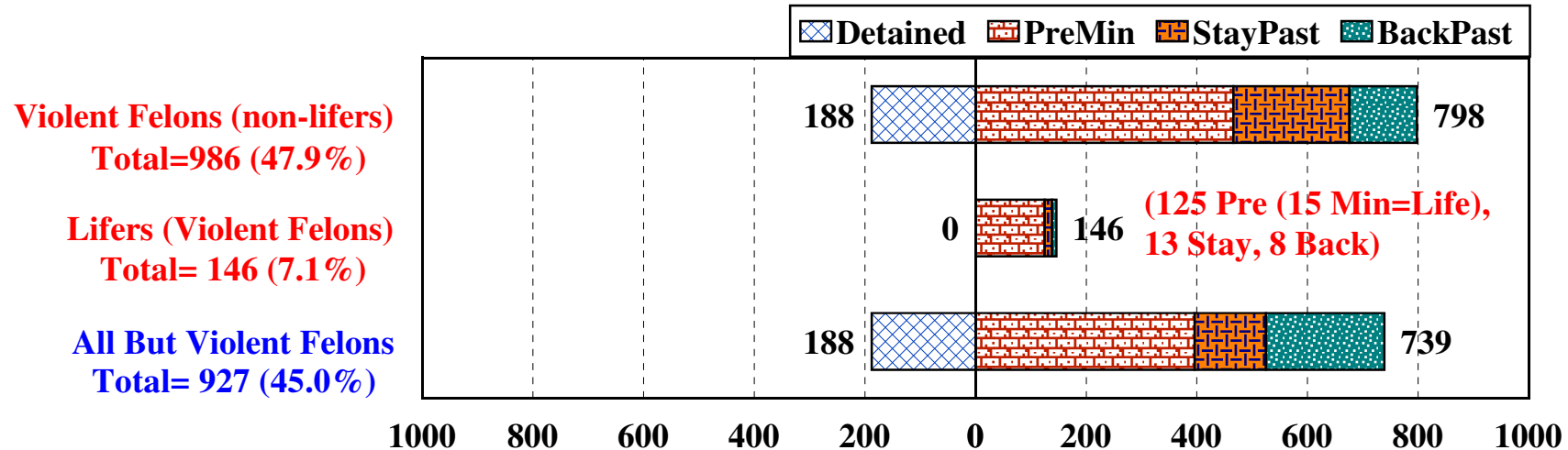


Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot (June 30th each year); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. The persons with “violent felonies” are excluded here. Those excluded crimes are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (other felonies against persons).

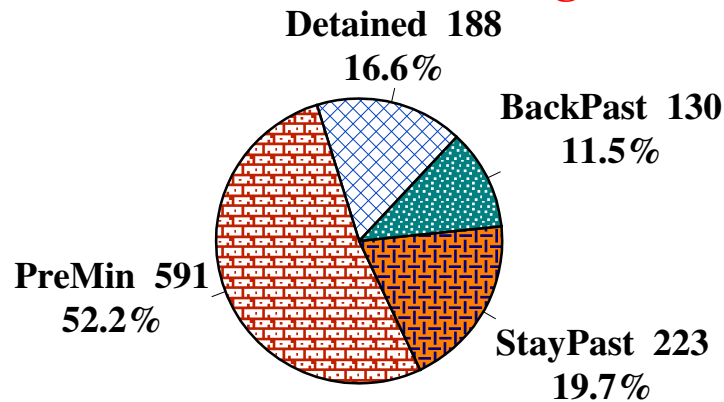
# Relation to Minimum Release Date

## Violent Felons, Lifers, and Other Inmates

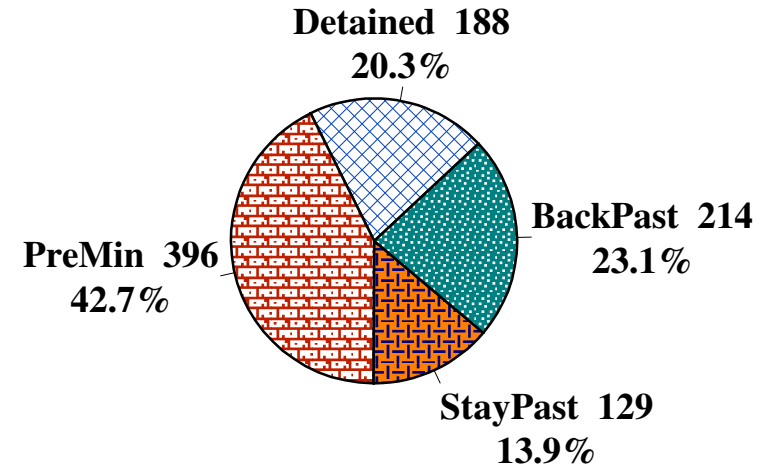
### Detained/unsentenced | Serving Time



### Violent Felons (Including Lifers)



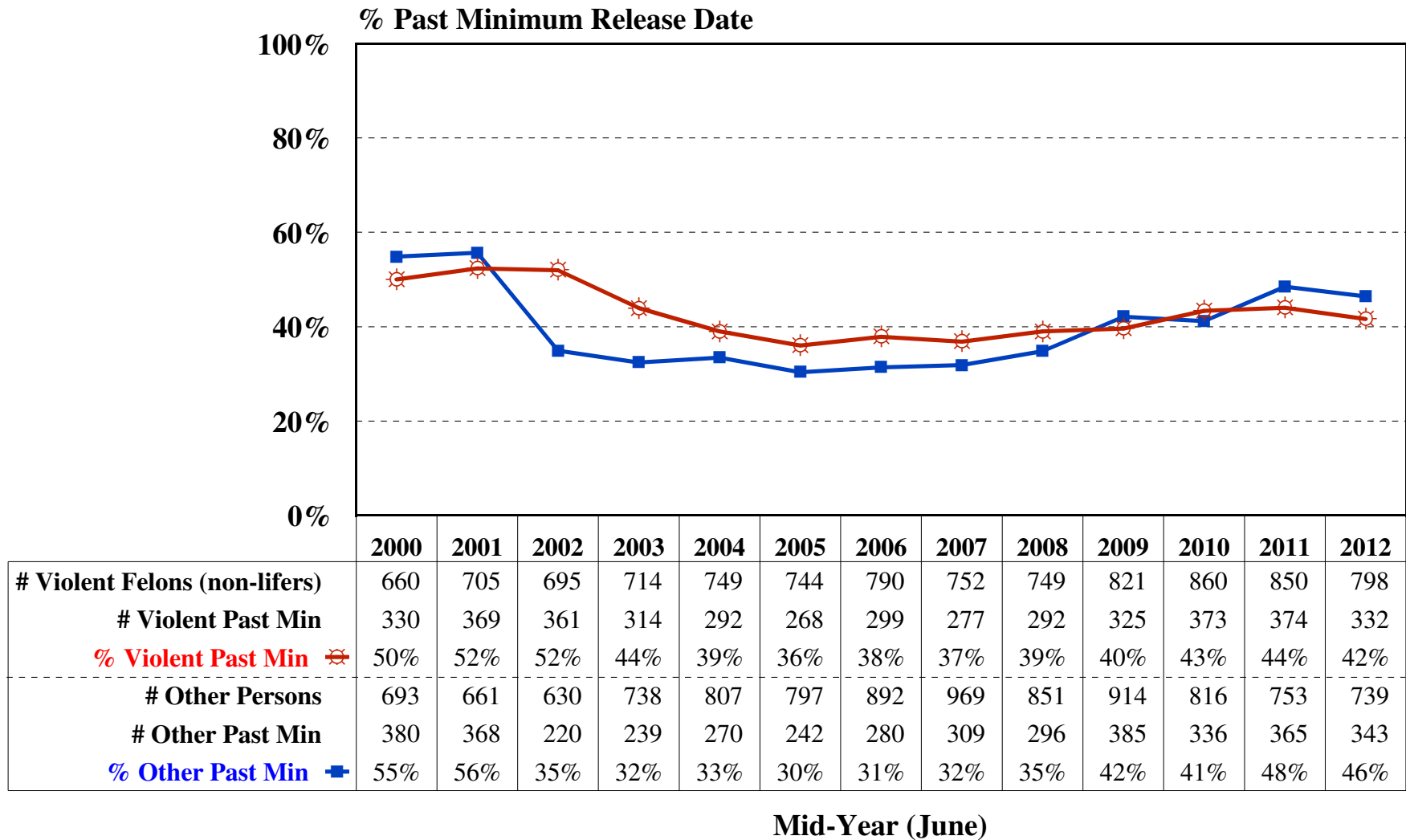
### All But Violent Felons



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot data, June 30, 2012. Lifers are persons with maximum sentence lengths of 99+ years (or Life). "Violent felonies" are the two highest crime categories of "Serious" (e.g. murder) and "Person" (all other felonies against persons). 9 Persons with missing sentence and/or charge data are excluded.

# Incarceration Past Minimum Sentences

## Inmates remaining or returning beyond Minimum release date



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot (June 30th each year); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. Persons with sentence lengths longer than 100 years (or Life) are excluded. “Violent felonies” are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (all other felonies against persons).

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# Flow View of Full DOC Population

Each morning the department collects and archives from the PAS database about a hundred characteristics of every offender on headcount at any institution or field site. This “snapshot” data has been collected since shortly before the start of CY2000 (although not all data fields were collected originally) and allows the Vermont DOC a very detailed view of who passed through its operations (or remains), when they were where doing what, and the changes which may have occurred during their involvement with the Department. Prior to CY2000, often data reporting required the existence of tallies or samplings on some passed dates in order to construct a “point-in-time” view of operations, but still lost the daily details at the level of the individual offenders. The Daily Snapshot archives provides that detail from which full views can be aggregated into a more complete understanding of DOC’s integrated operations. Another older database (Booking) archived every movement onto and off sites and dates back to the beginning of PAS around 1988.

As mentioned, a “flow” measure looks at everyone, providing brief involvements with the Department their opportunity to be reported in context with the persons who stay longer (and generally use more Departmental resources). Inherently, when we divide the full DOC operations into component parts, an individual may have membership during the observation period in more than one of the parts. When looking at a single day, we will often unduplicate the counts across all the parts to mutually exclude memberships in some priority order. For example, an offender with a partially suspended sentence may be serving the unsuspended portion incarcerated, while the field site carries an open probation case to manage the (later) suspended portion (or other simultaneously fully suspended sentences on other charges). Under the “most restrictive status” algorithm, only the incarcerated status would be count for that day. But while single days are unduplicated, a flow view of an individual over several days who changes “most restrictive status” is important to consider as both the status before and the status after the transition. Thus, while most point-in-time analyses presented in this year’s book would allow the summing across all statuses to get the unique count of individuals with any one or more of those statuses, the overlaps in a flow analysis usually prevent any meaningful interpretation of such a sum.

Some general observations about the flow population in the past twelve years are:

DOC has been seeing fewer people overall. The number of admissions into any status has declined as has the numbers of persons being seen in Corrections for the first time. But the ratio between “first time” and “restarting” (after the end of a previously completed DOC episode) has remained at about an even split.

The biggest declines have been in probationers seen during a year. All other statuses separately have usage by more persons.

Most incarcerated offenders (55%) come and go from incarceration in less than a year and more than one-third of all inmates spend less than a month. These are labeled “Passers” in the presentation here and they use about 13% of the bedspace. The “Termers” who stay all year are only 15% of the inmates, but occupy nearly half of all bedspace.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

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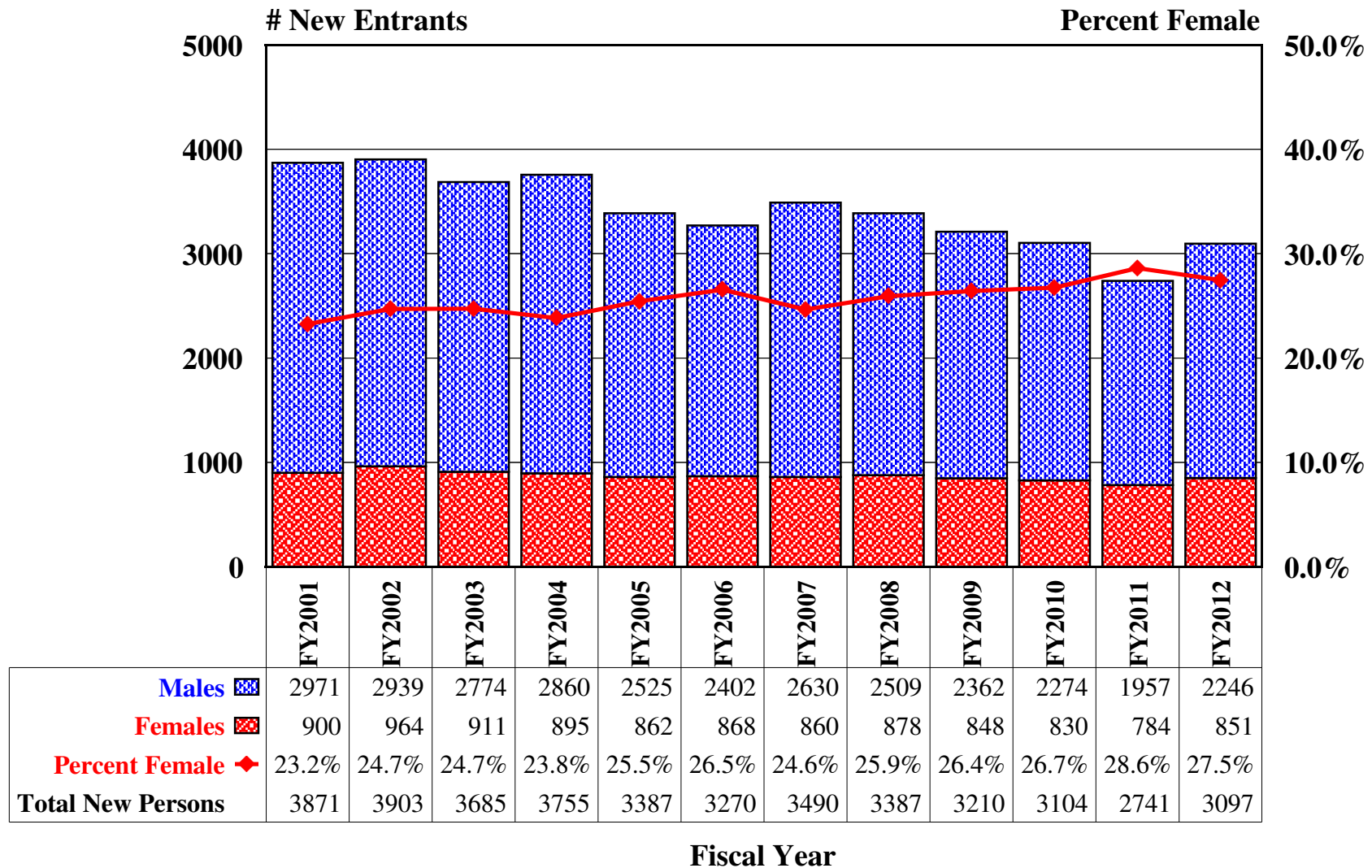
## Flow in Full DOC Population

Measure	FY2002	FY2011	FY2012	% Past Decade	% Past Year
<b>Persons Seen- Any DOC</b>	19,639	17,008	16,867	-14.1%	-0.8%
<b>Seen Incarcerated</b>	6,082	6,587	6,696	10.1%	1.7%
<b>Seen On Reentry</b>	1,779	1,956	1,871	5.2%	-4.3%
<b>Seen On Intermediate Sanctions</b>	1,998	2,977	3,043	52.3%	2.2%
<b>Seen On Parole</b>	1,279	1,616	1,568	22.6%	-3.0%
<b>Seen On Probation</b>	14,601	10,343	9,866	-32.4%	-4.6%
<b>Newly Started (or Restarted)</b>	7,162	5,771	6,061	-15.4%	5.0%
<b>Ended (Out of DOC)</b>	6,534	6,202	6,153	-5.8%	-0.8%
<b>First time entrants</b>	3,903	2,741	3,097	-20.7%	13.0%

# New First Time Entrants to Corrections - Gender

## Earliest Booking Slips

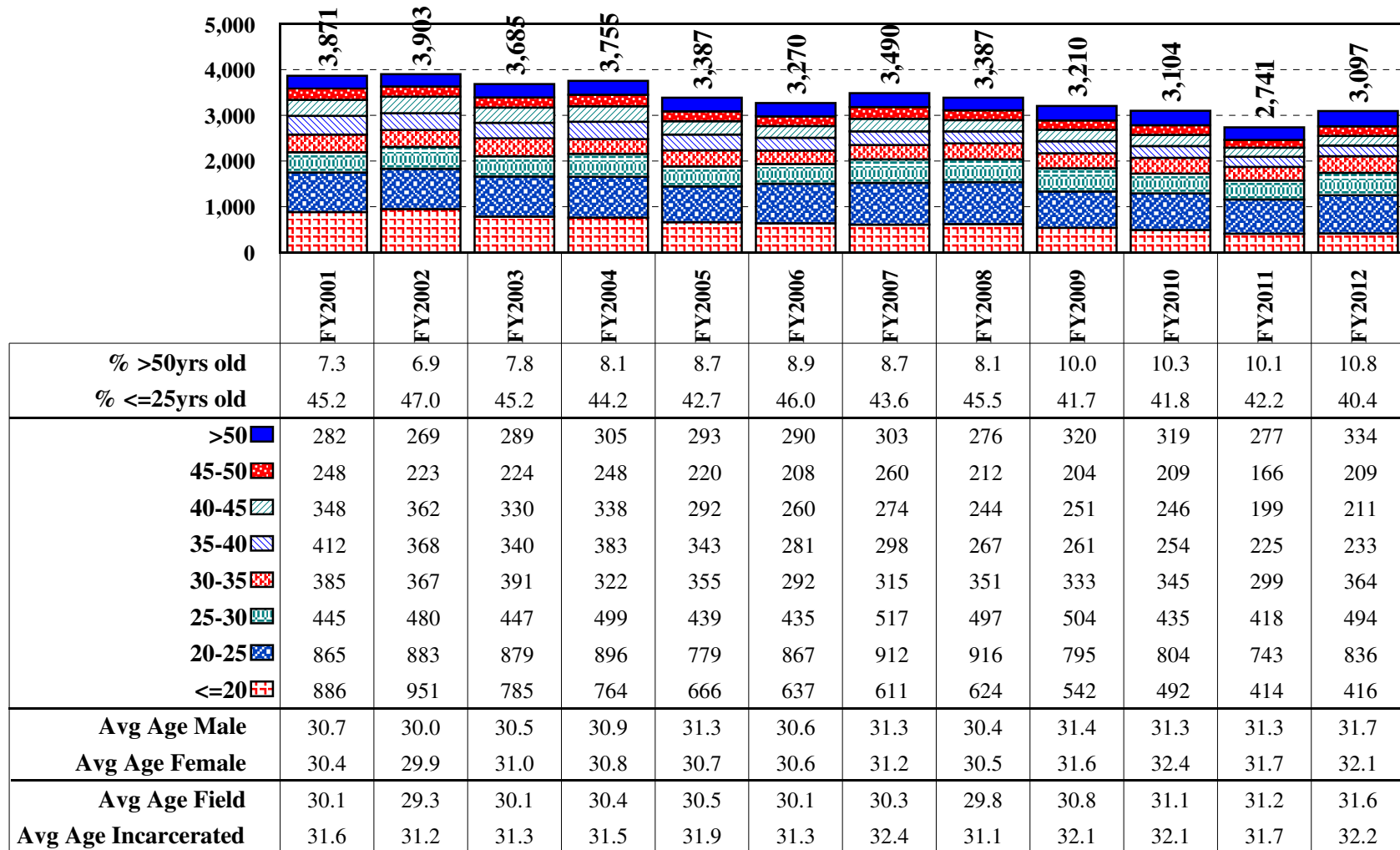
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Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. First time entrants are offenders who are placed on supervision or lodged and who have no earlier record (still extant in VTDOC's computerized data) of incarceration or supervision by the Vermont Department of Corrections.

# New First Time Entrants to Corrections - Age Earliest Booking Slips

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**Fiscal Year**

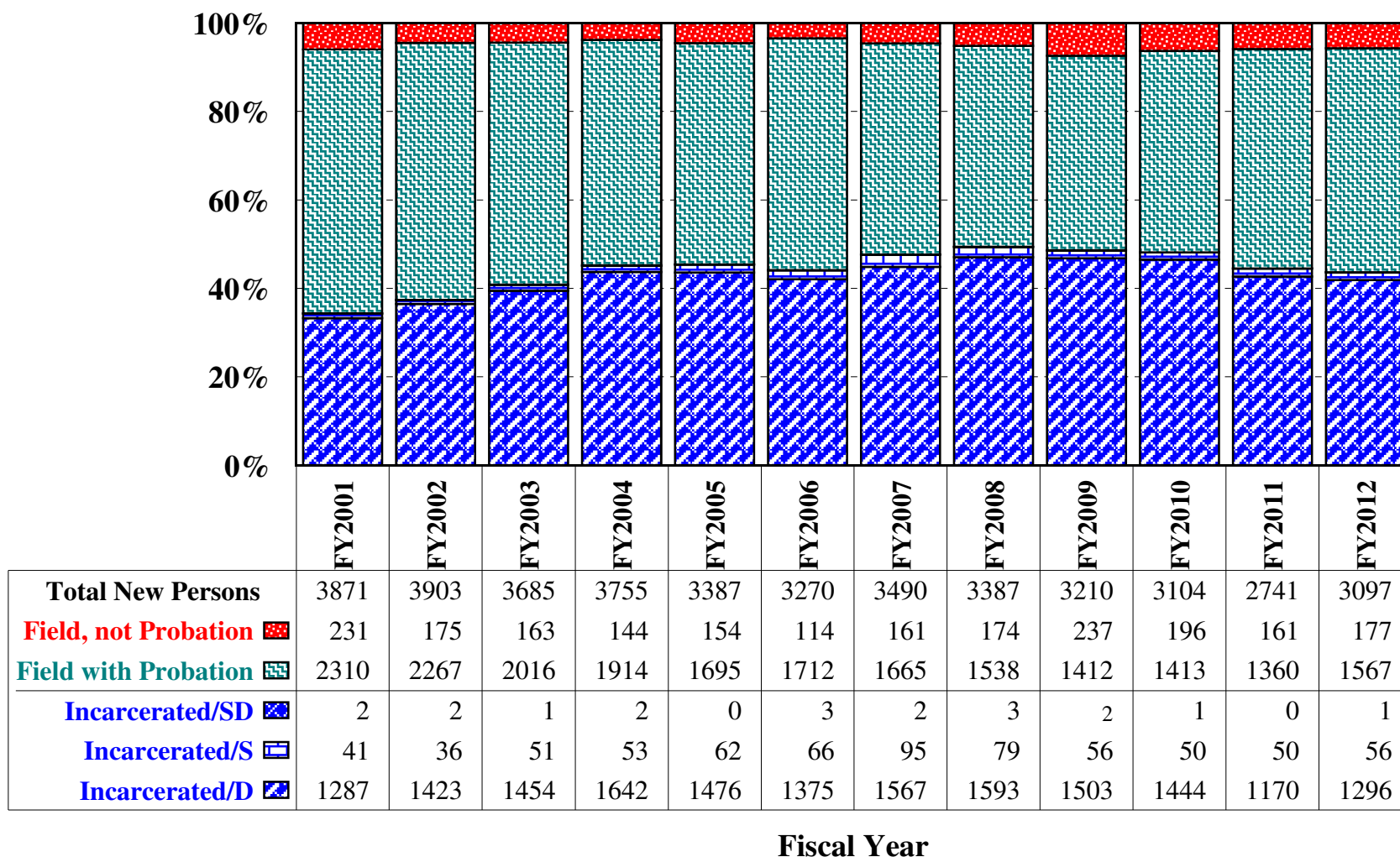
Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. First time entrants are offenders who are placed on supervision or lodged and who have no earlier record (still extant in VTDOC's computerized data) of incarceration or supervision by the Vermont Department of Corrections. Age was calculated in fractional years at date of first booking; i.e. a person 20 years and one day old would be in the 20-25 years old bracket.



# Proportion of First Contact by Supervision Type

## Earliest Booking Slips

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Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. The Field first contact persons were separated by whether a Probation case starting within 180 days (or earlier) was found in the database. The absence of such a computerized record could be accounted for as either never existing (such as for an Intermediate Sanction) or as expunged by Court order.

# VTDOC Population Annual Flow - Status Changes

## Fiscal year 2012 - Point-in-time and Annual Starts & Ends

Status during FY2012	Incarcerated	Reentry	Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	Parole	Probation	Unique
Population at Start (July 1, 2011)	2083	930	211	908	1050	6114	10806
New Persons starting Status during year after July 1, 2011	4613	941	254	1749	518	3752	6061
Persons ending Status by June 30, 2012	4610	996	231	1684	538	3869	6192
Net change in one year	3	-55	23	65	-20	-117	-131
Population day after End (July 1, 2012)	2086	875	234	973	1030	5997	10675
Total Persons during fiscal year	6696	1871	465	2657	1568	9866	16867

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: An offender with multiple statuses during the year will be counted in multiple columns. The "Unique" column shows the reduction of such multiple counts across all statuses within a year.

# Total VTDOC Population - Flow

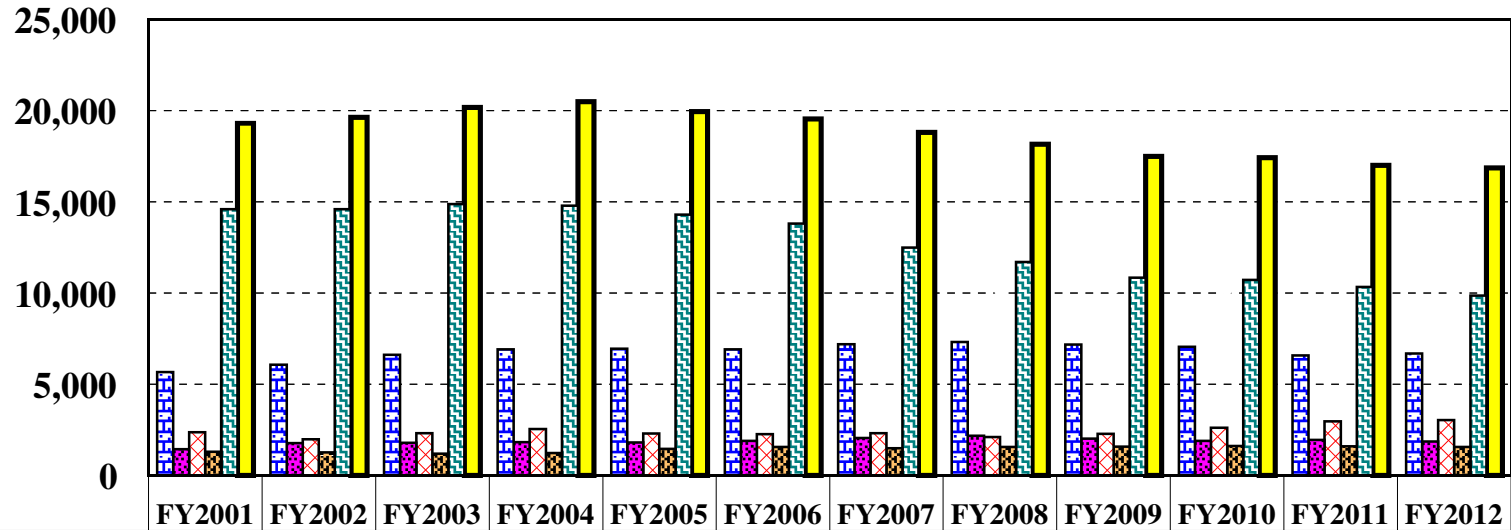
## Point-in-time and Annual Admissions & Releases

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>FY2008</b>	<b>FY2009</b>	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>FY2011</b>	<b>FY2012</b>
<b>Population at Start (July 1st)</b>	<b>12495</b>	<b>12781</b>	<b>13009</b>	<b>13793</b>	<b>13818</b>	<b>13528</b>	<b>12303</b>	<b>11700</b>	<b>11147</b>	<b>11214</b>	<b>11237</b>	<b>10806</b>
<b>New Persons starting VTDOC custody during year after July 1st (admission)</b>	<b>6820</b>	<b>6858</b>	<b>7162</b>	<b>6712</b>	<b>6140</b>	<b>6021</b>	<b>6506</b>	<b>6472</b>	<b>6350</b>	<b>6211</b>	<b>5771</b>	<b>6061</b>
<b>Admissions as % of previous year's</b>		<b>101 %</b>	<b>104 %</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>91 %</b>	<b>98 %</b>	<b>108 %</b>	<b>99 %</b>	<b>98 %</b>	<b>98 %</b>	<b>93 %</b>	<b>105 %</b>
<b>Persons ending VTDOC custody (release) before end of year</b>	<b>6534</b>	<b>6630</b>	<b>6378</b>	<b>6687</b>	<b>6430</b>	<b>7246</b>	<b>7109</b>	<b>7025</b>	<b>6283</b>	<b>6188</b>	<b>6202</b>	<b>6153</b>
<b>Net change in one year</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>-1225</b>	<b>-603</b>	<b>-553</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-431</b>	<b>-92</b>

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: An offender might have multiple statuses and separated episodes of VTDOC custody during the year, but the counts only show such an individual once within a year. In part, the rise in apparent admissions in FY2003 is due to a difference in accounting for Pre-Approved Furlough offenders on work crews that was initiated on 1/1/2003.

# Components of Annual Flow

## Total VTDOC Population by Status



	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
<b>Incarcerated</b>	5,674	6,082	6,623	6,917	6,949	6,914	7,191	7,328	7,177	7,070	6,587	6,696
<b>Reentry</b>	1,448	1,779	1,804	1,832	1,824	1,903	2,070	2,179	2,017	1,910	1,956	1,871
<b>Intermediate Sanctions</b>	2,378	1,998	2,319	2,562	2,312	2,277	2,331	2,109	2,284	2,612	2,977	3,043
<b>Parole</b>	1,313	1,279	1,195	1,232	1,475	1,580	1,506	1,563	1,585	1,626	1,616	1,568
<b>Probation</b>	14,605	14,601	14,880	14,801	14,302	13,816	12,493	11,701	10,848	10,727	10,343	9,866
<b>Unique (any)</b>	19,315	19,639	20,171	20,505	19,958	19,549	18,809	18,172	17,497	17,425	17,008	16,867
<b>% with Incarceration</b>	29%	31%	33%	34%	35%	35%	38%	40%	41%	41%	39%	40%
<b>% with Reentry</b>	7%	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	11%	12%	11%
<b>% with I.S.</b>	12%	10%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	13%	15%	18%	18%
<b>% with Parole</b>	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%
<b>% with Probation</b>	76%	74%	74%	72%	72%	71%	66%	64%	62%	62%	61%	58%

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: an individual might have custody days during the year under multiple statuses; the unique total counts each person only once across all statuses in the year.

# Incarcerated Inmates - Flow

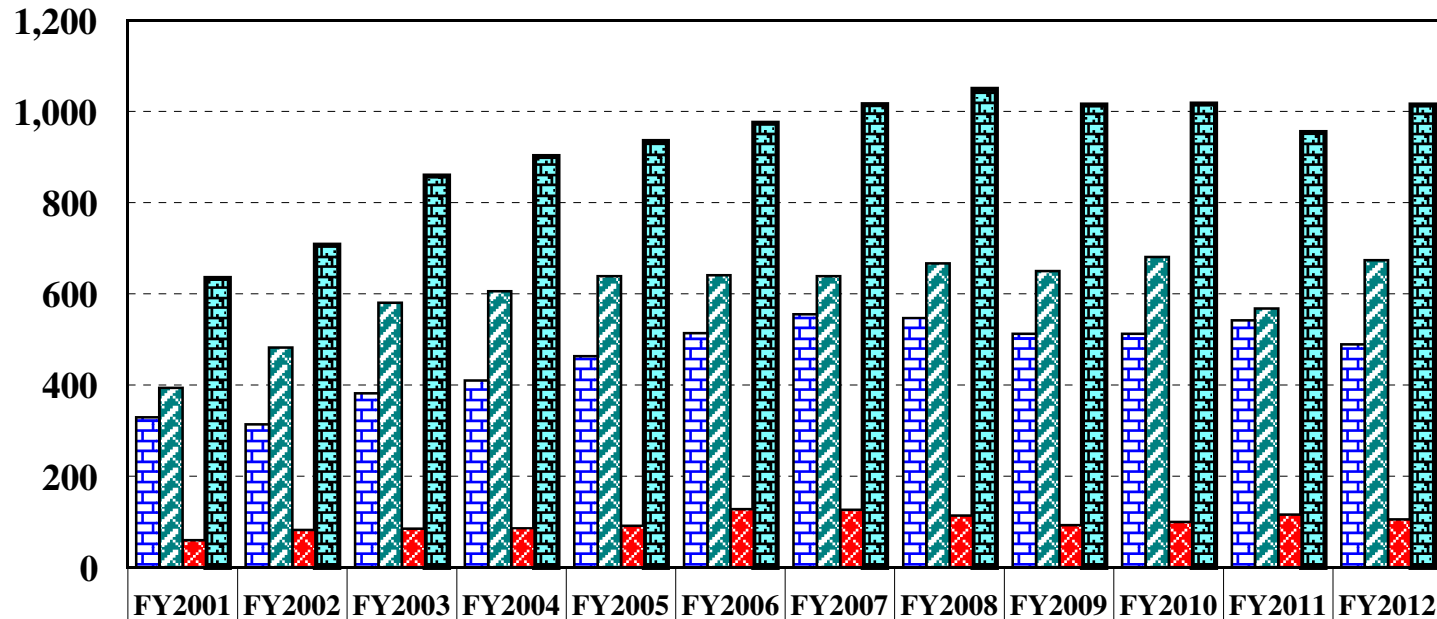
## Point-in-time and Annual Admissions & Releases

Fiscal Year	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Population at Start (July 1st)	1661	1779	1761	1979	2042	1982	2162	2166	2072	2225	2159	2083
New Persons starting incarceration during year after July 1st (admission)	4013	4304	4862	4938	4907	4932	5029	5162	5105	4845	4427	4613
Admissions as % of previous year's		107%	113%	102%	99%	101%	102%	103%	99%	95%	91%	104%
Persons ending incarceration (release) before end of year	3895	4322	4644	4875	4967	4752	5025	5256	4952	4911	4503	4610
Net change in one year	118	-18	218	63	-60	180	4	-94	153	-66	-76	3

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: An inmate might come and go several times during the year, but the counts only show such an individual once within a year.

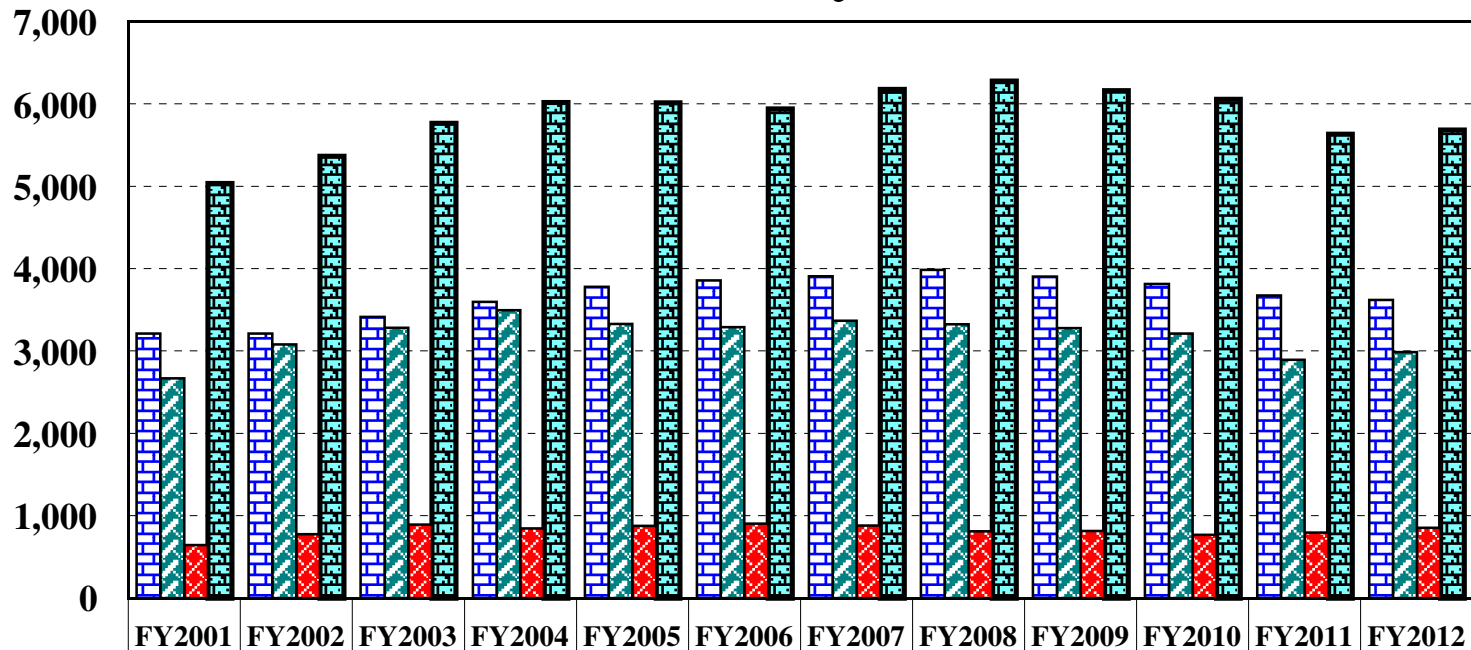
# Components of Annual Flow

## Incarcerated Females by Status



Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: an individual might have incarcerative days during the year under multiple statuses; the unique total counts each person only once across all incarcerative statuses in the year.

# Components of Annual Flow Incarcerated Males by Status



<b>Males Sentenced</b>	3,212	3,211	3,412	3,598	3,778	3,857	3,906	3,986	3,905	3,815	3,673	3,618
<b>Males Detained</b>	2,668	3,080	3,281	3,495	3,328	3,288	3,367	3,325	3,279	3,213	2,894	2,985
<b>Males Sentenced/ Detained</b>	643	774	891	844	876	903	879	811	812	766	795	853
<b>Unique Males</b>	5,036	5,362	5,766	6,016	6,014	5,938	6,175	6,278	6,159	6,054	5,632	5,682
<b>% with Sentenced</b>	64%	60%	59%	60%	63%	65%	63%	63%	63%	63%	65%	64%
<b>% with Detained</b>	53%	57%	57%	58%	55%	55%	55%	53%	53%	53%	51%	53%
<b>% with S/D</b>	13%	14%	15%	14%	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	13%	14%	15%

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: an individual might have incarcerative days during the year under multiple statuses; the unique total counts each person only once across all incarcerative statuses in the year.

# Incarceration Annual Flow Types: Trends

	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
<b>Resumers</b>	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.2%	2.5%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%
<b>Termers</b>	14.6%	13.2%	12.7%	12.4%	12.2%	12.7%	13.2%	13.2%	14.2%	15.6%	15.9%	14.7%
<b>Deporters</b>	12.1%	13.9%	11.7%	13.5%	14.5%	13.3%	14.2%	14.2%	12.2%	14.0%	14.5%	13.7%
<b>Joiners</b>	14.1%	13.7%	15.1%	14.3%	13.5%	15.6%	14.2%	13.0%	14.1%	13.0%	13.4%	13.6%
<b>Passers</b>	56.6%	57.0%	58.3%	57.1%	57.1%	55.7%	55.7%	57.4%	57.0%	55.6%	53.8%	55.3%
<b>Total Count in FY</b>	<b>5674</b>	<b>6082</b>	<b>6623</b>	<b>6917</b>	<b>6949</b>	<b>6914</b>	<b>7191</b>	<b>7328</b>	<b>7177</b>	<b>7070</b>	<b>6586</b>	<b>6696</b>

## Definitions:

**Resumers** - Persons who started (July 1st) and ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated, but who were not incarcerated for any part of at least one month in the year; I.e. They left for at least one calendar month, but returned by yearend.

**Termers** - Persons who started (July 1st) and ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated and were incarcerated for at least part of every month in the year.

**Deporters** - Persons who started the year (July 1st) incarcerated, but were no longer incarcerated on the last day of the year (June 30th).

**Joiners** - Persons who ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated, but were not incarcerated on the first day of the year (July 1st).

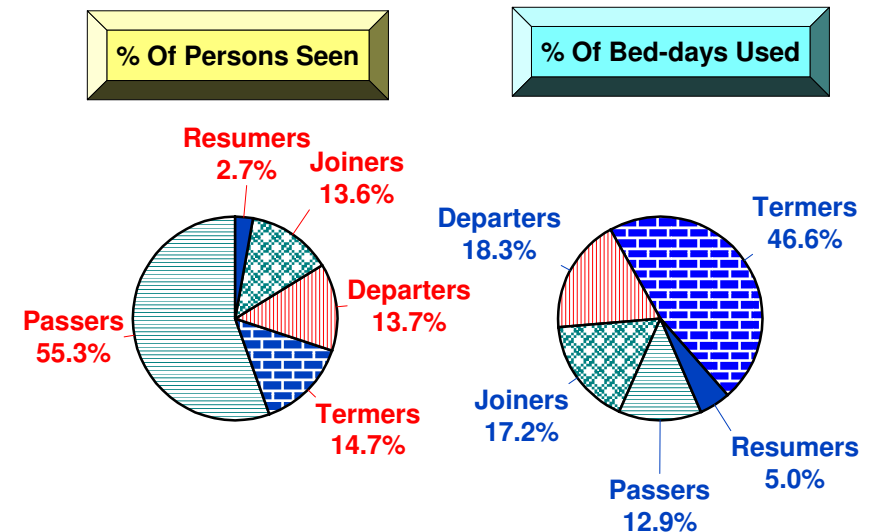
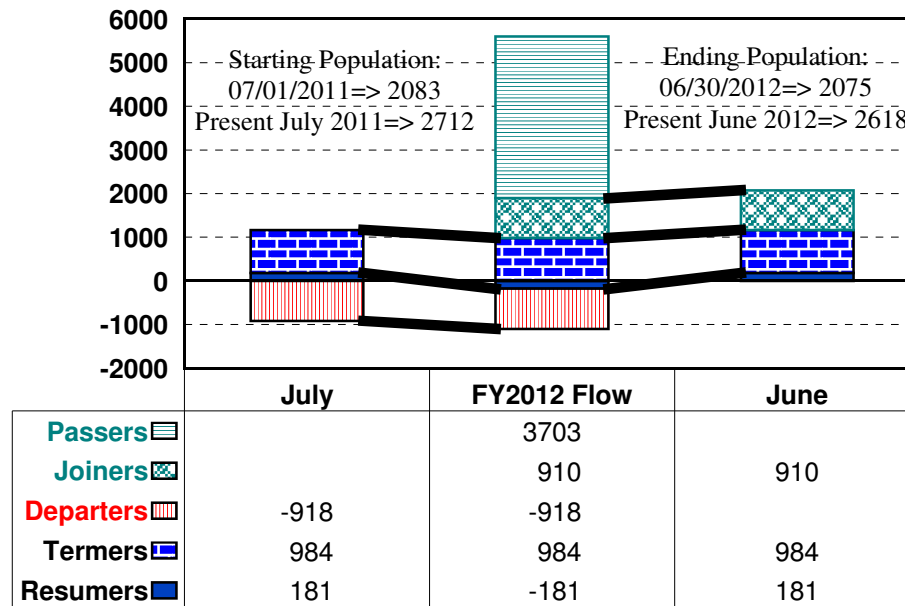
**Passers** - Persons who neither started (July 1st) nor ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated.



# Incarceration Annual Flow Types: FY2012

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## Flow from Incarceration to Community and vice versa



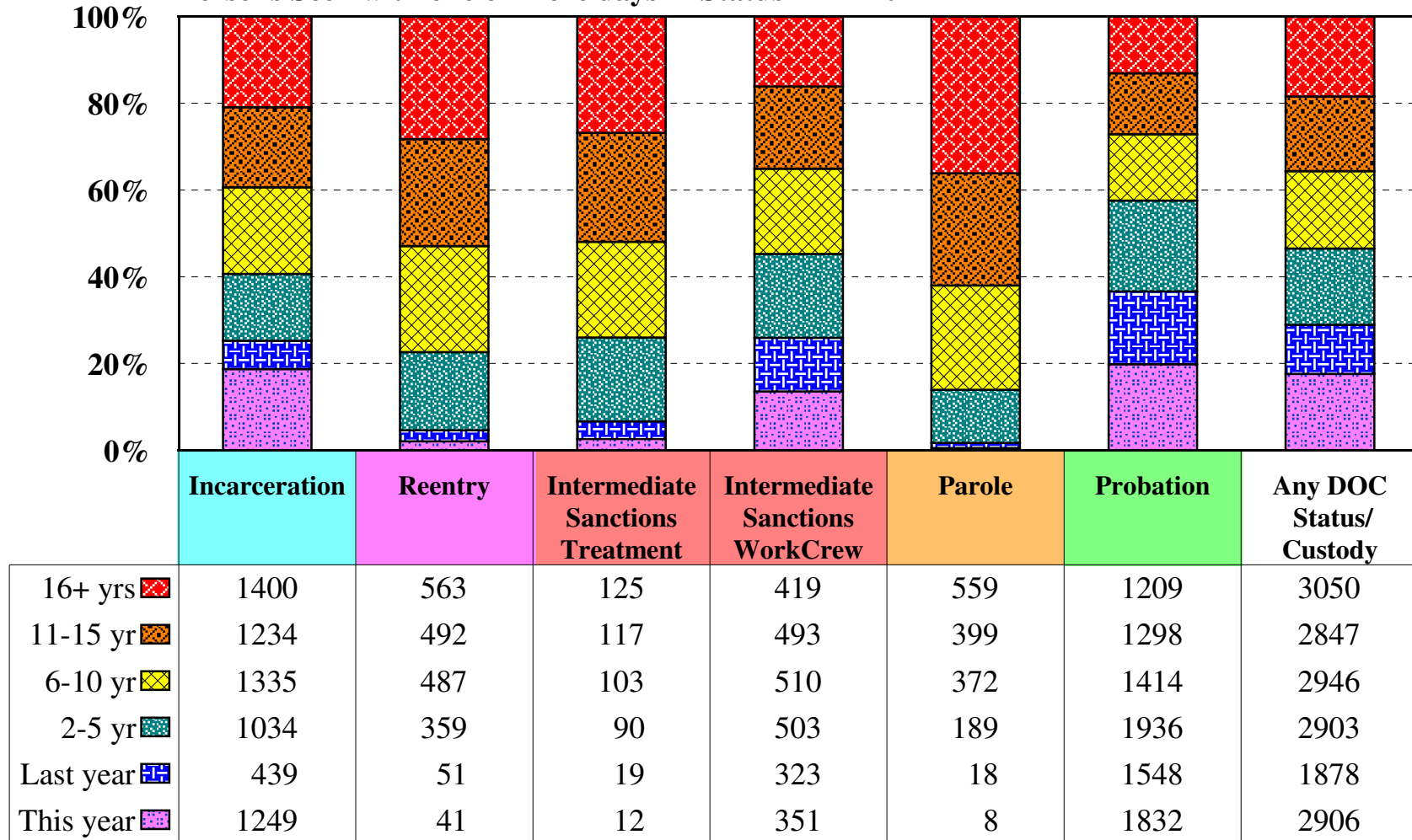
	# Persons	% Persons	% ADP	1 month only	2-3 Months	4-6 months	7-12 months
Resumers	181	2.7%	5.0%	0	9	31	141
Termers	984	14.7%	46.6%	0	0	0	984
Departers	918	13.7%	18.3%	108	184	241	385
Joiners	910	13.6%	17.2%	109	203	230	368
Passers	3703	55.3%	12.9%	2143	1009	397	154
Total	6696			2360	1405	899	2032

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot data. Calculated from “present in month” summaries; i.e. if a person was absent (from incarceration) for some days within a month, but back incarcerated in the following month, such a person was considered to have not really left incarceration in this analysis.

# Persistence with DOC Involvement

## Years Since First Contact - By Status in FY2012

Persons Seen with one or more days in Status in FY2012



Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. First time entrants are offenders who are placed on supervision or lodged and who have no earlier record (still extant in VTDOC's computerized data) of incarceration or supervision by the Vermont Department of Corrections. The 122 persons served in Home Confinement during FY2012 are included in the "Reentry" group.

# Offender Transitions

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In the simplest example, an offender might start with DOC under some supervision status (such as probation) and end later from that same status to return to the community, done with DOC entirely. But many offenders pass through multiple stages in their times with DOC. It is often as important to understand these transitions between supervision statuses as the numbers and stays in the various states. The “corrective” process of the Department lays in its ability (when possible) to promote progress of offenders from imposed restrictive sanctions towards the independence of their return to freedom in the community and to minimize regression back into a need for greater restraints on offenders.

There are four basic transitions in the management of an offender’s case.

**Intake** - The arrival of the offender under the custody of the Department. As mentioned, DOC deals with both convicted and detained offenders. About 75-80% of lodging of persons not already under DOC supervision are detainees and about 60% of them leave detention while still unconvicted. A newly convicted offender has three “starting” possibilities for DOC statuses: Incarceration (to serve time), Intermediate Sanctions (to serve in the community with treatment or work crew service), or Probation (with a fully suspended sentence). A partially suspended sentence would start with incarceration (although it might include credit for time served as a detainee).

**Termination** - The departure from all DOC supervision. Although death and transfer to other jurisdictions are uncommon possibilities, most offenders eventually meet the requirements of their imposed sentences and conditions and leave the custody of DOC.

**Progress** - The change to less restrictive placement and/or programs. Although there is considerable variation between offenders of the same status, in general, the more restraints are placed on offenders, the more the cost to the State. As justified by offenders’ behavior, the external risk management practices can be transitioned into less intensive response supervision. In terms of “legal statuses”, incarceration is the most restrictive (and most expensive). Under field case management, the activities to supervise are more intensive for offenders with reentry and intermediate sanctions agreements. If such an offender complies with their supervision conditions, the Vermont Parole Board may grant parole and modify those conditions to require less interaction in their management. The monitoring of conditions for probationers also have some variations depending on the risks and behavior of the individual offenders, but typically these are the least intrusive in an offender’s freedom of action. A typical progression might be incarceration to reentry to parole to termination (or incarceration to probation to termination).

**Regress** - The change to more restrictive placement and/or programs. Unfortunately, sometimes offender behavior requires a response to place the individual under more restrictions. Typical triggers for these regressive transitions are violations of the supervision agreements by offenders (including new crimes). Some responses are temporary switches to more restrictive placements, such as brief graduated sanctions to reinforce an offender’s sense of responsibility. Others (such as revocation of a probationary suspension of sentence) can significantly alter an offender’s current and future supervision requirement and pathway to freedom.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

## Offender Transitions

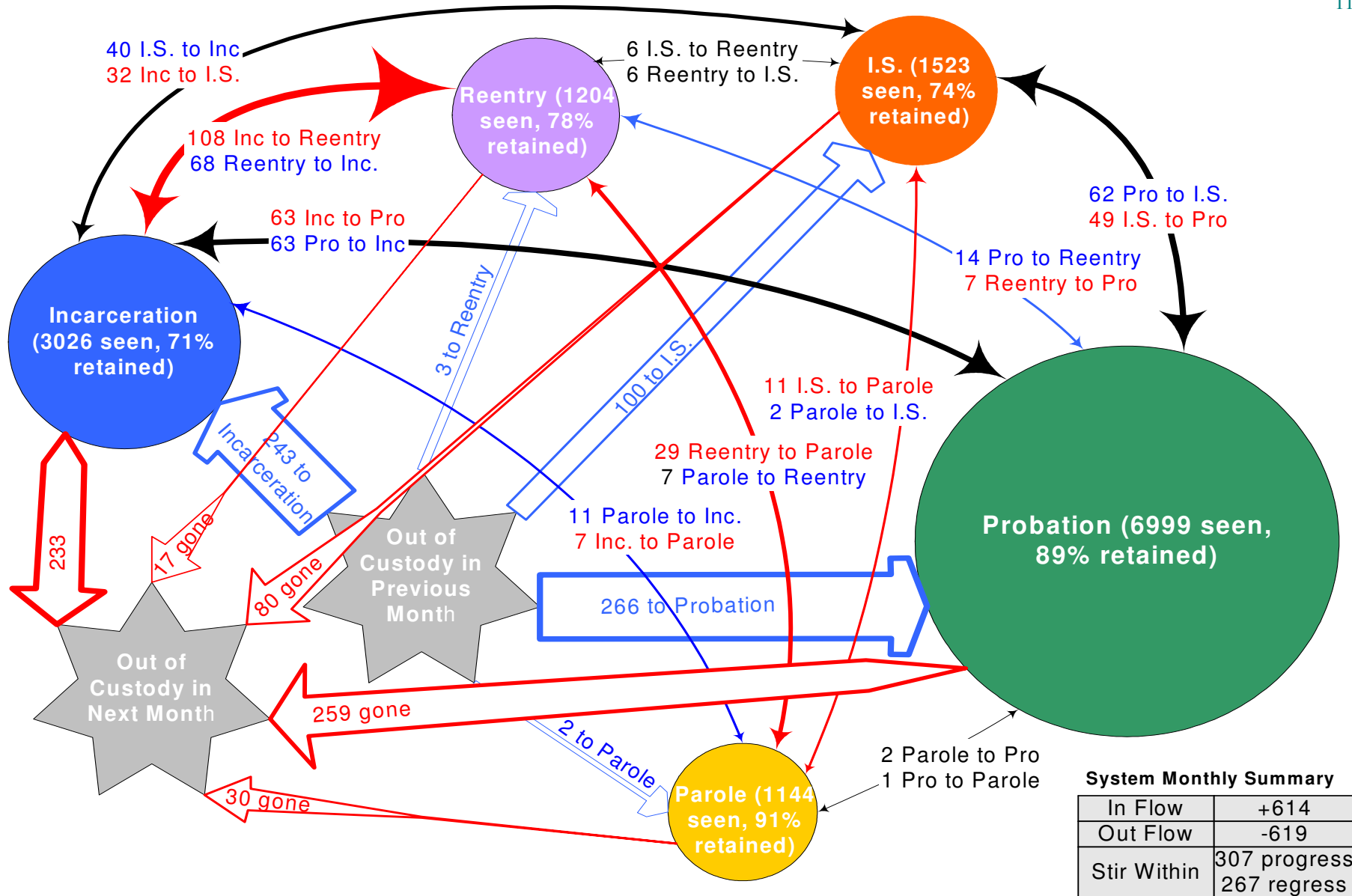
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Measure	FY2002	FY2011	FY2012	% Past Decade	% Past Year
<b>Total Intakes</b>	7,779	6,743	6,496	-16.5%	-3.7%
<b>Intake to Sentenced Incarceration</b>	1,118	1,830	1,735	55.2%	-5.2%
<b>Intake to Probation</b>	5,138	3,166	3,125	-39.2%	-1.3%
<b>Intake to Intermediate Sanctions</b>	1,523	1,747	1,636	7.4%	-6.4%
<b>Release from Sentenced Incarceration</b>	3,953	4,121	3,892	-1.5%	-5.6%
<b>End of Probation (any reason)</b>	4,382	3,500	3,190	-27.2%	-8.9%
<b>End of Parole (any reason)</b>	372	533	521	40.1%	-2.3%
<b>Probation Violation Hearings</b>	1,297	1,171	1,025	-21.0%	-12.5%
<b>Parole Violation Hearings</b>	215	217	238	10.7%	9.7%
<b>Intermediate Sanctions Lodgings</b>	470	647	650	38.3%	0.5%
<b>Reentry Lodgings</b>	774	888	928	19.9%	4.5%

Note: Not all violation hearings result in revocation and incarceration. Similarly, not all lodgings are followed by revocations and long stays to complete the underlying maximum sentences.

# Monthly Volume and Transitions between Statuses (FY2012)

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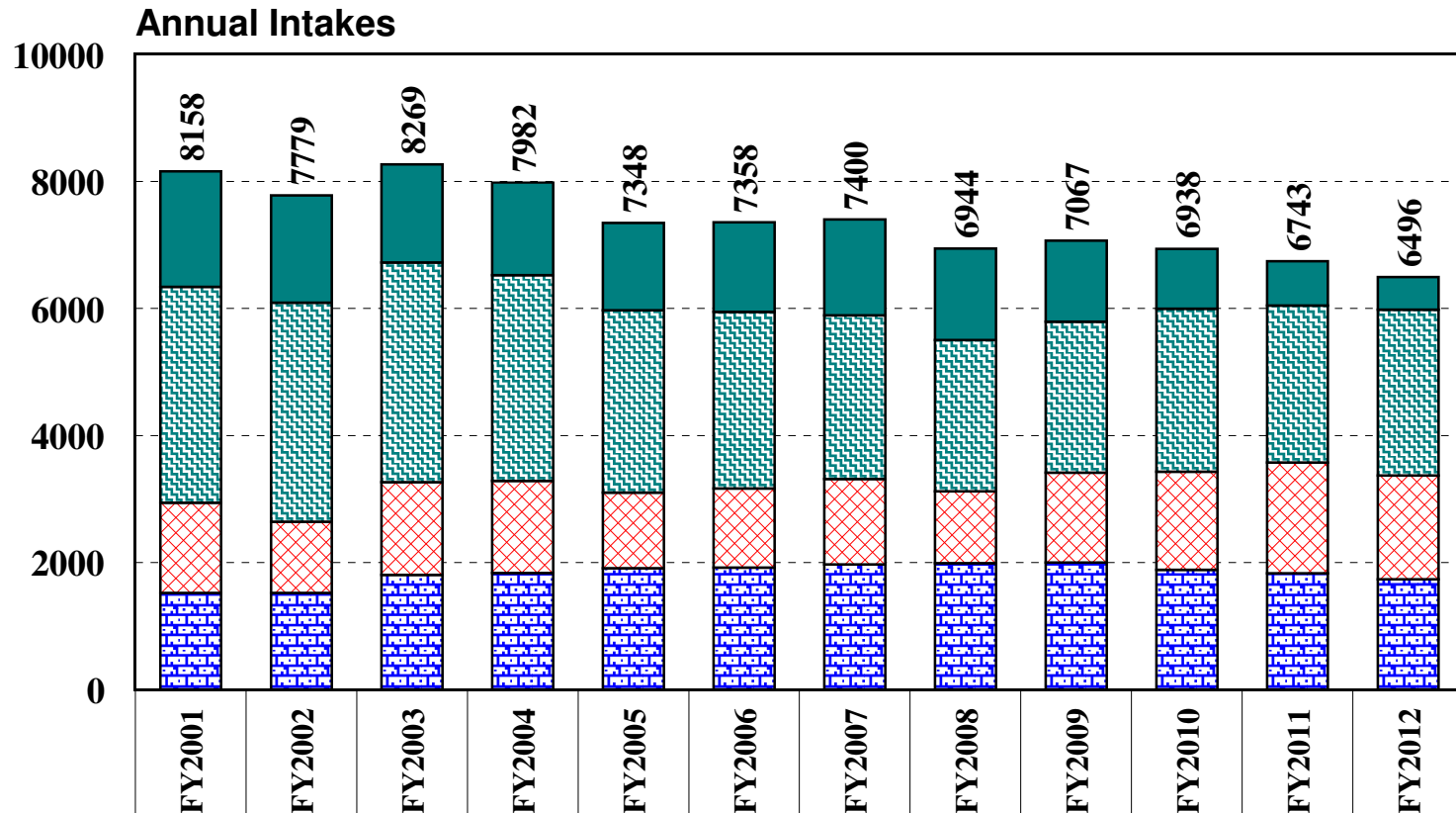
Small ← **Progress toward Freedom**  
**Regress from Freedom** → Large

Color & Size of lines/arrow signify primary direction and volume of transitions. Black lines indicate that movements are approximately balanced in both directions.

Generally this diagram has been constructed with "progress" from the most restrictive (Incarceration) to the least restrictive (Community Supervision) in a clockwise pattern.

# Total Intakes

## Starts of Supervision Episodes by First Placement



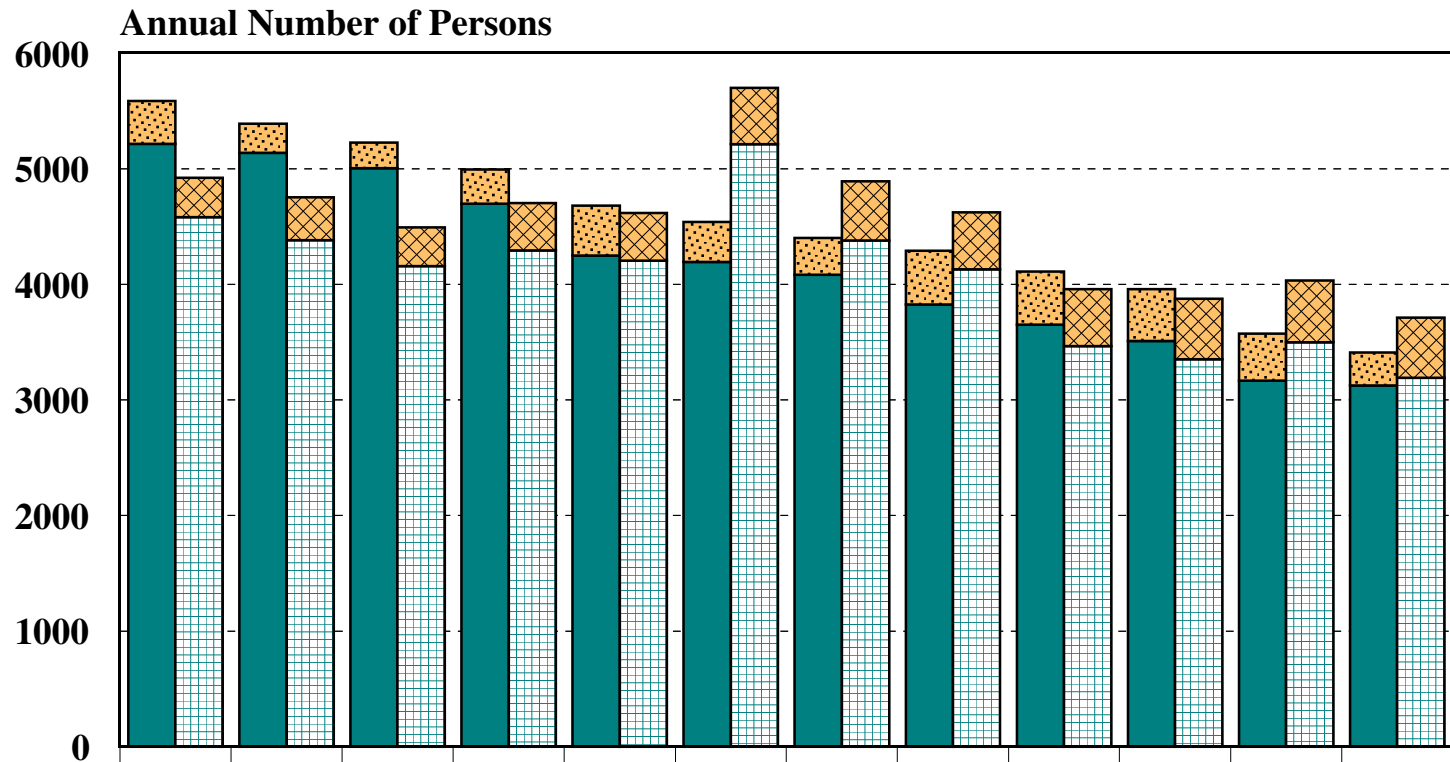
<b>Reparative Probation</b>	1820	1689	1547	1461	1376	1411	1509	1442	1278	942	699	518
<b>Non-Rep. Probation</b>	3395	3449	3458	3235	2873	2782	2574	2382	2372	2568	2467	2607
<b>Intermed. Sanctions</b>	1420	1118	1461	1450	1190	1245	1345	1128	1416	1544	1747	1636
<b>Incarceration</b>	1523	1523	1803	1836	1909	1920	1972	1992	2001	1884	1830	1735

Fiscal Year

Source: VTDOC various databases. An intake is used here to refer to a start of a “status” for an individual during the fiscal year, but does not imply that individual is a “first timer” with the Vermont Department of Corrections. Incarceration in this chart does **not** include unsentenced persons being held in detention.

# Intakes & Terminations - Probation & Parole

## Starts and Ends of Community Supervision



	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Termination-Parole	342	372	335	409	412	486	511	493	491	524	533	521
Termination-Probation	4580	4382	4158	4294	4206	5213	4380	4130	3466	3352	3500	3190
Intake-Parole	370	252	220	297	432	346	318	466	461	448	408	284
Intake-Probation	5215	5138	5005	4696	4249	4193	4083	3824	3650	3510	3166	3125

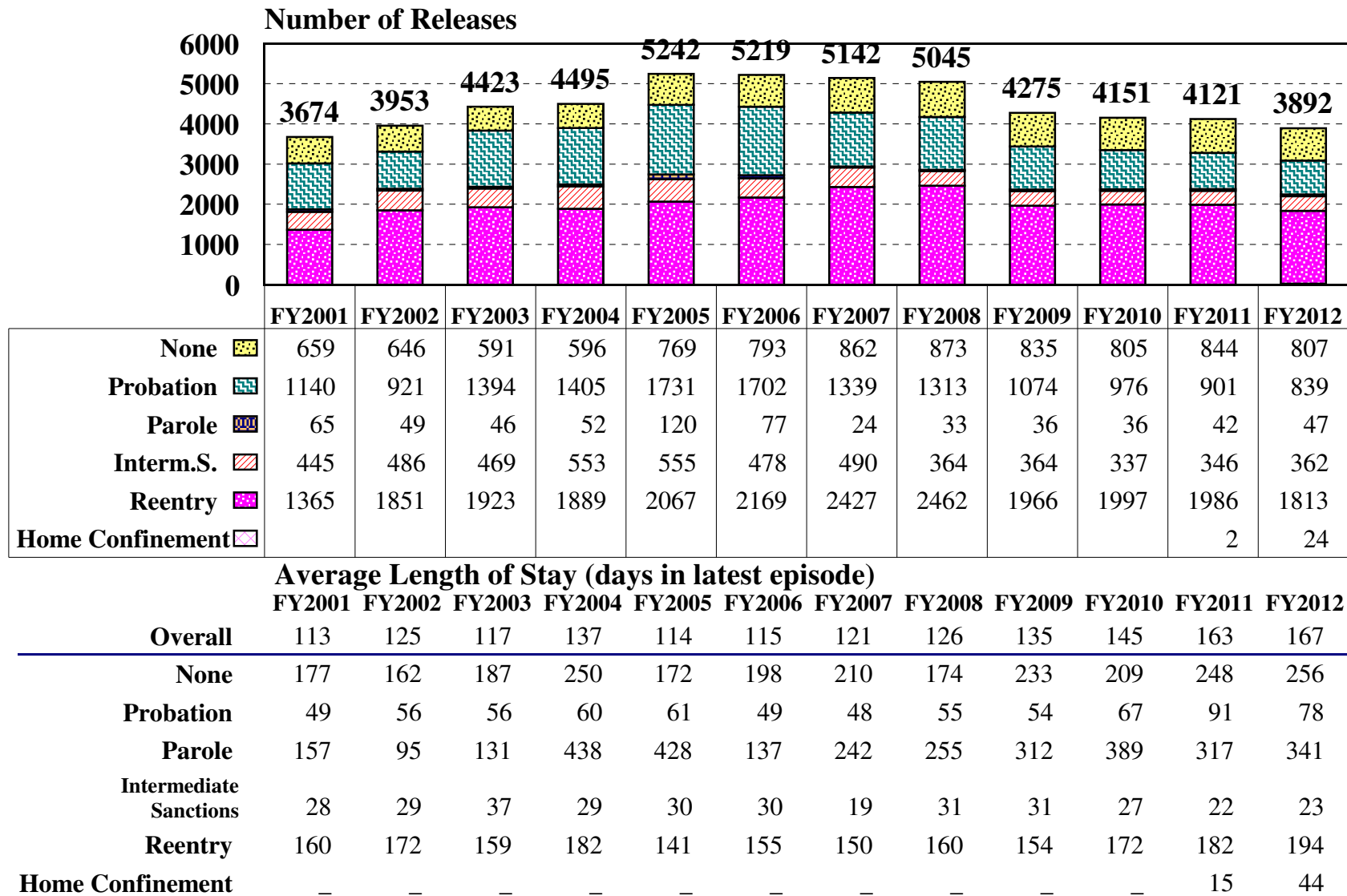
Fiscal Years

Source: VTDOC PROBER database. Transfers between field sites were not counted as either starting intakes nor closing terminations, but all other termination types (violation, closure, death) are counted.. Persons are counted only once per year even if they had multiple intakes and/or terminations.

# Releases from Sentenced Incarceration

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## Most Restrictive Field Supervision Status Next Day

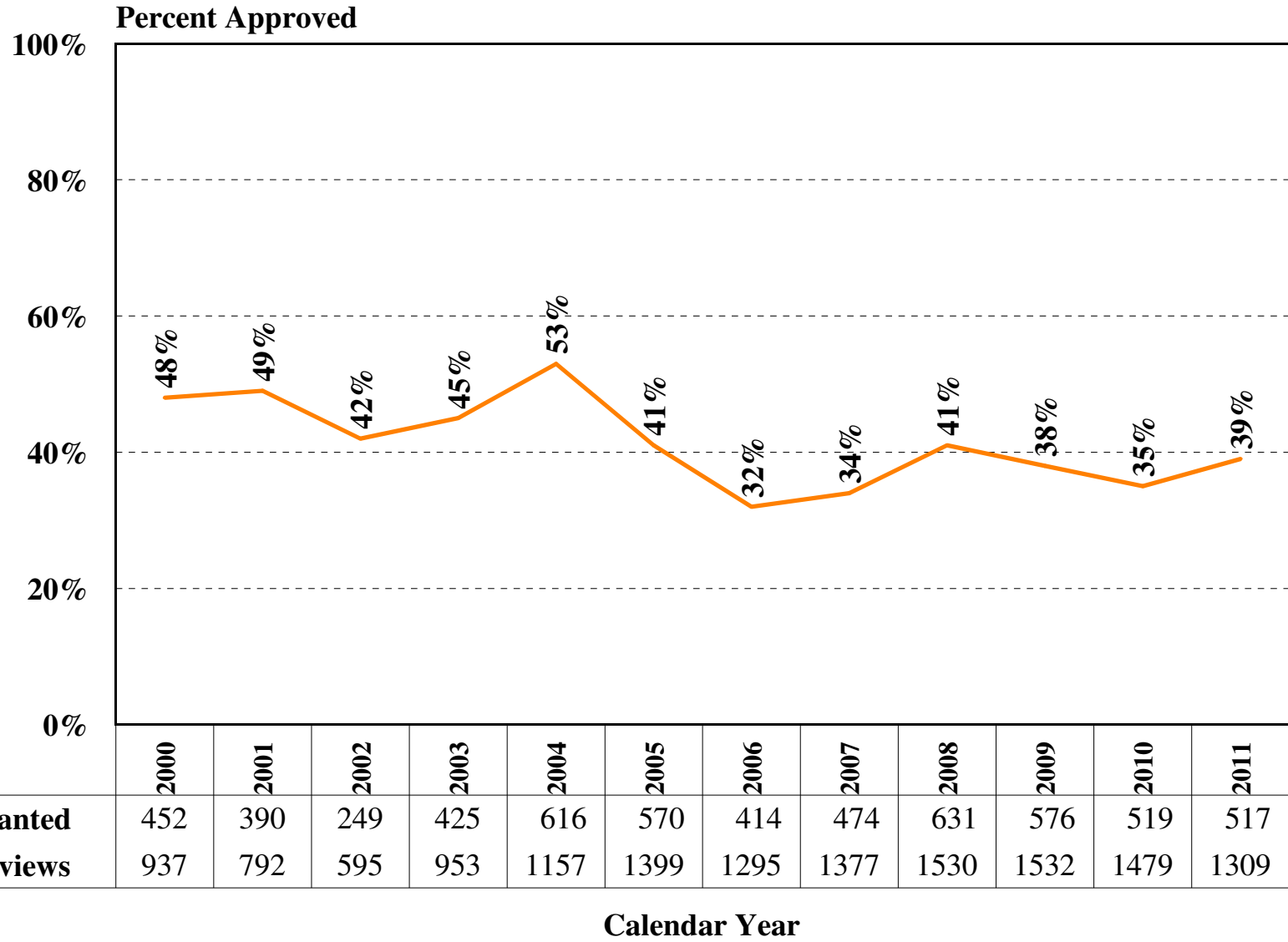


Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. Changes in status from a sentenced incarceration were followed for a week to determine the next field supervision status (or none).



# Parole Approval Rate

## Paroles Granted / Parole Interviews

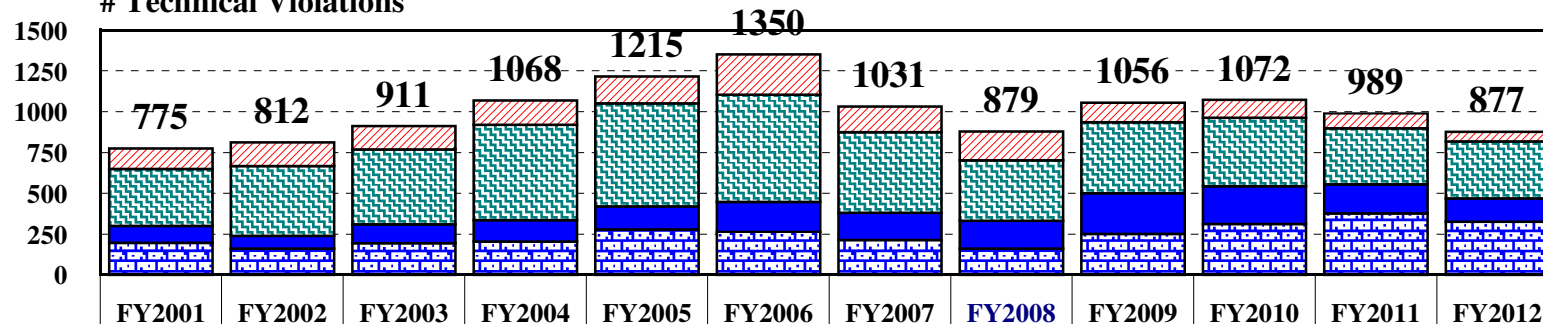


Source: VT Parole Board Hearings database.

# Probation Violation Dispositions

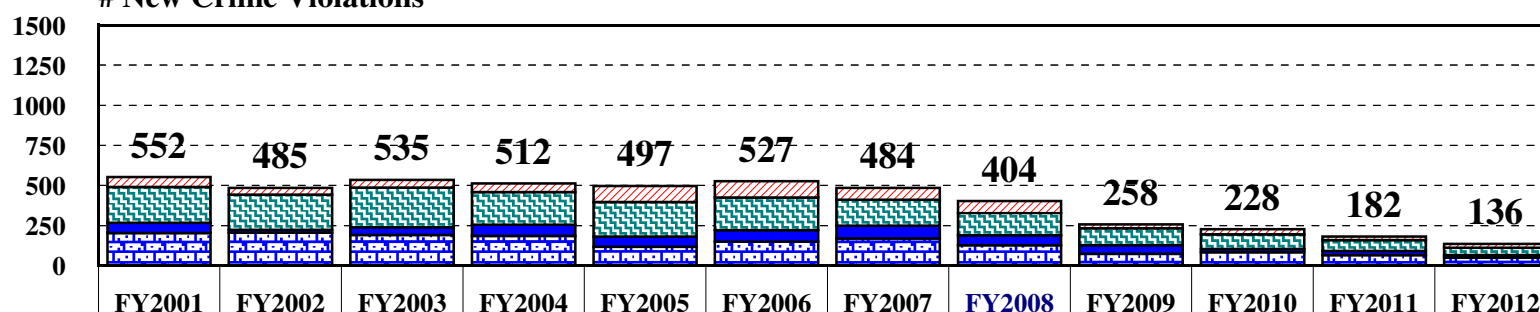
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Corrections  
11/16/12

# Technical Violations



% Revoked	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
<b>Closed</b>	125	144	143	148	163	246	157	177	121	109	91	58
<b>Continued</b>	349	428	457	584	631	656	494	370	435	419	342	350
<b>Split</b>	105	79	116	132	142	184	165	171	248	231	179	144
<b>Sentenced</b>	196	161	195	204	279	264	215	161	252	313	377	325

# New Crime Violations



% Revoked	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
<b>Closed</b>	61	41	48	53	100	102	73	76	25	32	22	25
<b>Continued</b>	223	220	248	203	216	203	161	139	105	93	68	45
<b>Split</b>	65	19	48	71	64	71	79	61	54	19	26	16
<b>Sentenced</b>	203	205	191	185	117	151	171	128	74	84	66	50

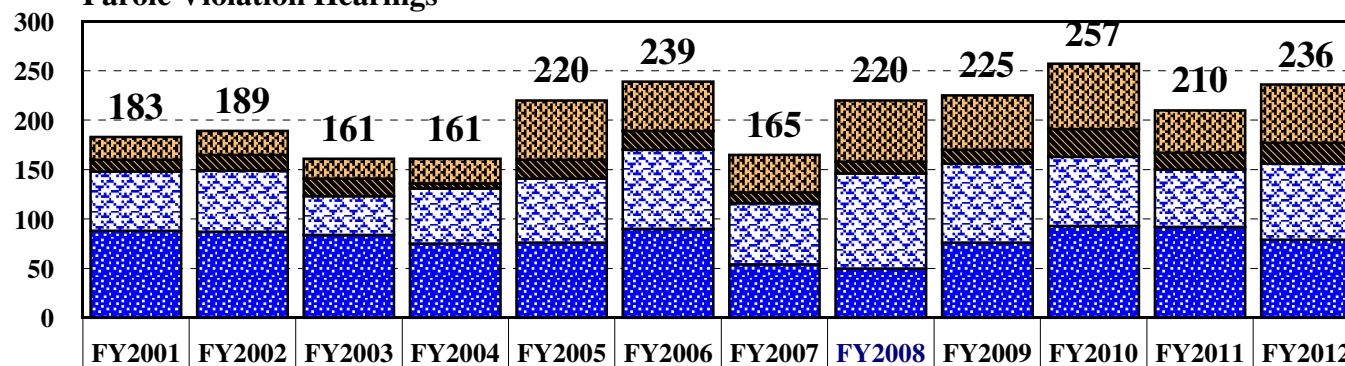
Fiscal Year

Source: VTDOC PROBER & VOP databases; dispositions of violation requests in fiscal year, excluding those requests dismissed or withdrawn. Offenders for multiple violations on different dates or different dispositions are counted more than once.

# Parole Board Violation Dispositions

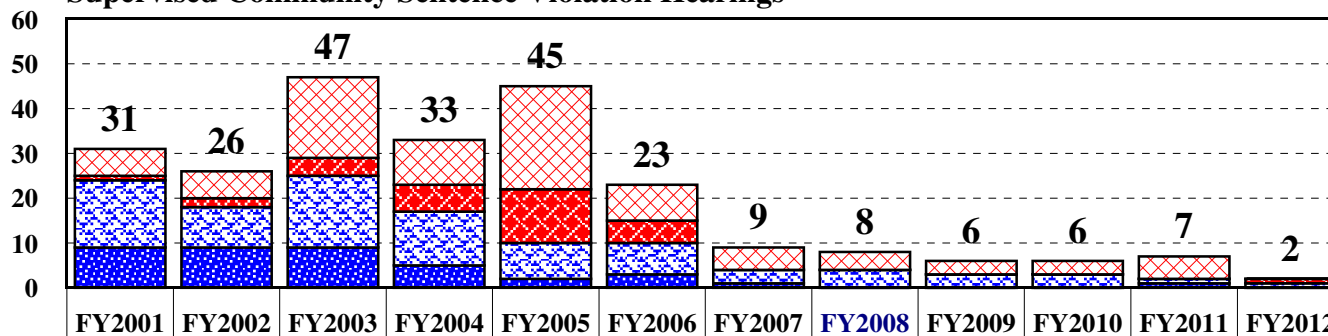
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Parole Violation Hearings



Technical-Continued	23	24	20	25	60	50	38	62	55	66	43	59
New Crime-Continued	12	16	18	5	19	19	11	12	14	28	17	21
Technical-Revoked	60	62	39	56	65	80	62	96	80	70	58	77
New Crime-Revoked	88	87	84	75	76	90	54	50	76	93	92	79

Supervised Community Sentence Violation Hearings



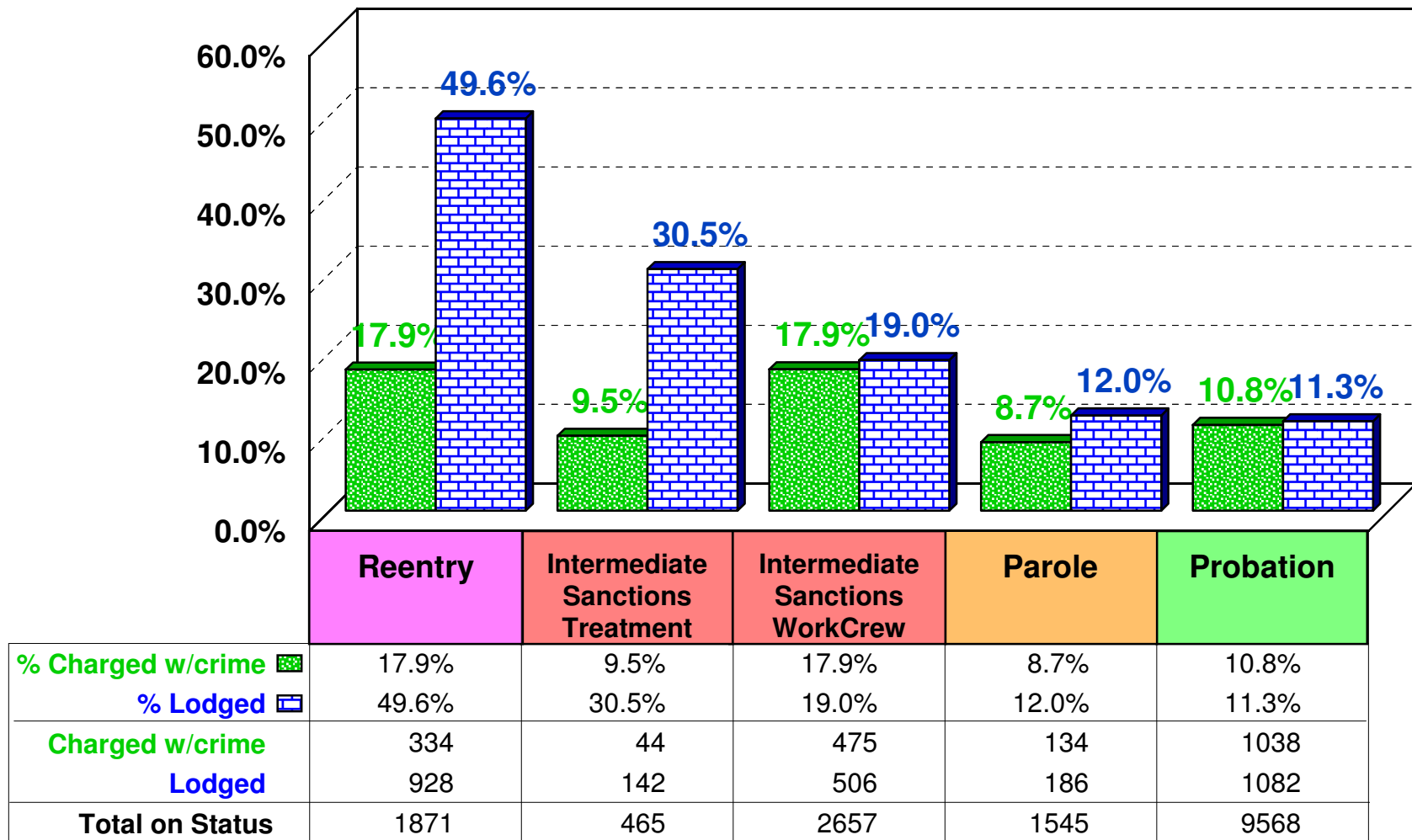
Technical-Continued	6	6	18	10	23	8	5	4	3	3	5	0
New Crime-Continued	1	2	4	6	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Technical-Revoked	15	9	16	12	8	7	3	4	3	3	1	1
New Crime-Revoked	9	9	9	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0

Fiscal Year

Source: VT Parole Board Hearings database. Hearings without decisions are not counted.

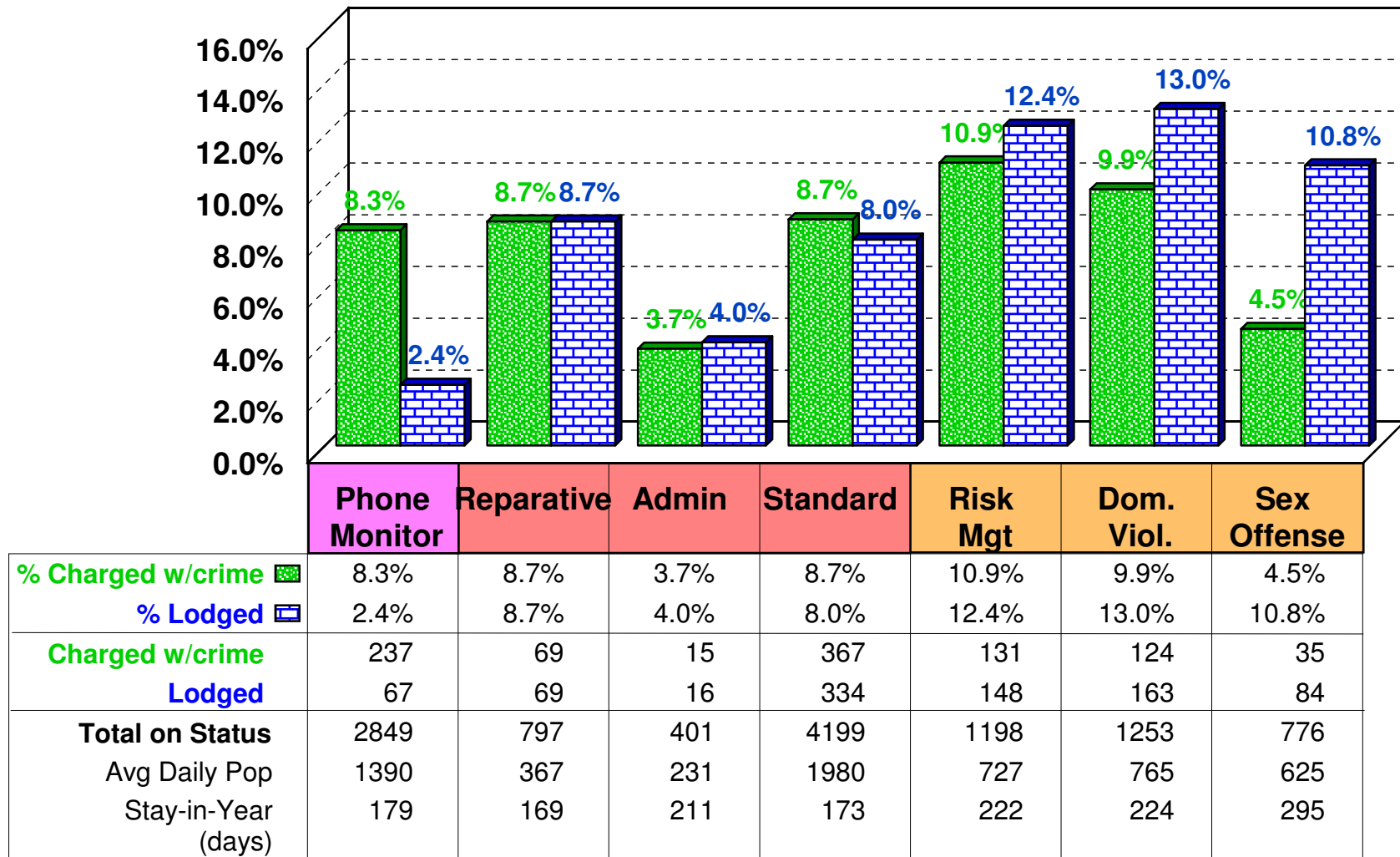
# Violation Rates (by Status) during FY2012

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2012 was analysed by the date of the offense (occurring in FY2012) and might not yet completely represent all such charges for the fiscal year which will eventually be filed. The “Total on Status” is an unique count of persons who had at least one day during FY2012 of field supervision at the specified status.

# Violation Rates (by Probation Type) - FY2012

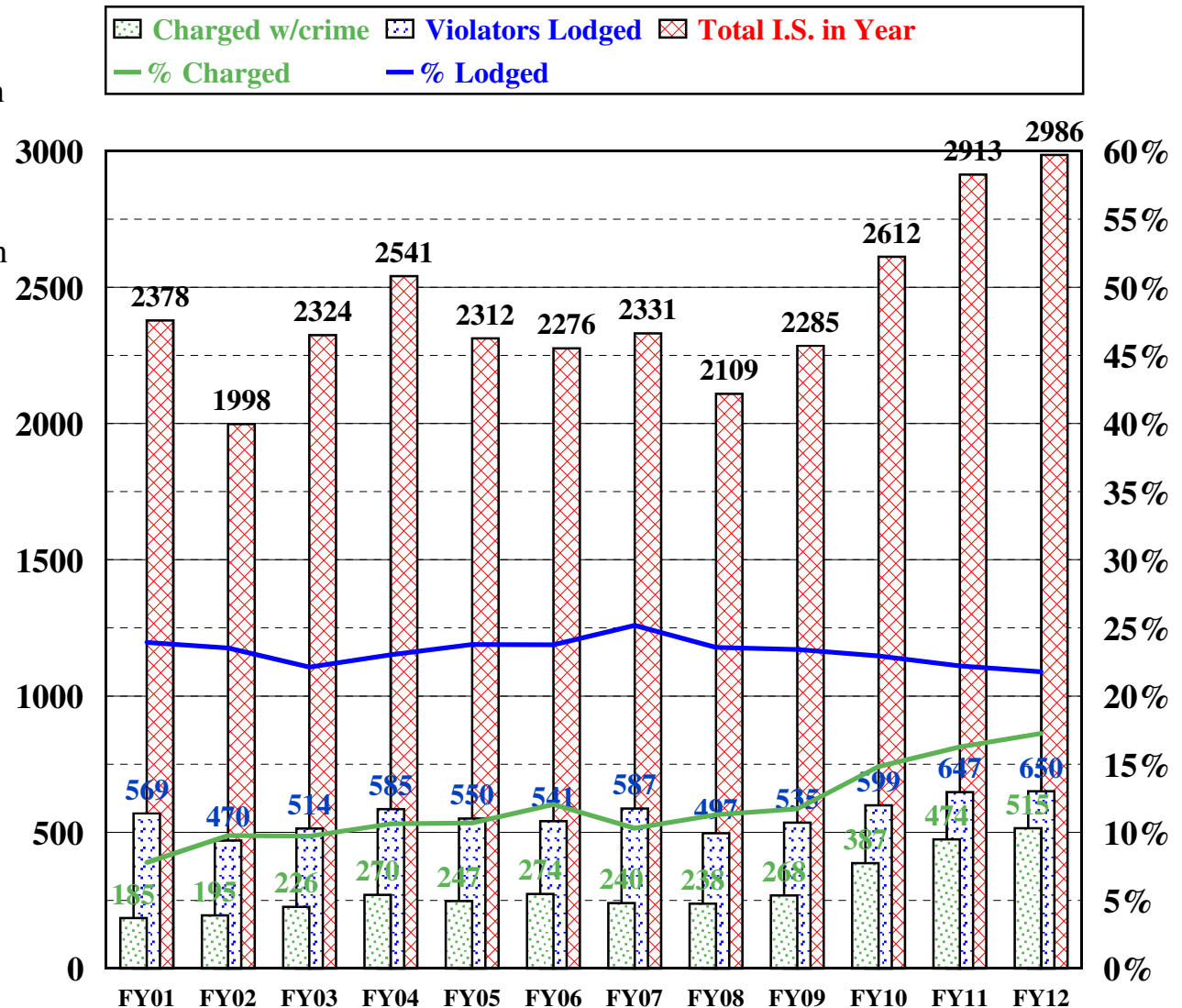


Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2012 was analysed by the date of the offense (occurring in FY2012) and might not yet completely represent all such charges for the fiscal year which will eventually be filed. The "Total on Status" is an unique count of persons who had at least one day during FY2012 of field supervision at the specified status.

# Intermediate Sanctions vs. Violations

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

- Out of 2,986 offenders serving an Intermediate Sanctions sentence in FY2012:
- A total of 650 (21.8%) violated in FY2012 and were lodged in a correctional center.
- These violators accounted for 1,377 lodgings in FY2012, an average of 2.1 times for each offender. 3% of these lodgings end the same day; 14% in less than 3 days, and 47% in 2 weeks. The average stay was 38 days for the 91% completed by the end of October 2012.
- 515 of the offenders were charged with a total of 1289 crimes committed while supervised, for a rate of 17.2%.

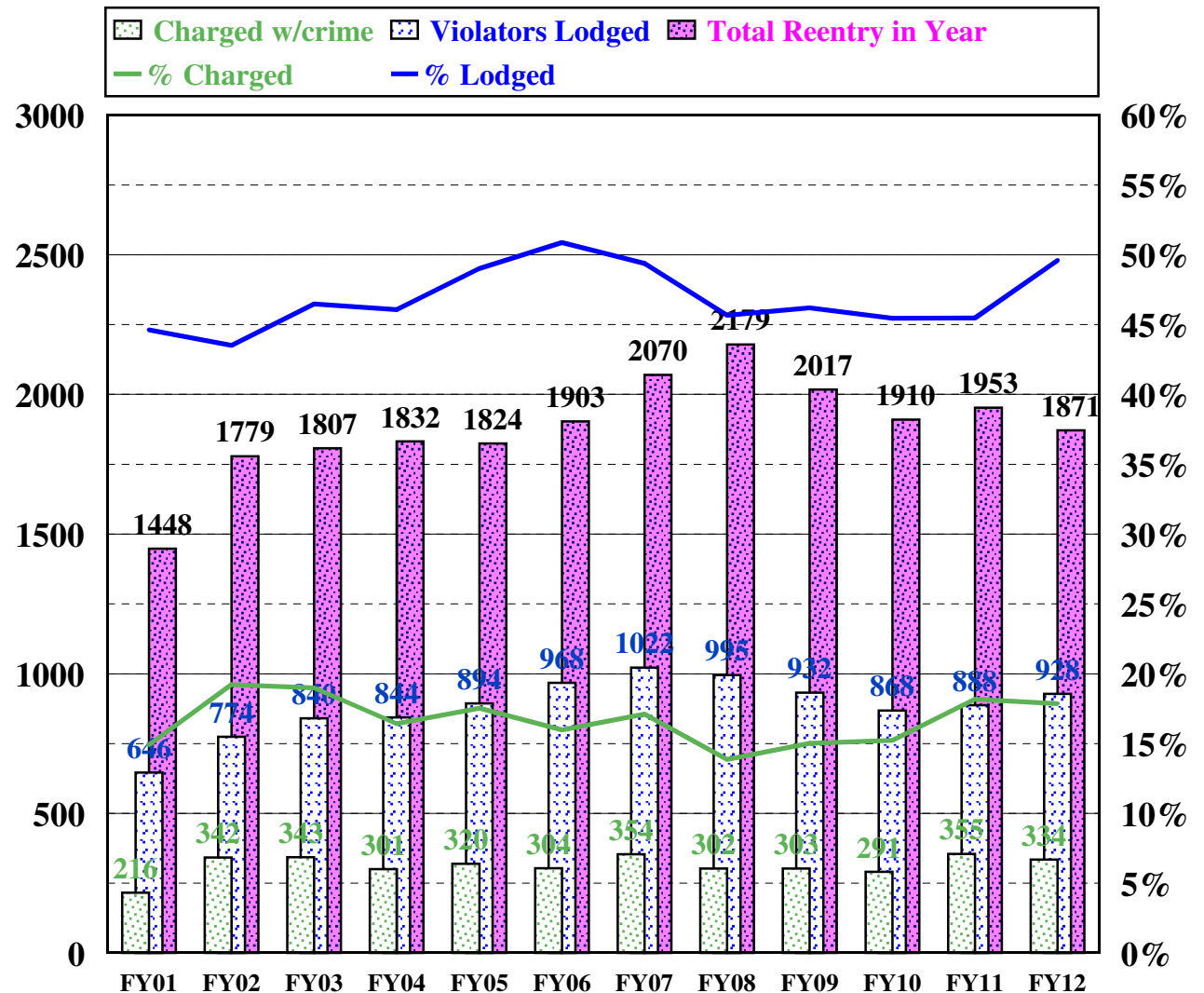


Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2012 was analysed by the date of the offense and might not yet completely represent all such charges for a fiscal year (especially FY2012) which will eventually be filed.

# Conditional Reentry Furlough vs. Violations

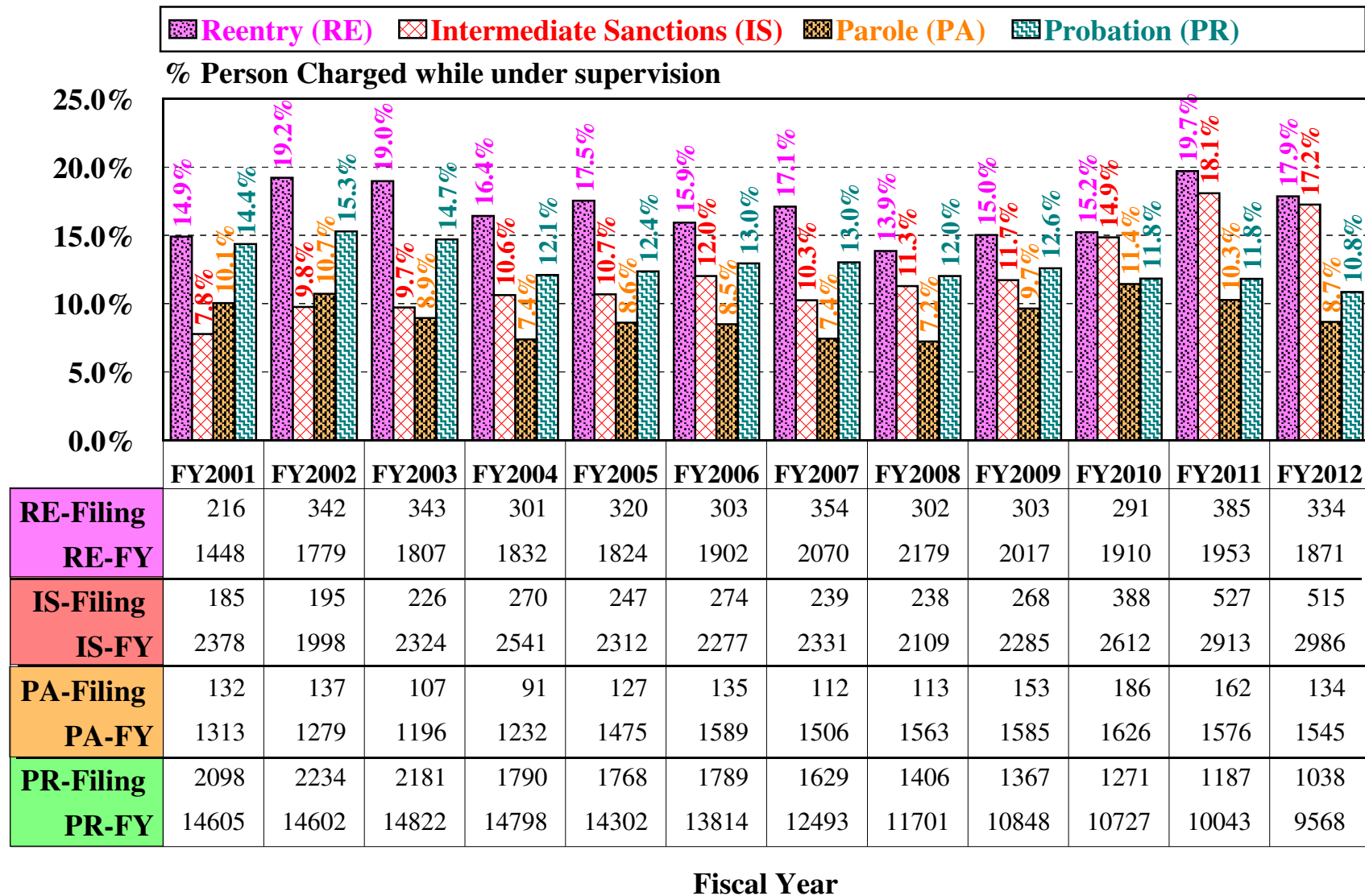
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11/16/12

- Out of 1,871 offenders on Conditional Reentry/Furlough in FY 2012:
- A total of 928 unique individuals (49.6%) violated and were returned to a correctional facility.
- These violators were lodged for 2,060 times in FY2012, an average of 2.2 times for each offender. About 1% of these lodgings end the same day; 5% in less than 3 days, and 31% in 2 weeks. The average stay was 60 days for the 85% completed by the end of October 2012.
- 334 of the furlonghees were charged with a total of 670 crimes committed while supervised, for a rate of 17.9%.



Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2012 was analysed by the date of the offense and might not yet completely represent all such charges for a fiscal year (especially FY2012) which will eventually be filed.

# New Charges Filed Rates by DOC Status

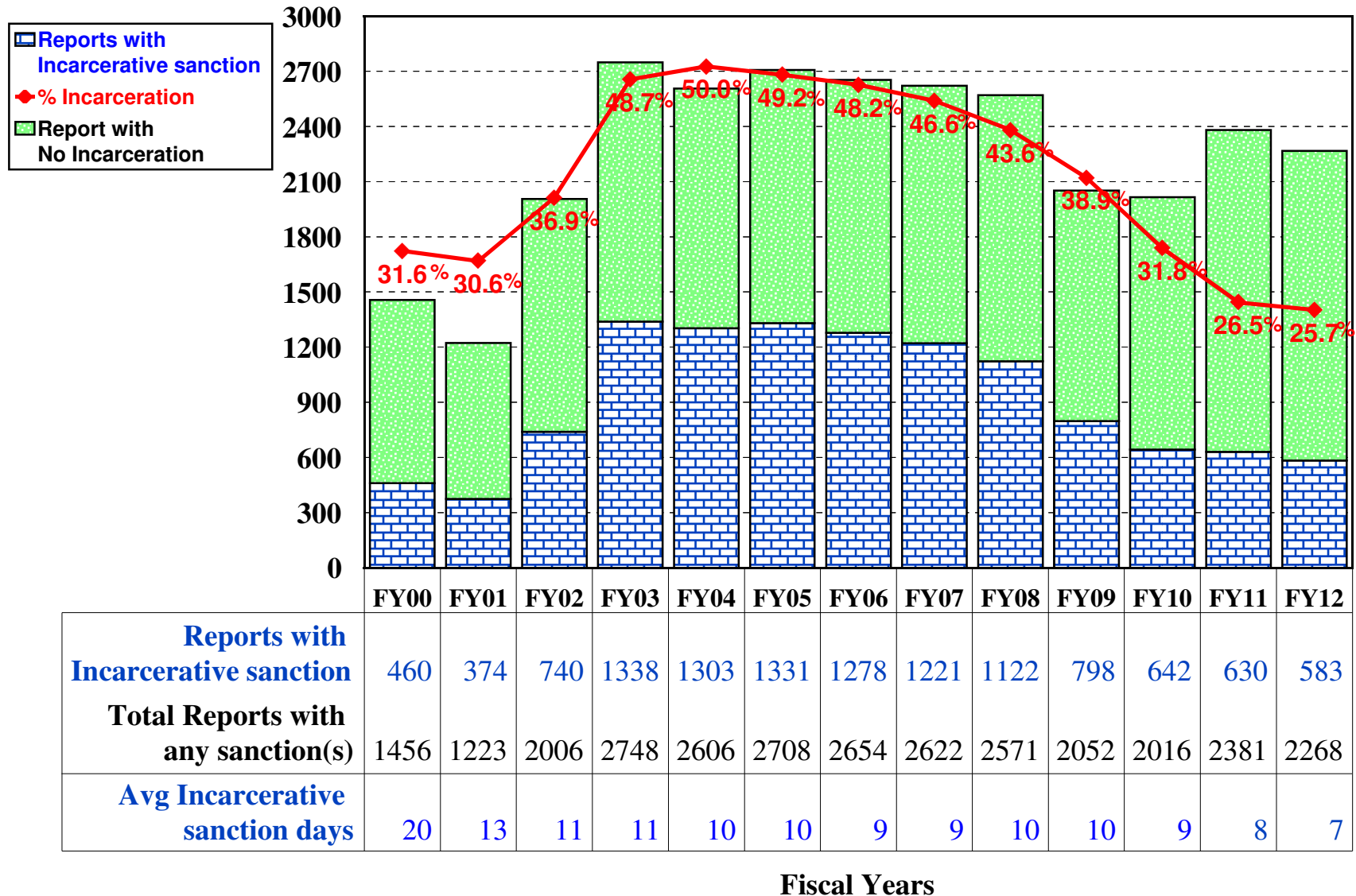


Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2012 was analysed by the date of the offense and might not yet completely represent all such charges for a fiscal year (especially FY2012) which will eventually be filed.



# Graduated Sanctions Incarcerated

All sites



Source: VTDOC Graduated Sanctions database.

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## **PART THREE**

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# **Offenders Profile**

## **Meeting the Population**

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# Population Profile

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## Characteristics on a Typical Day: June 30, 2012

All DOC	Total Number	Male	Female	Felony	Misdemnr.	Most Common Offense
<b>Incarcerated</b>	2075	1926 (92.8%)	149 (7.2%)	1869 (90.4%)	199 (9.6%)	Burglary (males); Burglary, False Pretense, & Assault with weapon (females)
<b>Home Confinement &amp; Detention</b>	46	33 (71.7%)	13 (28.3%)	31 (70.5%)	13 (29.5%)	DUI3 (males and females)
<b>Reentry</b>	876	744 (84.9%)	132 (15.1%)	760 (86.9%)	115 (13.1%)	DUI3 (males); Sale Cocaine (females)
<b>Intermediate Sanctions Treatment</b>	234	200 (85.5%)	34 (14.5%)	176 (75.9%)	56 (24.1%)	DUI3 (males and females)
<b>Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew</b>	940	724 (77.0%)	216 (23.0%)	122 (13.8%)	764 (86.2%)	Suspended license (males and females)
<b>Parole</b>	999	832 (83.3%)	167 (16.7%)	860 (87.1%)	127 (12.9%)	DUI3 (males and females)
<b>Probation</b>	5561	4231 (76.1%)	1330 (23.9%)	1889 (34.3%)	3628 (65.7%)	DUI2 (males); DUI (females)
<b>Total</b>	10731	8690 (81.0%)	2041 (19.0%)	5707 (53.8%)	4900 (46.2%)	DUI3 for males & DUI for females

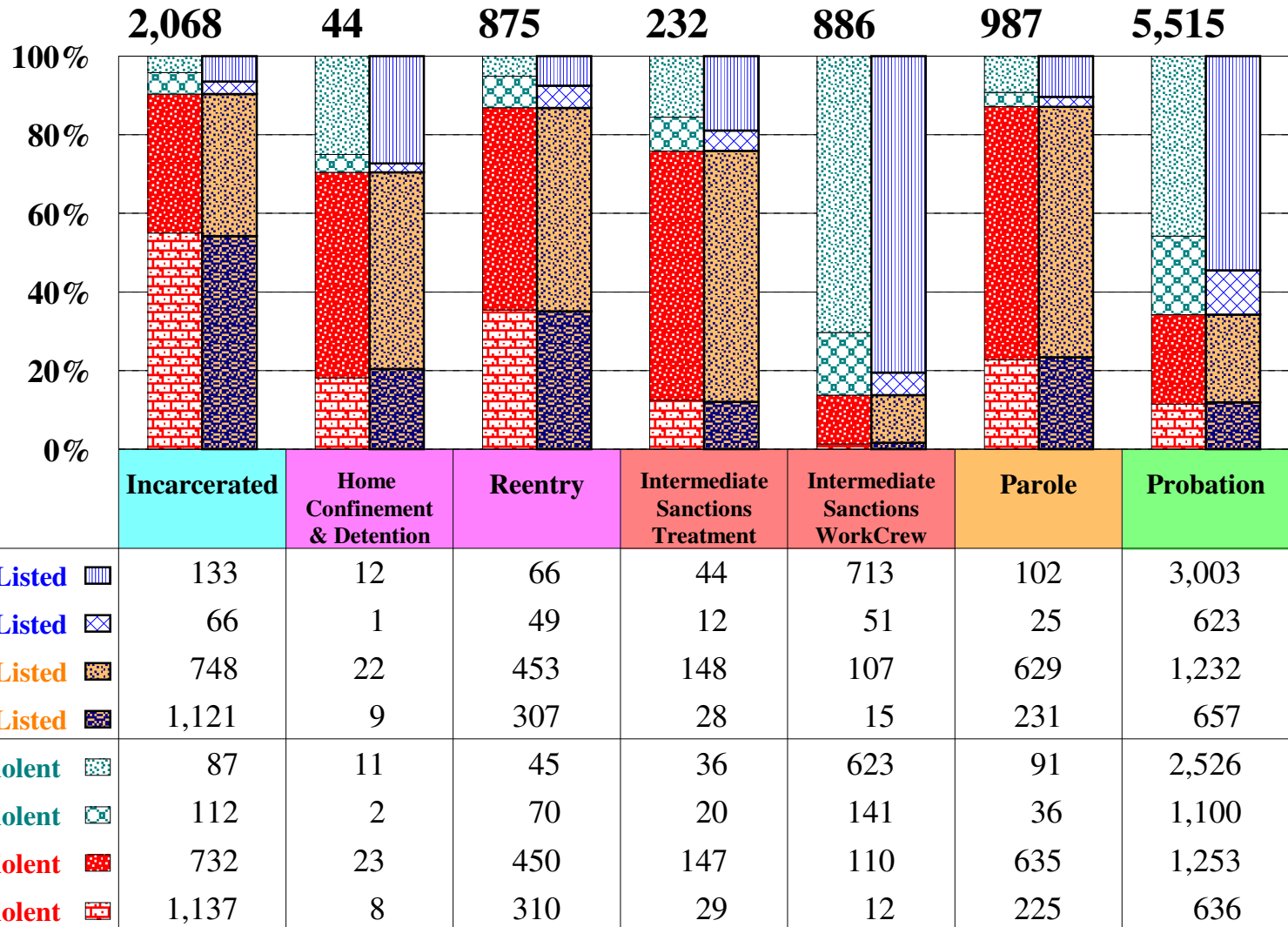
Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Detentioners and Vermont jurisdiction inmates housed under contract outside of Vermont are included in incarceration count. Home Detention (7) and Home Confinement (39) have been reported together. Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted once in most restrictive status only. Persons without recorded charges were dropped in calculations of Felony/Misdemeanor percents.

# “Most Serious Offense” - “Violent” versus “Listed”

## Percent by Legal Status

### In Actual Use:

78% of recorded “crimes against persons” (Violent on the Seriousness scale) are “Listed” and 93% of recorded “Listed” crimes are “Violent”.  
Amongst Felonies, the “Violent” and “Listed” categories are much more similar (91% overlap) than Misdemeanor (only 22% of “Violent” are “Listed” (but all Listed are Violent)).



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database June 30, 2012. Incarcerated counts include detention where most serious charge is known and recorded. Persons with no categorizable offense recorded were excluded from totals (this includes a relatively higher number for Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew (54, 6%) compared to about <1% for other statuses). Persons were counted once in the most restrictive placement/status on the report date.

# “Most Serious” Offense Type by Status - June 30, 2012

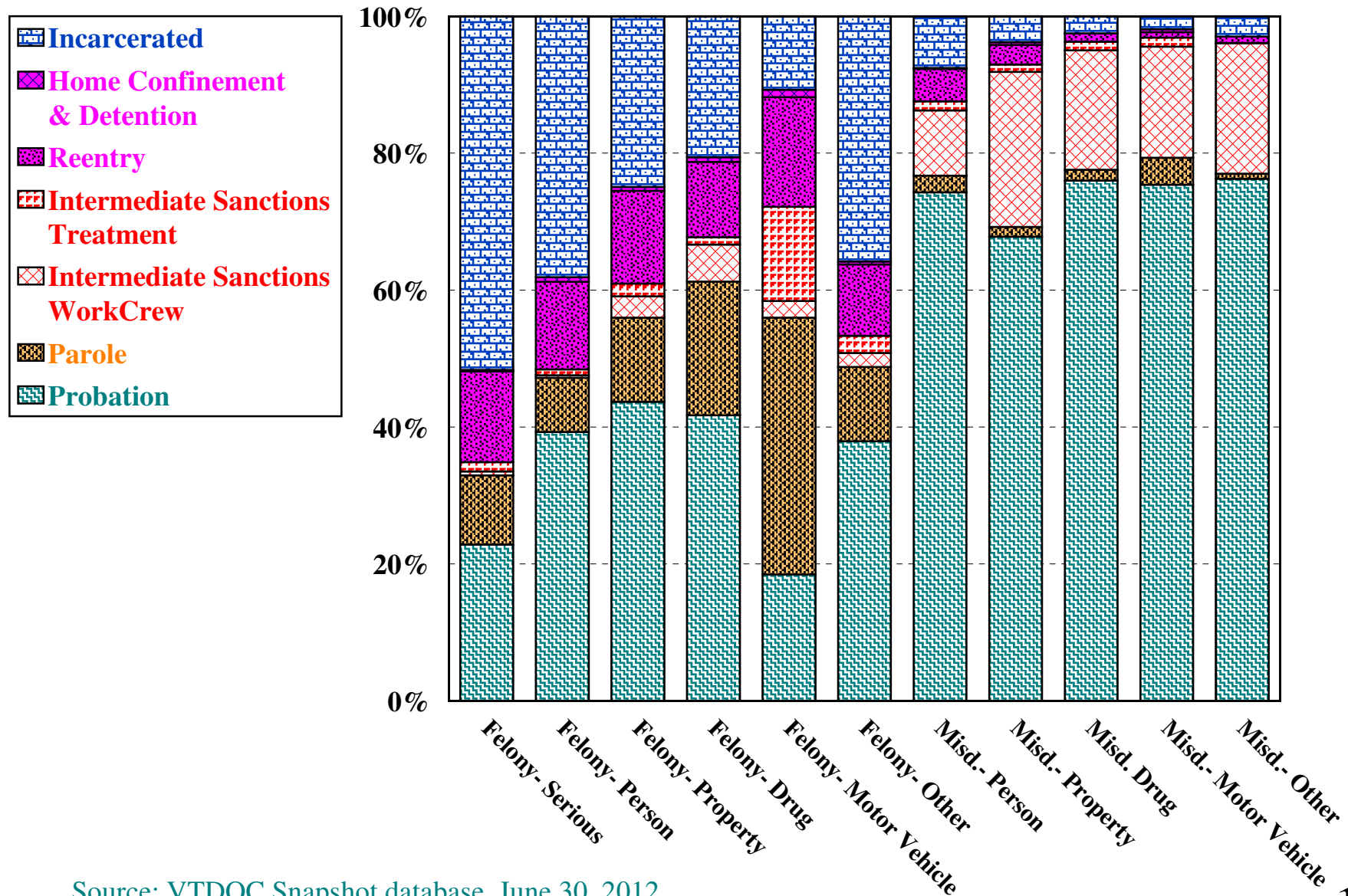
## Felonies & Misdemeanors

All DOC	Fel Serious	Fel Person	Fel Property	Fel Drug	Fel Mot Veh	Fel Other	Mis Person	Mis Property	Mis Drug	Mis Mot Veh	Mis Other	Blank/ none entered	Total
Incarcerated	911	226	449	118	79	86	112	29	8	34	16	7	2075
Home Confinement & Detention	4	4	10	4	8	1	2	3	0	8	0	2	46
Reentry	234	76	244	63	118	25	70	22	4	14	5	1	876
Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	24	5	34	6	101	6	20	8	4	24	0	2	234
Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	10	2	56	31	18	5	141	173	56	291	103	54	940
Parole	178	47	221	112	276	26	36	11	5	71	4	12	999
Probation	403	233	787	239	136	91	1100	518	244	1353	411	46	5561
Total	1764	593	1801	573	736	240	1481	764	321	1795	539	124	10731

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Detentioners and Vermont jurisdiction inmates housed under contract outside of Vermont are included in incarceration count. Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Home Confinement (39) and Home Detention (7) are reported together. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted once in the most restrictive status.

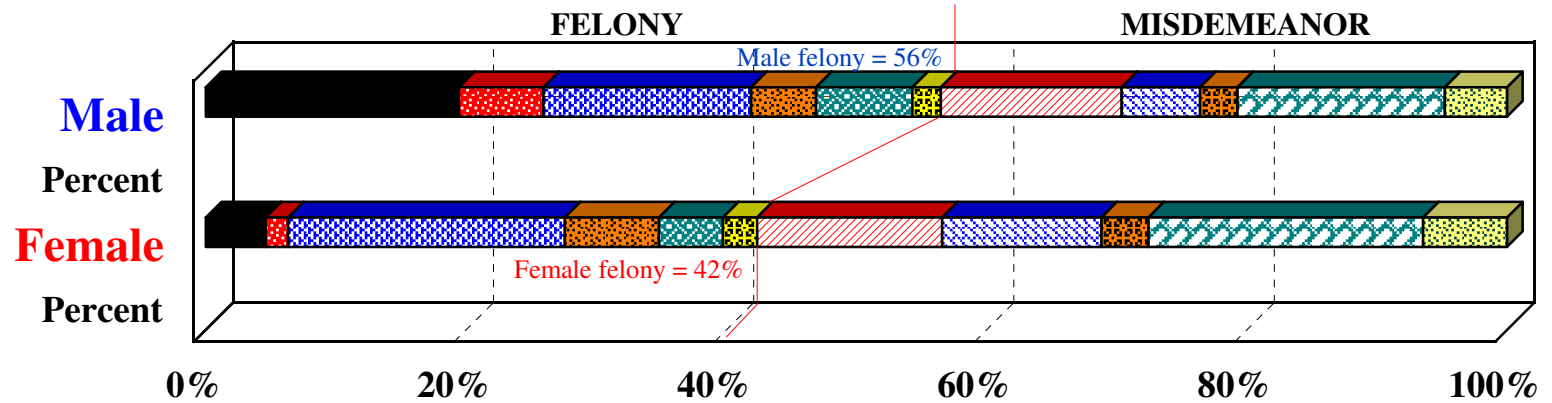
# Status by Offense Type - June 30, 2012

## Felonies and Misdemeanors



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012

# Offense Type Proportion by Gender



	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
<b>Felony Serious</b> ■	1671	19 %	93	5 %
<b>Felony Person</b> ■	558	6 %	35	2 %
<b>Felony Property</b> ■	1372	16 %	429	21 %
<b>Felony Drug</b> ■	427	5 %	146	7 %
<b>Fel Motor Vehicle</b> ■	637	7 %	99	5 %
<b>Felony Other</b> ■	187	2 %	53	3 %
<b>Misd. Person</b> ■	1194	14 %	287	14 %
<b>Misd. Property</b> ■	517	6 %	247	12 %
<b>Misd. Drug</b> ■	248	3 %	73	4 %
<b>Misd. Motor Vehicle</b> ■	1369	16 %	426	21 %
<b>Misd. Other</b> ■	409	5 %	130	6 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>8589</b>		<b>2018</b>	

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012, but excludes persons with unknown or uncategorized “most serious crimes” (101 males, 23 females). Incarcerated and Field (Reentry, Home Confinement/Detention, Intermediate Sanctions, Probation, and Parole) combined. Persons with multiple placements were only counted once.



# Domestic Abuse- Profile

By Most Serious Domestic Offense, June 30, 2012

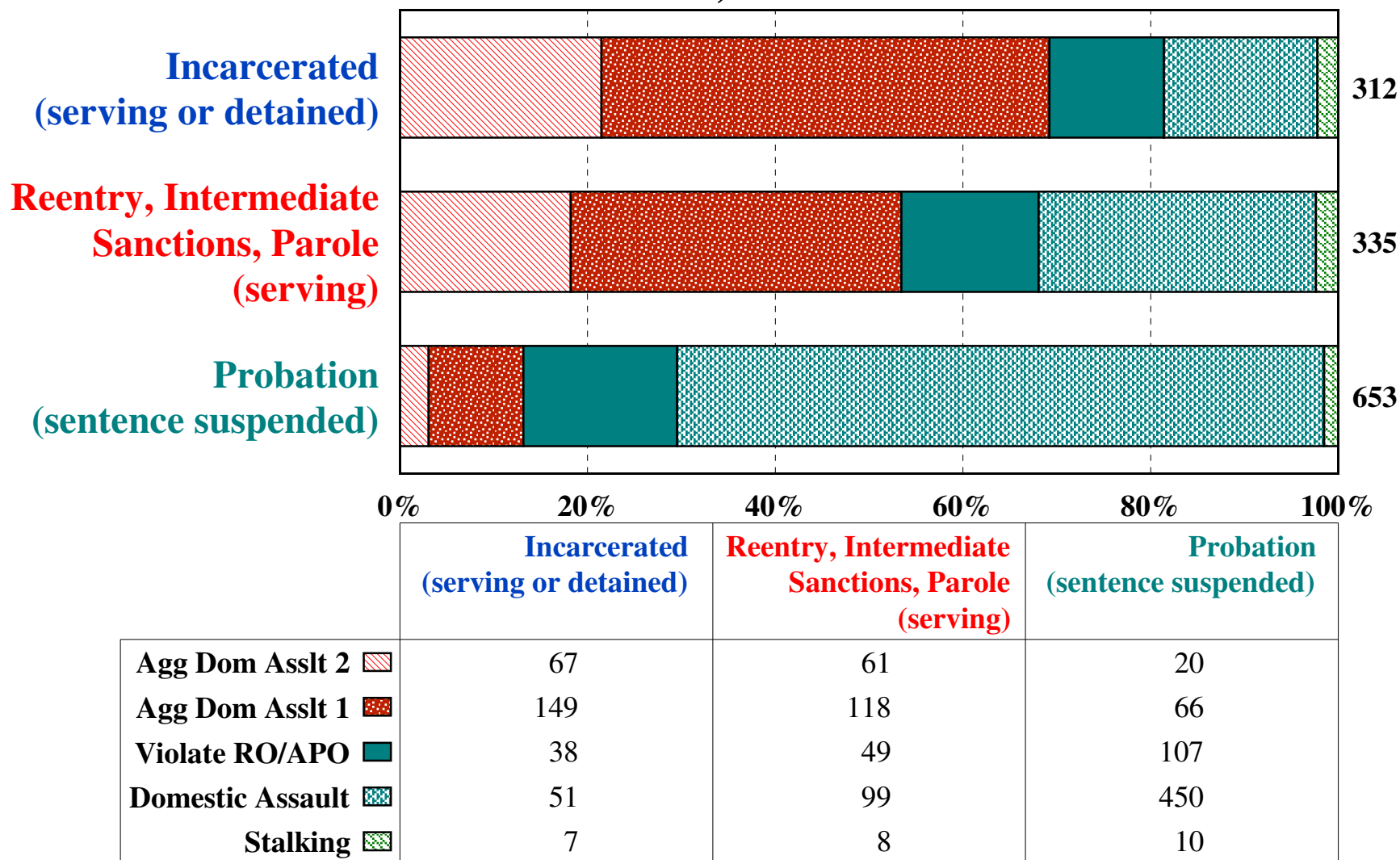
Offense Type	Incarcerated	Home Confinement & Detention	Reentry	Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	Parole	Probation	Total
Stalking-Misd.	1	0	4	0	1	1	7	14
Violating Order-Misd.	12	0	6	1	13	2	94	128
Domestic Assault	51	0	35	11	32	21	450	600
Stalking-Felony	6	1	0	0	0	1	3	11
Violating Order-Felony	26	0	16	3	1	7	13	66
Aggravated Dom. Assault 1	149	2	60	9	1	46	66	333
Aggravated Dom. Assault 2	67	0	32	12	4	13	20	148
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1300</b>

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. All counts include only persons for whom the domestic abuse charge is the most serious offense. There might be uncounted “domestic abuse” offenders with other charges that are more serious. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Domestic Abuse Population by Offense

## June 30, 2012

Vermont Dept  
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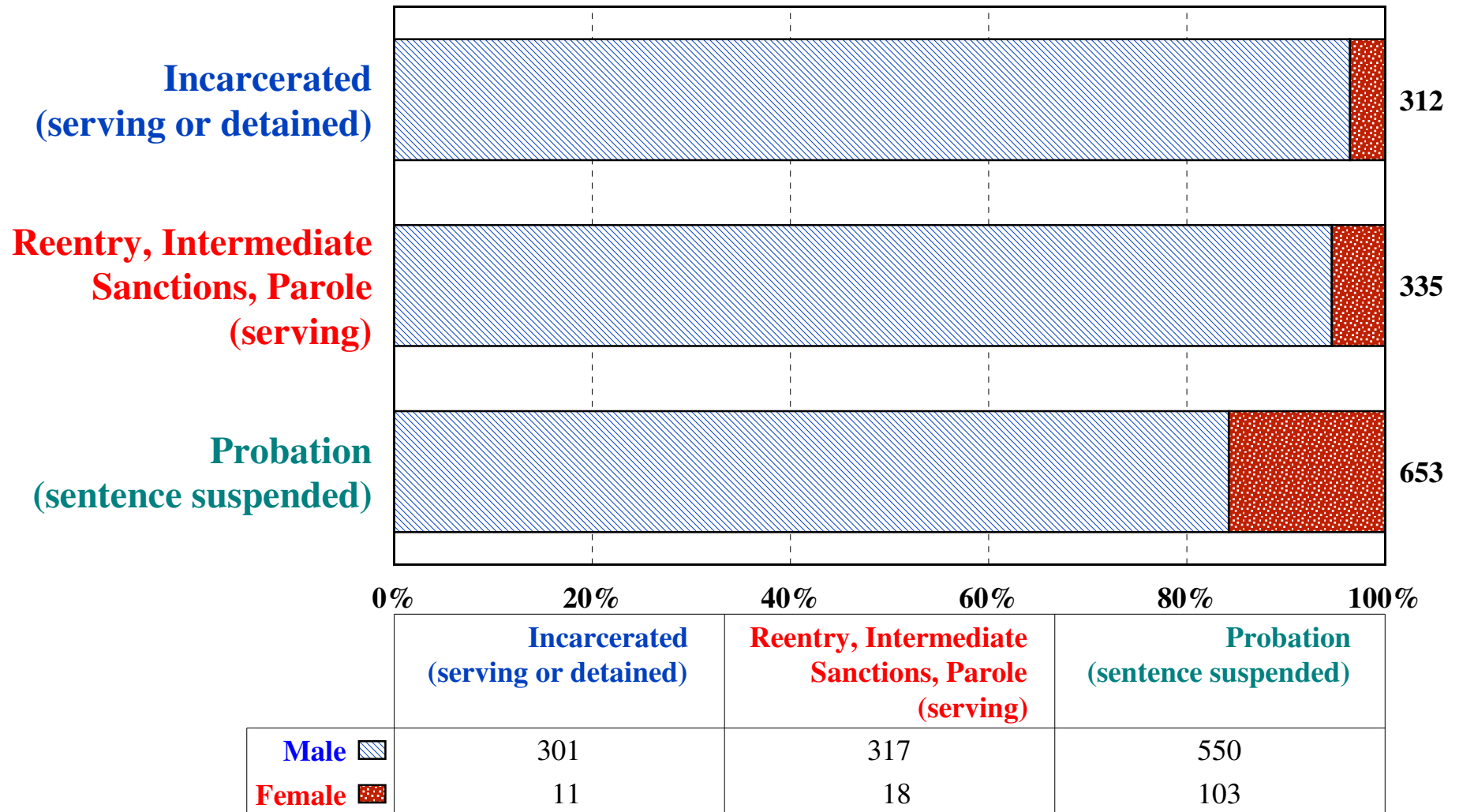


Source: VTDOC Snapshot database (June 30, 2012). All counts include only persons for whom the domestic abuse charge is the most serious offense. There might be uncounted "domestic abuse" offenders with other charges that are more serious. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Domestic Abuse Population by Gender

## June 30, 2012

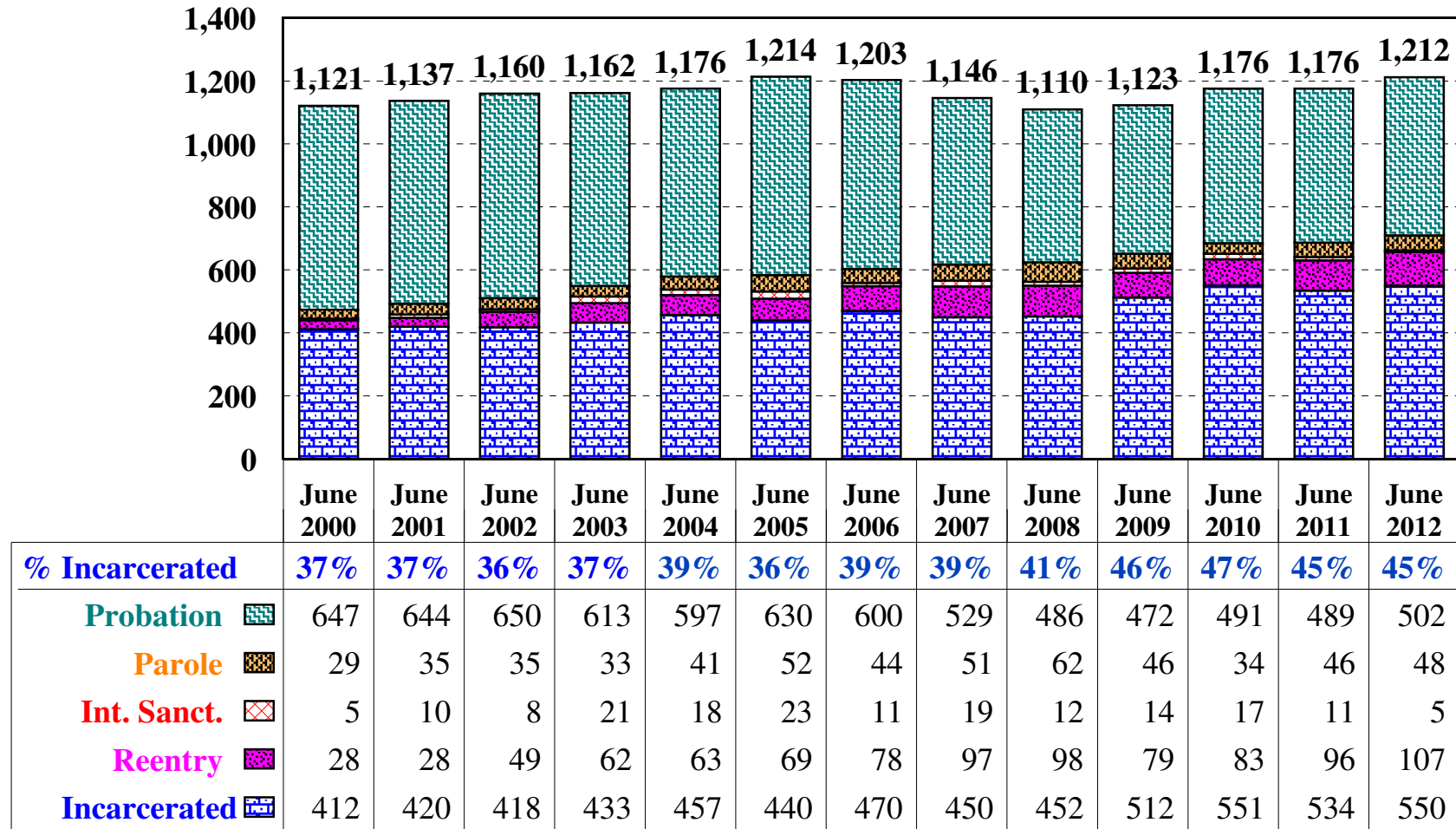
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database (June 30, 2012). All counts include only persons for whom the domestic abuse charge is the most serious offense. There might be uncounted "domestic abuse" offenders with other charges that are more serious. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Sex Offenders- Legal Status

## Probation, Parole, Intermediate Sanctions, Reentry, or Incarcerated



Midyear (June)

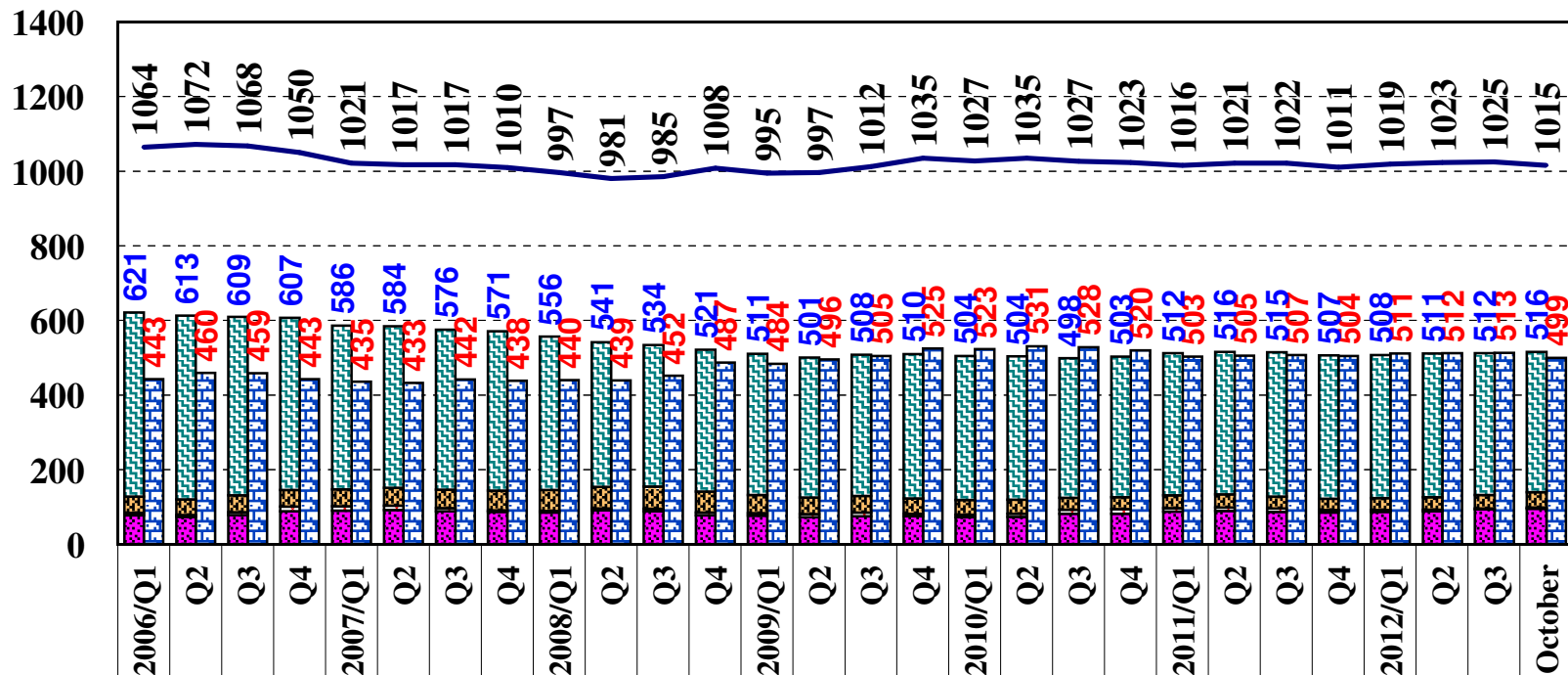
Source: VTDOC Snapshots; June 30th each year. Only counted if “sex offense” is amongst the three most serious crimes. Sex offenses include sexual assaults, lewd & lascivious crimes, sexual uses of children, incest, and prohibited acts, both felonies and misdemeanors. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date. 1 Home Detention and 4 Home Confinements in June 2012 are reported under “Reentry”..

# Sex Felony Offenders: Incarcerated & Community

## By Legal Status - Average Daily Population

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

■ Total Incarcerated 
 ■ Sex-Reentry 
 ■ Sex-I.S. 
 ■ Sex-Parole 
 ■ Sex-Probation 
 — Total



Total Community	621	613	609	607	586	584	576	571	556	541	534	521	511	501	508	510	504	504	498	503	512	516	515	507	508	511	512	516
Sex-Probation	493	492	478	461	439	432	429	427	410	388	379	380	379	375	378	387	386	385	374	377	381	382	387	385	384	385	380	376
Sex-Parole	44	42	45	45	46	48	50	53	57	58	60	56	49	45	44	41	39	37	32	32	34	35	32	30	32	33	36	41
Sex-I.S.	7	5	8	13	12	12	8	4	4	5	7	8	7	8	10	8	7	9	11	13	9	10	9	7	5	4	3	4
Sex-Reentry	78	74	79	88	90	92	89	87	85	91	89	78	76	73	75	75	73	73	82	82	88	89	87	85	87	89	93	95
Total Incarcerated	443	460	459	443	435	433	442	438	440	439	452	487	484	496	505	525	523	531	528	520	503	505	507	504	511	512	513	499

Source: VTDOC “Component of Growth” analyses. These specialized analyses divide offenders into four ordinal “offense categories” with “sex felony offender” then “violent (nonsexual) offender”, “property/drug offender”, and finally “other offender”.

# DUI Offenders in Corrections

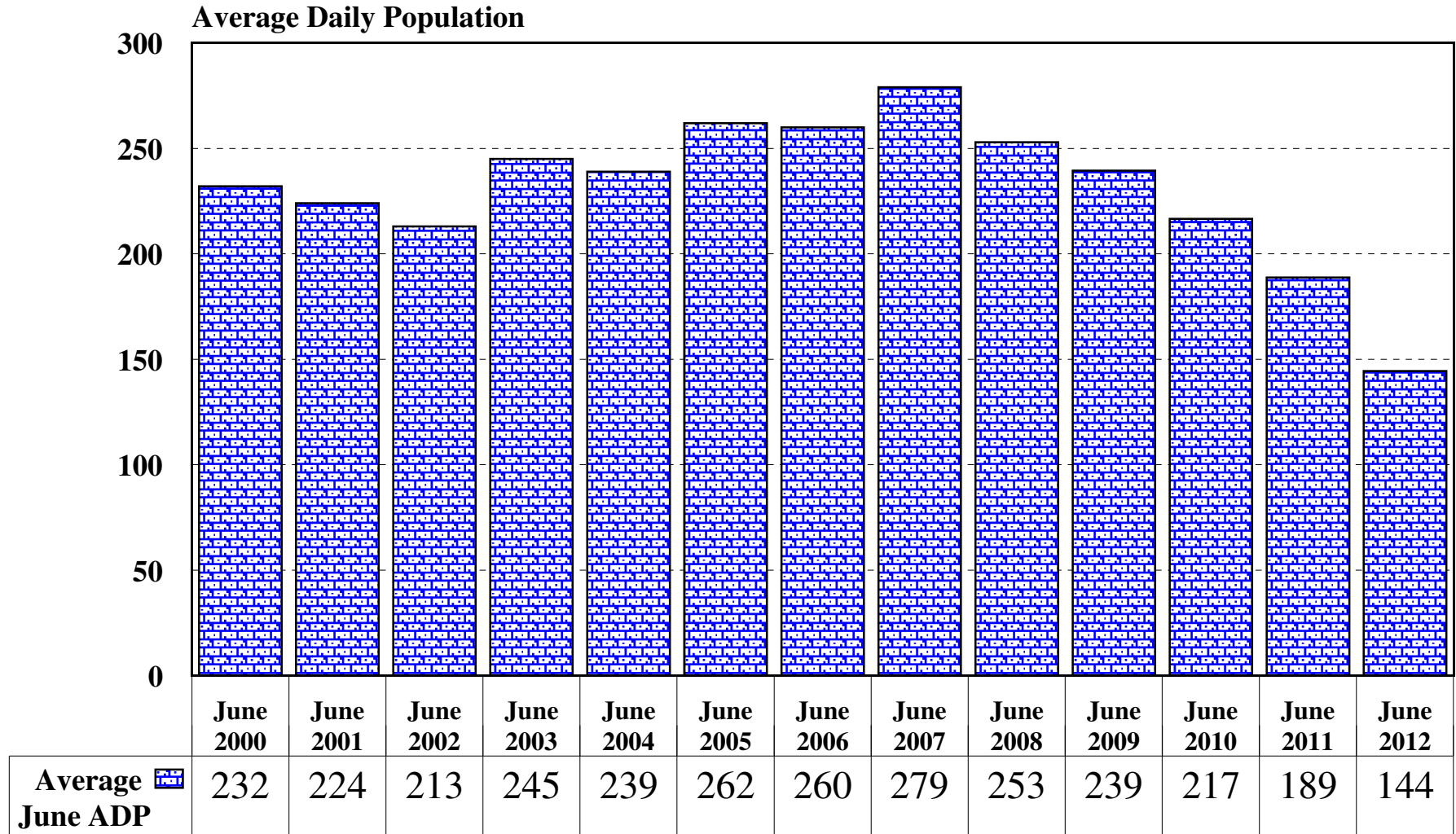
## Most Serious Crime Recorded (June 30th each year)

DUI Level	Status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Felony	Incarcerated	125	128	116	129	127	146	141	165	139	143	128	92	77
	Reentry	80	105	113	155	159	114	143	137	149	116	116	133	123
	Interm.Sanct.	205	198	170	220	225	235	174	158	151	139	134	113	111
	Parole	230	280	287	255	245	313	346	275	293	316	290	287	272
	Probation	163	194	187	205	225	223	197	178	152	147	157	127	131
	Total	803	905	873	964	981	1031	1001	913	884	861	825	752	714
Misd	Incarcerated	43	34	28	38	35	33	31	46	31	31	30	18	25
	Reentry	17	19	21	20	24	19	14	23	24	19	17	21	12
	Interm.Sanct.	90	88	68	70	83	44	62	58	50	65	69	84	104
	Parole	30	46	42	35	29	52	47	41	43	50	52	42	53
	Probation	1638	1607	1641	1665	1689	1605	1329	1164	1102	1139	1142	1023	940
	Total	1818	1794	1800	1828	1860	1753	1483	1332	1250	1304	1310	1188	1134
Total	Incarcerated	168	162	144	167	162	179	172	211	170	174	158	110	102
	Reentry	97	124	134	175	183	133	157	160	173	135	133	154	135
	Interm.Sanct.	295	286	238	290	308	279	236	216	201	204	203	197	215
	Parole	260	326	329	290	274	365	393	316	336	366	342	329	325
	Probation	1801	1801	1828	1870	1914	1828	1526	1342	1254	1286	1299	1150	1071
	Total	2621	2699	2673	2792	2841	2784	2484	2245	2134	2165	2135	1940	1848

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot database on June 30th each year. Only counts persons with “most serious offense” of some form of DUI (Driving Under Influence, also known as DWI (Driving While Intoxicated)). Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Incarcerated Inmates with DUI Charge(s)

## Driving Under Influence charge among 3 most serious charges



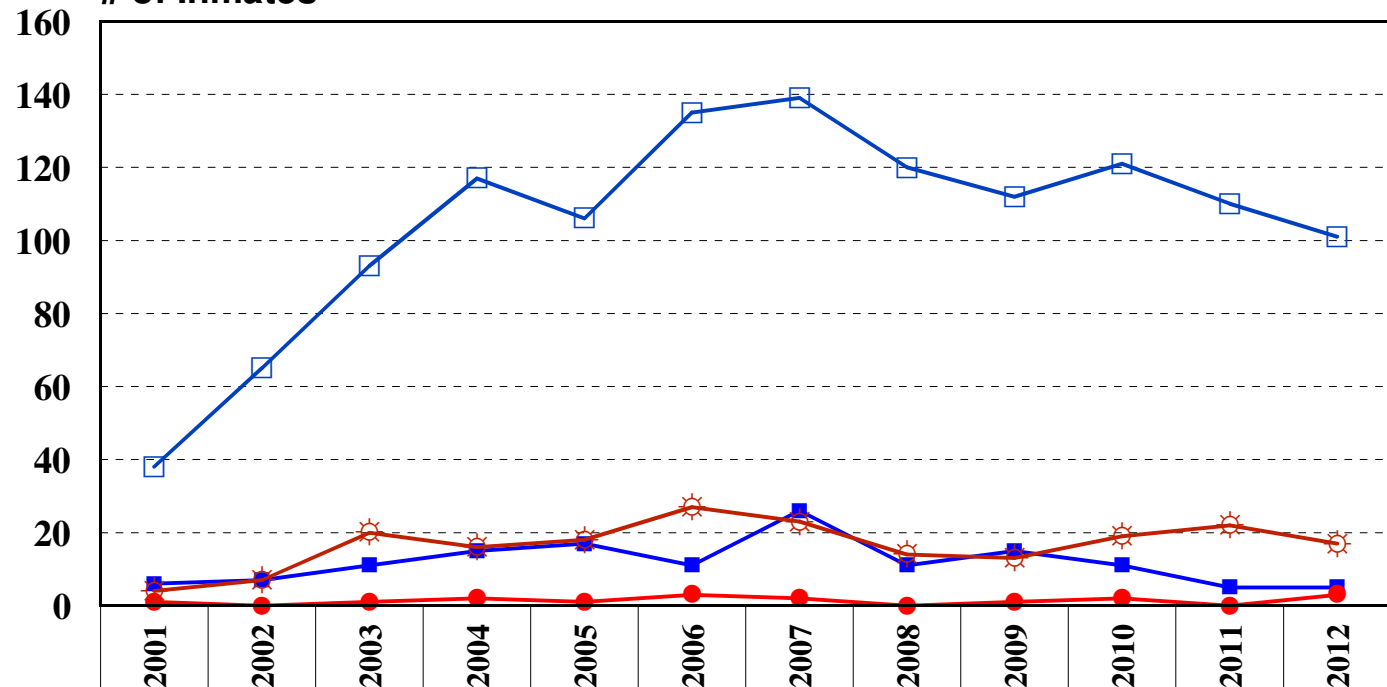
**Junes (Average of 30 days)**

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots (average for June).

# Incarcerated Drug Offenders

☼ Female-Felony   ● Female-Misdemeanor   □ Male-Felony   ■ Male-Misdemeanor

# of Inmates



Female-Felony	4	7	20	16	18	27	23	14	13	19	22	17
Female-Misdemeanor	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	3
Male-Felony	38	65	93	117	106	135	139	120	112	121	110	101
Male-Misdemeanor	6	7	11	15	17	11	26	11	15	11	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>126</b>

June 30th

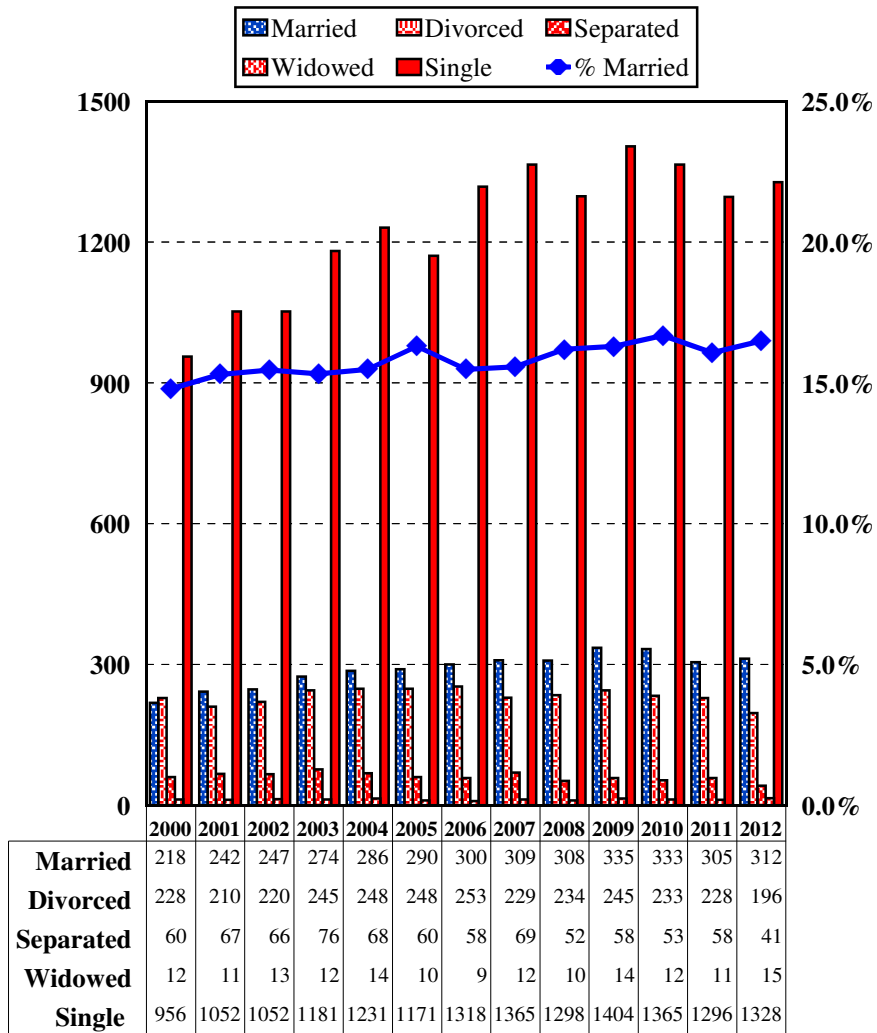
Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot (June 30ths). Note: The count is the number of sentenced and detained inmates housed on sample dates each June for whom the most serious crime is a drug crime. There may be additional drug offenders with more serious crimes (violent/personal and property).



# Marital Status of Inmates

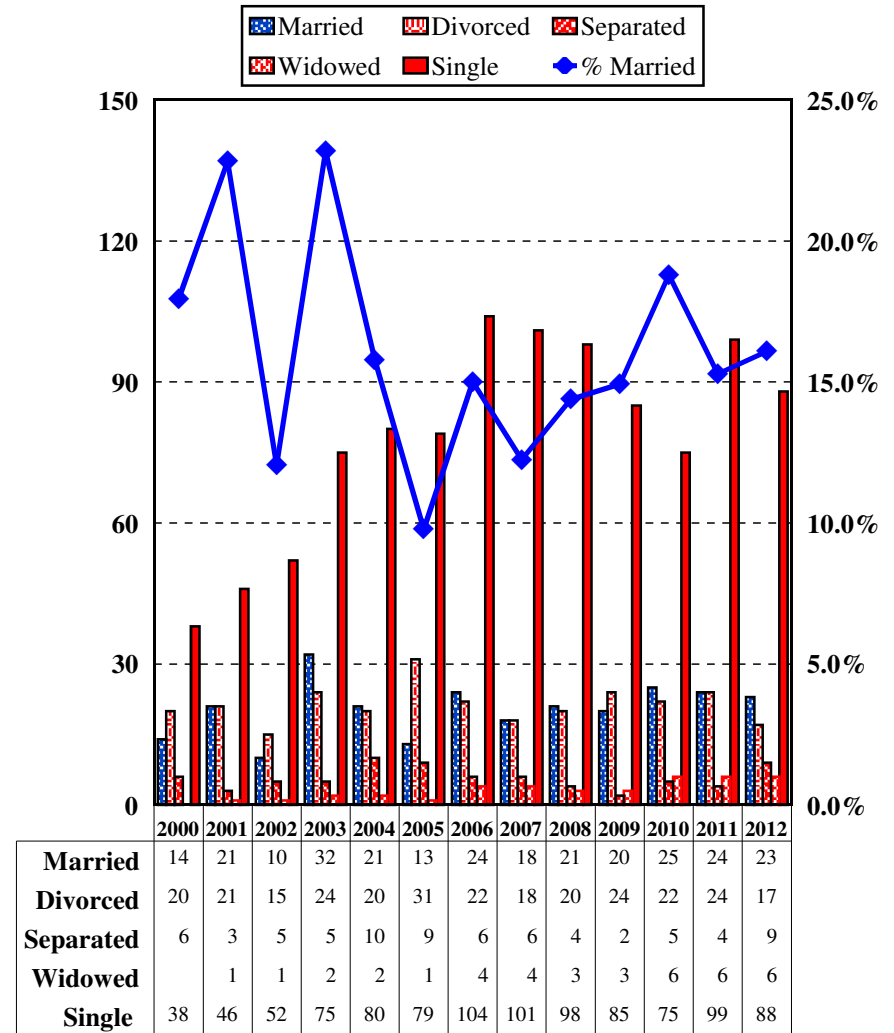
## June 30th each year

### Males



Midyear (June)

### Females



Midyear (June)

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. June 30ths. Proportions exclude persons for whom no marital status was recorded.

# Children of Incarcerated Parents

## Inmates at facilities (from 10-15-2011 to 10-14-2012)

### Admission Survey (survey done at first admission)

	Total Unique Persons Admitted	Have Completed Survey?	% of Admissions completing survey	Do you have Minor Children			If Yes, are you the primary caregiver?		
				Yes	No	% Yes	Yes	No	% Yes
<b>Men</b>	3515	2577	73.3%	1288	1289	50%	431	857	33%
<b>Women</b>	826	551	66.7%	347	204	63%	185	162	53%

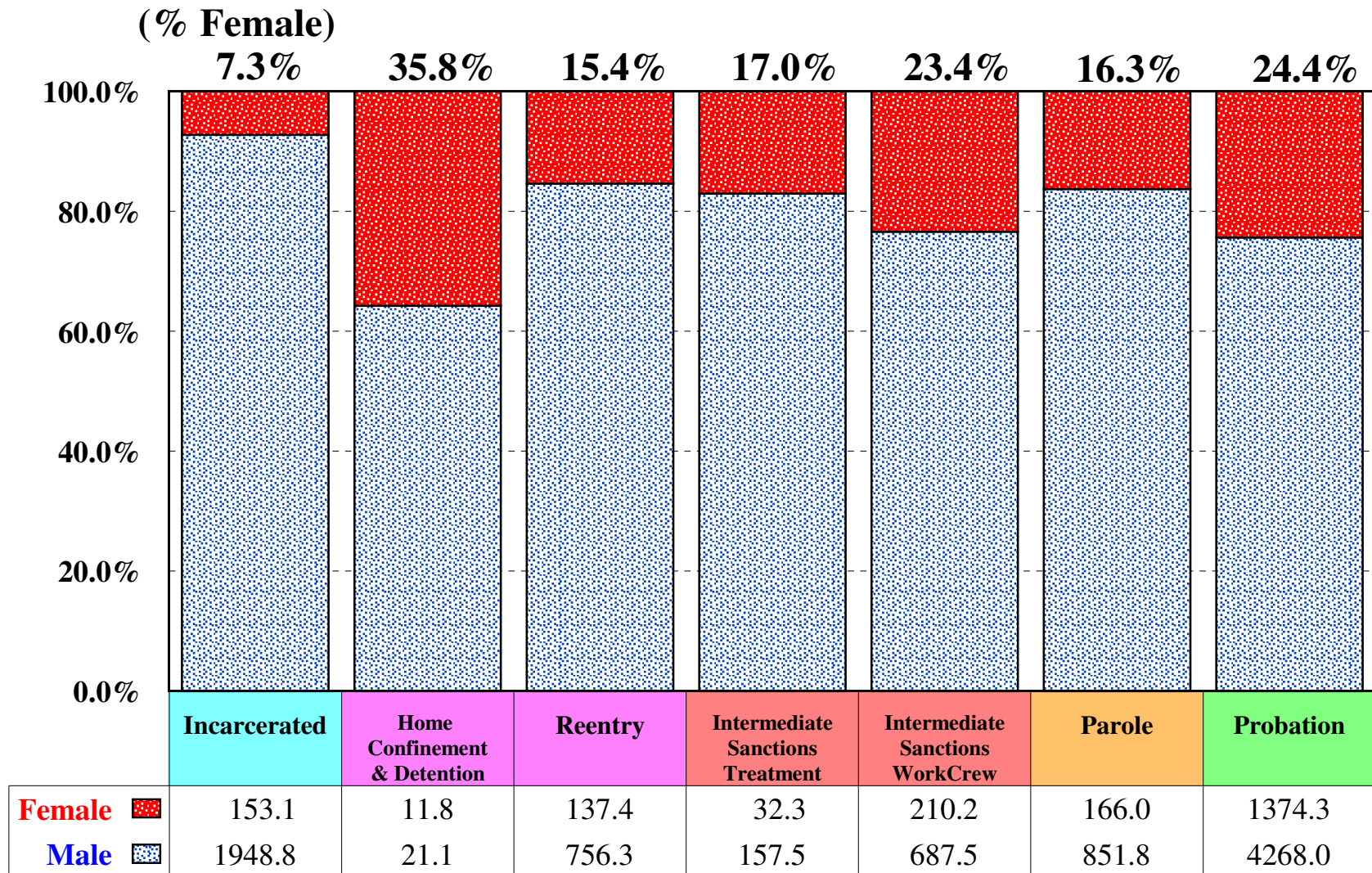
### Classification Survey (done with offenders who have been sentenced)

	Total Persons Seen at Facilities	Identified as Parents during incarcerated period	Total Number of Children		Were you living with child?	Is the child safely cared for?	Gender of Children	Number of Children
<b>Men</b>	5718	1812	3670	<b>Yes</b>	1695	4478	<b>Boys</b>	2414
<b>Women</b>	1030	364	956	<b>No</b>	2900	110	<b>Girls</b>	2164

Source: Intake Child Survey and CSS Child Survey questionnaires completed for inmates since October 2008

# Gender Composition By Legal Status

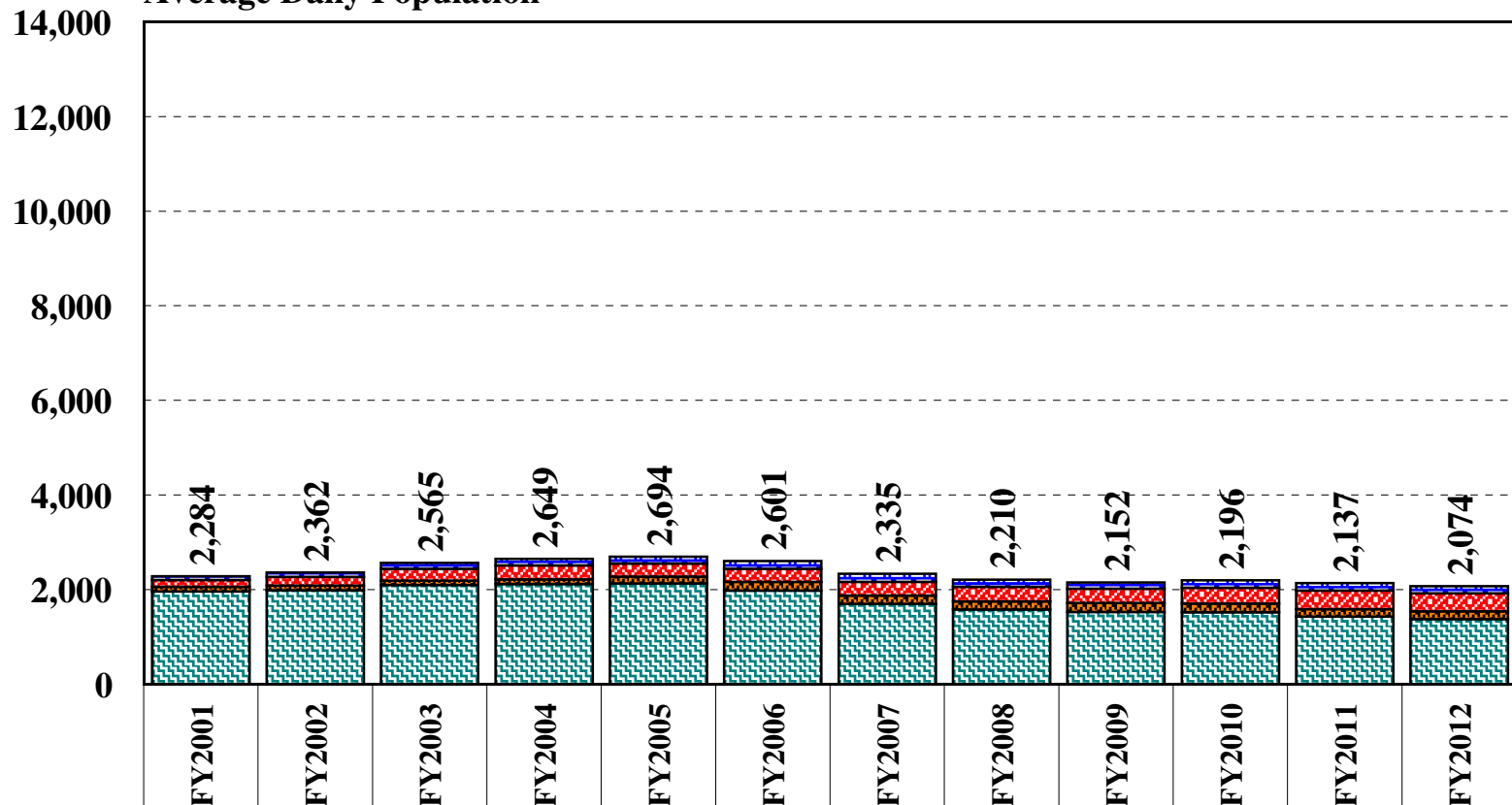
Fiscal Year 2012 - Average Daily Population



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot. Persons are counted only once per day at the most restrictive status.

# Total Female Correctional Population

Average Daily Population



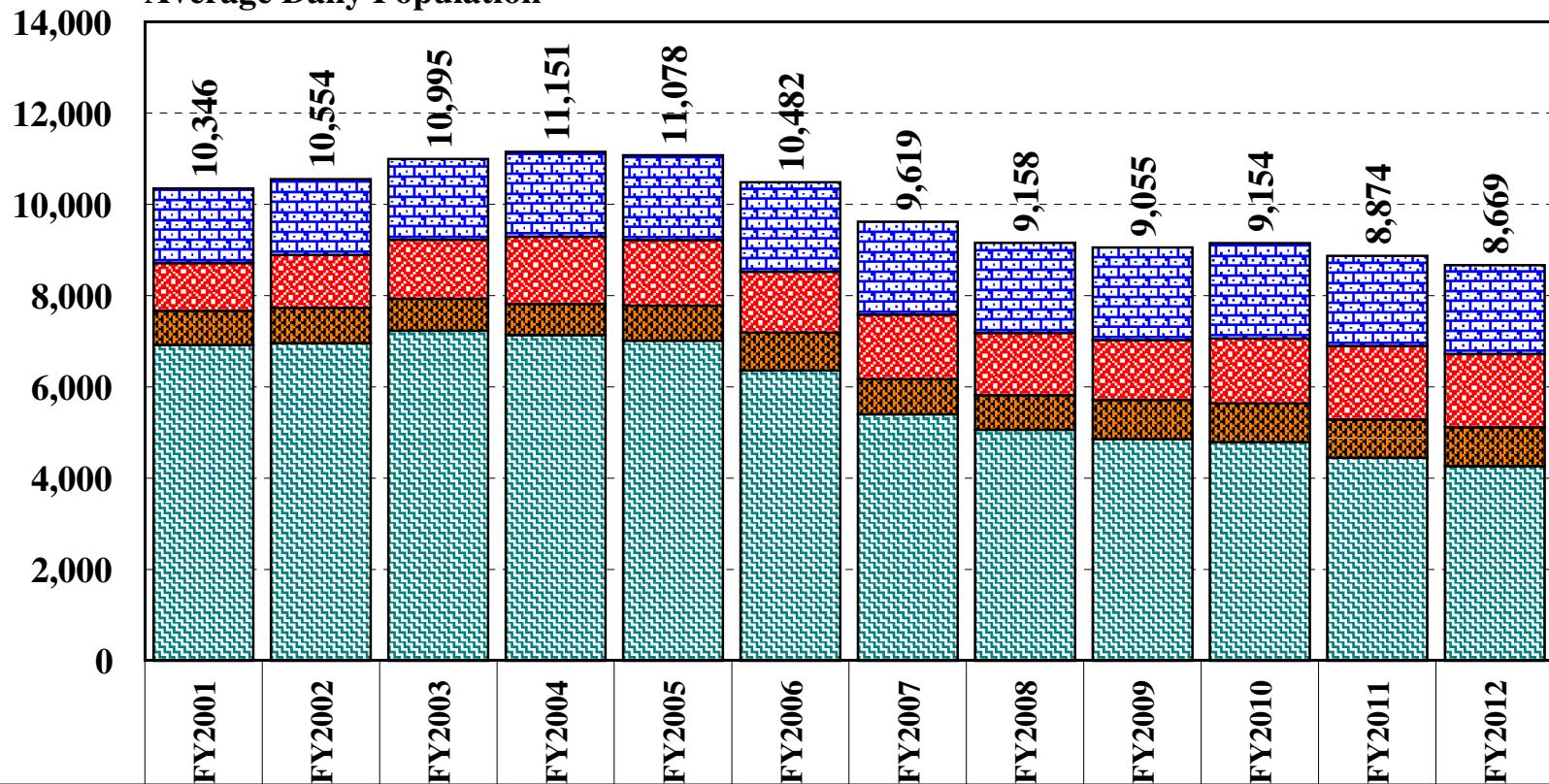
Incarcerated	80	94	127	139	143	163	168	153	134	155	154	153
Interm.Sanct. & Reentry	149	186	246	296	276	276	294	304	301	336	395	380
Parole	94	93	91	97	145	180	173	170	186	187	160	166
Probation	1,961	1,988	2,100	2,117	2,129	1,983	1,700	1,582	1,530	1,519	1,427	1,375

Fiscal Year

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot. Persons are counted only once per day at the most restrictive status.

# Total Male Correctional Population

Average Daily Population



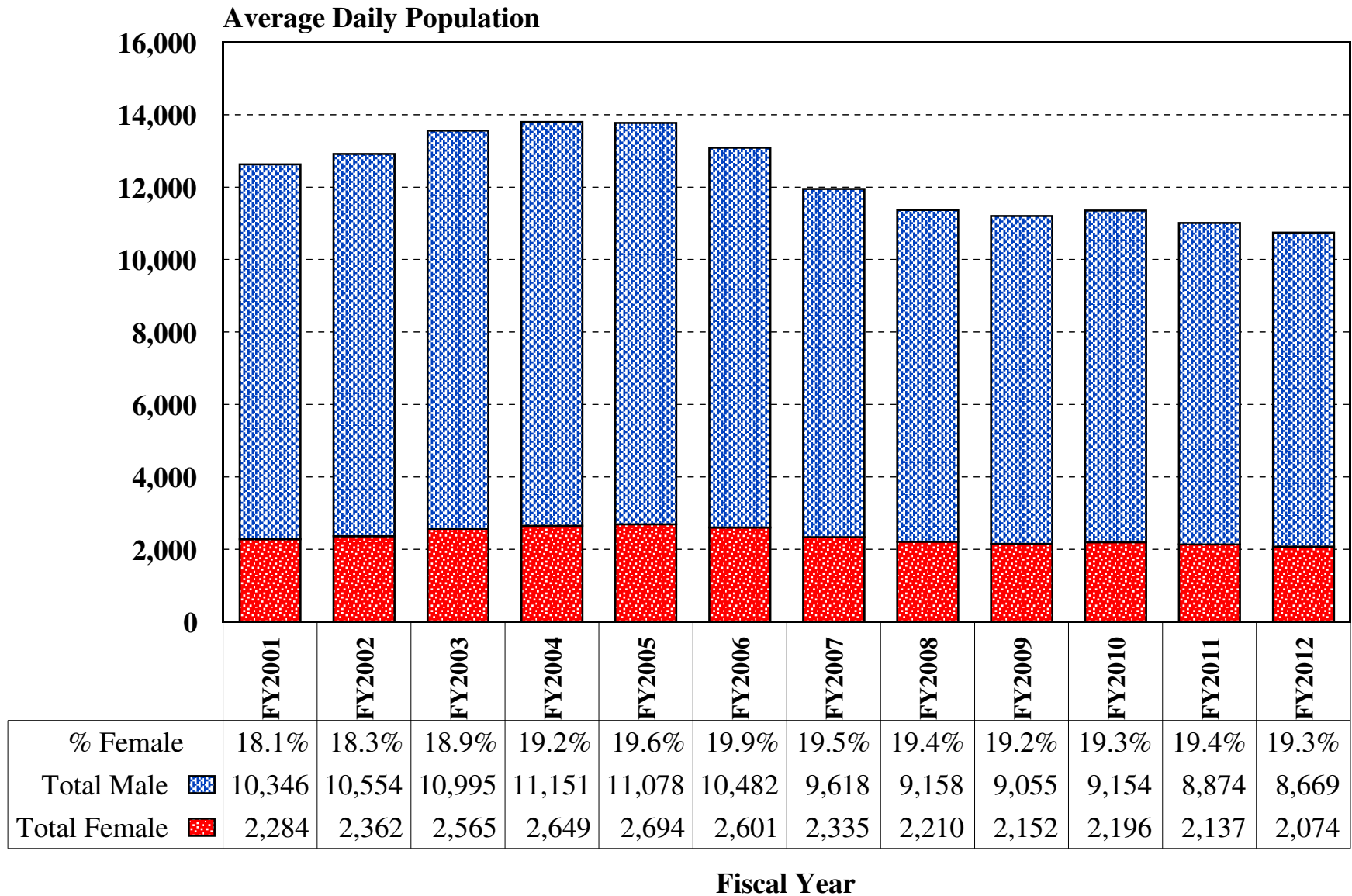
<b>Incarcerated</b>	1,631	1,664	1,769	1,853	1,858	1,959	2,034	1,976	2,024	2,093	1,975	1,949
<b>Interm. Sanct. &amp; Reentry</b>	1,046	1,150	1,295	1,484	1,439	1,332	1,415	1,364	1,317	1,421	1,612	1,601
<b>Parole</b>	752	781	701	678	765	830	770	758	852	849	838	852
<b>Probation</b>	6,917	6,959	7,230	7,137	7,018	6,361	5,401	5,061	4,861	4,791	4,449	4,267

Fiscal Year

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot. Persons are counted only once per day at the most restrictive status.

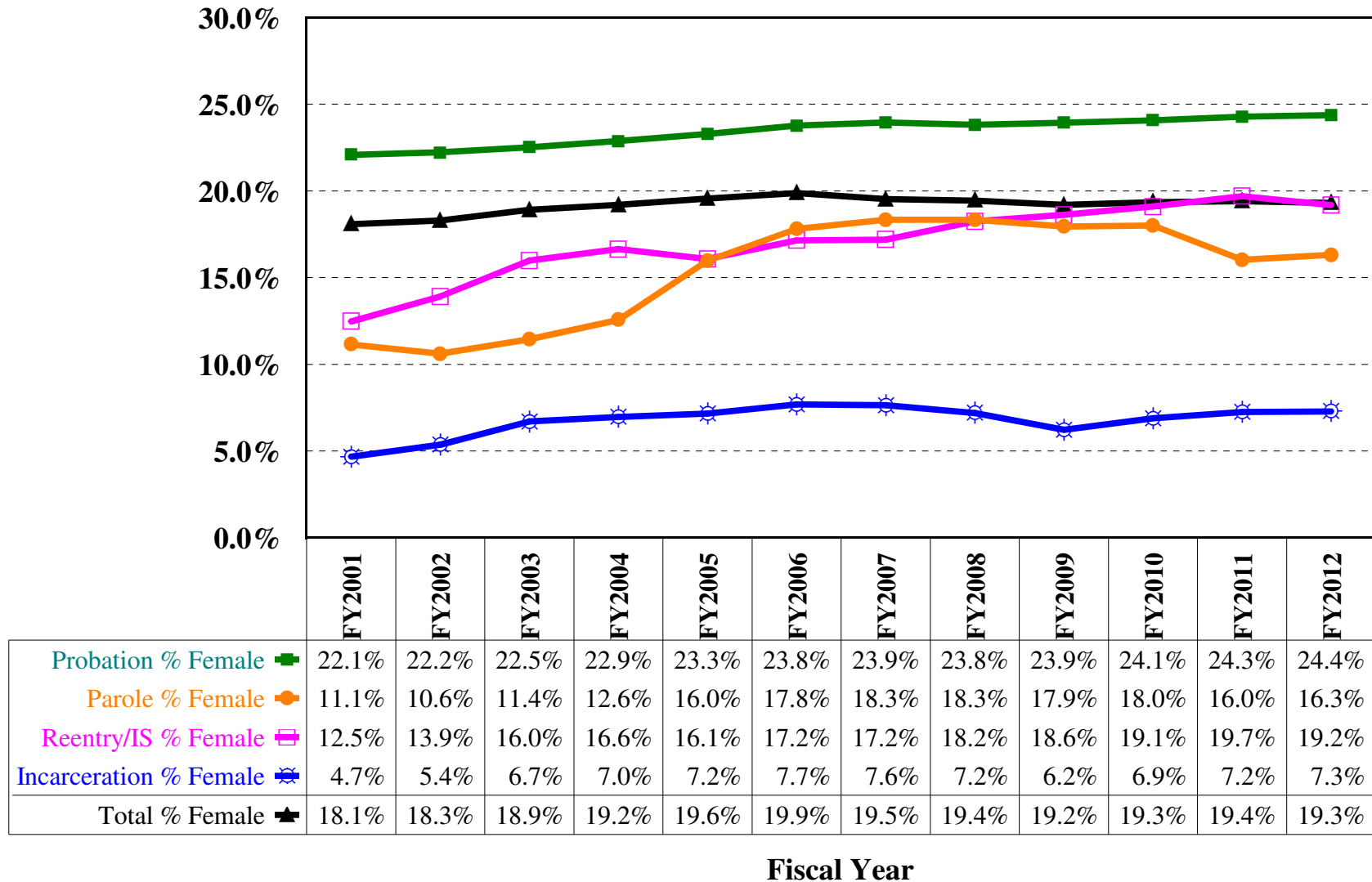
# Gender of Total Correctional Population

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot. Persons are counted only once per day at the most restrictive status.

# Women as a Percentage of Total Correctional Population



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot. Persons are counted only once per day at the most restrictive status.

# “Most Serious” Offense Type by Status - June 30, 2012

## Females Only - June 30, 2012

All DOC	Fel Serious	Fel Person	Fel Property	Fel Drug	Fel Mot Veh	Fel Other	Mis Person	Mis Property	Mis Drug	Mis Mot Veh	Mis Other	Blank/ none entered	Total
Incarcerated	39	4	38	17	9	11	12	8	3	6	2	0	149
Home Confinement & Detention	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	13
Reentry	12	5	47	21	13	9	11	9	1	3	1	0	132
Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	0	0	9	0	16	1	0	3	1	2	0	2	34
Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	1	0	15	8	1	1	30	55	13	53	26	13	216
Parole	8	9	49	31	40	5	4	5	1	15	0	0	167
Probation	33	17	269	67	18	26	229	165	54	345	101	6	1330
Total	93	35	429	146	99	53	287	247	73	426	130	23	2041

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Detentioners and Vermont jurisdiction inmates housed under contract outside of Vermont are included in incarceration count. Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Home Confinement (13) and Home Detention (0) are reported together. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted once in the most restrictive status.



# “Most Serious” Offense Type by Status - June 30, 2012

## Males Only - June 30, 2012

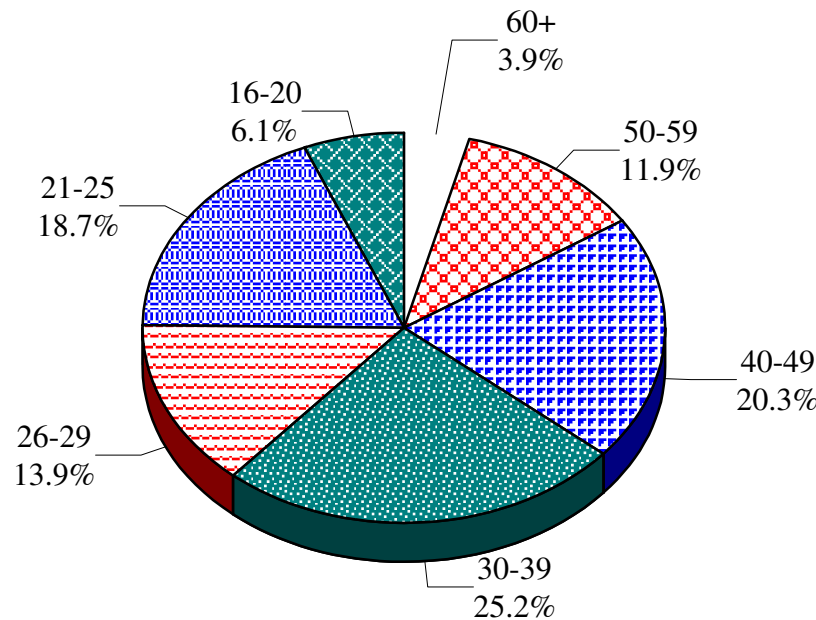
All DOC	Fel Serious	Fel Person	Fel Property	Fel Drug	Fel Mot Veh	Fel Other	Mis Person	Mis Property	Mis Drug	Mis Mot Veh	Mis Other	Blank/ none entered	Total
Incarcerated	872	222	411	101	70	75	100	21	5	28	14	7	1926
Home Confinement & Detention	4	4	8	2	6	1	1	1	0	6	0	0	33
Reentry	222	71	197	42	105	16	59	13	3	11	4	1	744
Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	24	5	25	6	85	5	20	5	3	22	0	0	200
Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	9	2	41	23	17	4	111	118	43	238	77	41	724
Parole	170	38	172	81	236	21	32	6	4	56	4	12	832
Probation	370	216	518	172	118	65	871	353	190	1008	310	40	4231
Total	1671	558	1372	427	637	187	1194	517	248	1369	409	101	8690

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Detentioners and Vermont jurisdiction inmates housed under contract outside of Vermont are included in incarceration count. Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Home Confinement (26) and Home Detention (7) are reported together. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted once in the most restrictive status.

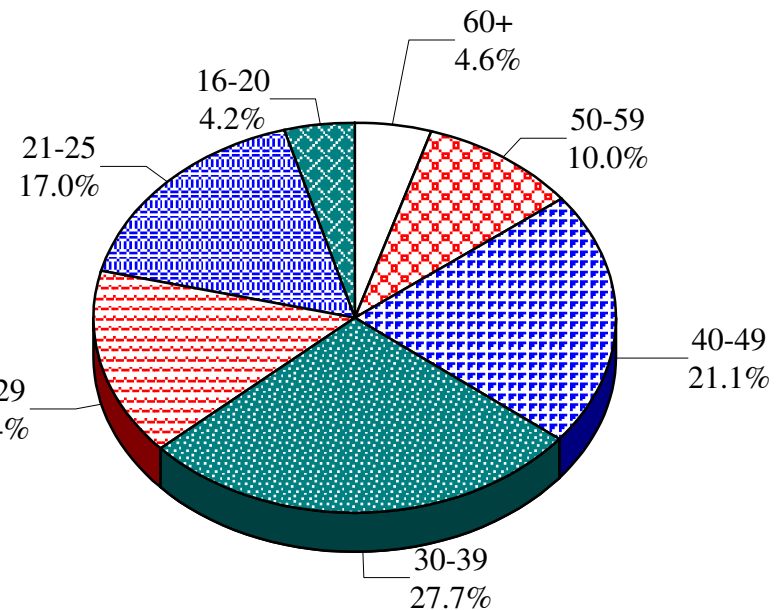
# Age Distribution

## June 30, 2012

### Field Supervised n=8,656



### Incarcerated n=2,075



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Field Supervised Population including Reentry, Probation, Parole, and Intermediate Sanctions. Incarcerated includes population housed in prison (both within Vermont and out-of-state under Vermont jurisdiction, sentenced and/or detained). Persons were only counted once at their most restrictive placement on the report date.

Note: there was one under the age of 16 years in VTDOC custody (field) on June 30, 2012.

# Age Distribution by Sanction

## June 30, 2012

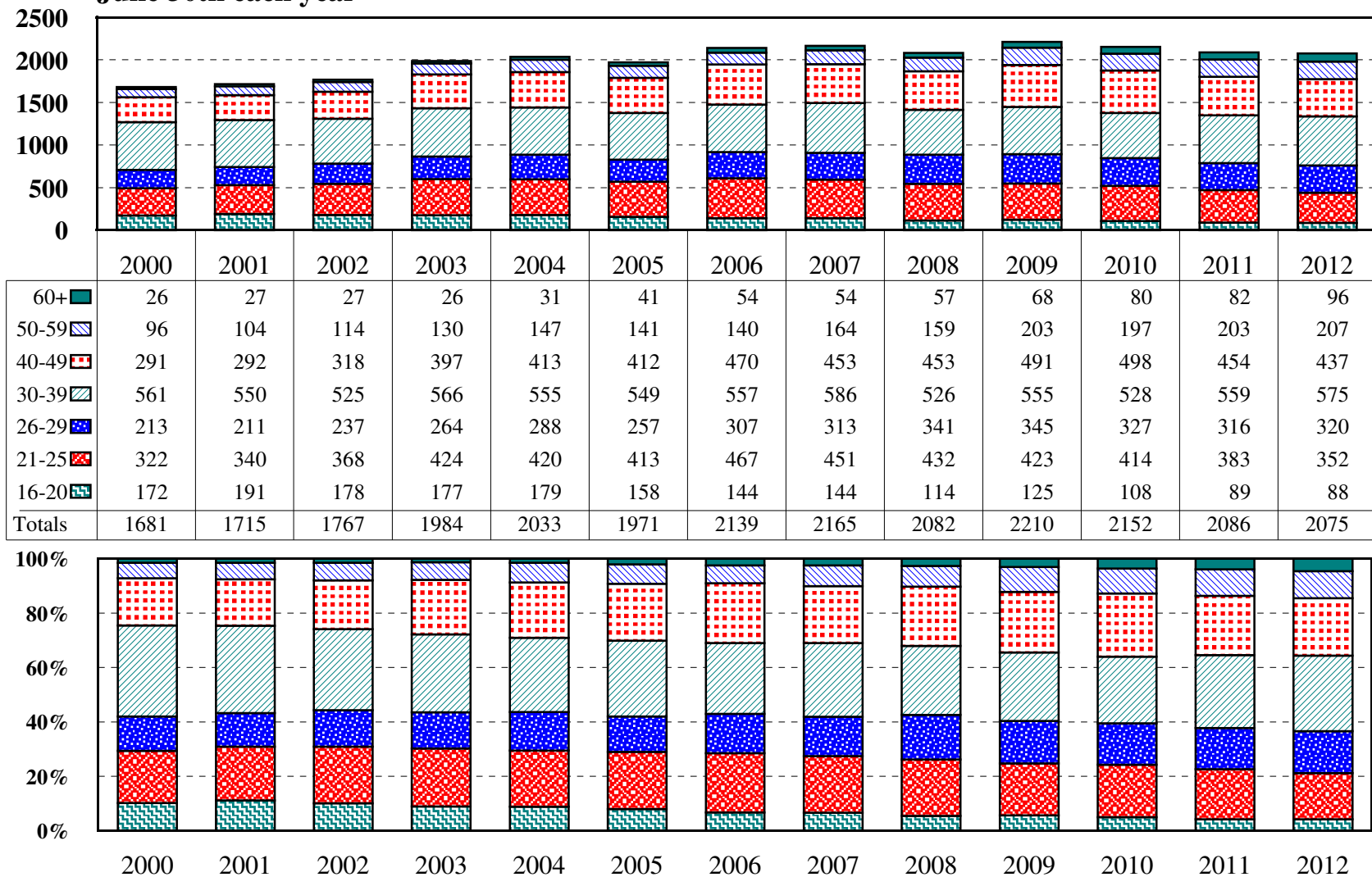
Age	Incarcerated	Home Confinement & Detention	Reentry	Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	Parole	Probation	Total
<b>16-17</b>	1	0		0	1		27	<b>29</b>
<b>18-20</b>	87	0	16	5	64	2	415	<b>589</b>
<b>21-25</b>	352	9	150	34	208	93	1125	<b>1971</b>
<b>26-30</b>	406	5	188	31	197	169	883	<b>1879</b>
<b>31-35</b>	302	4	140	31	157	156	734	<b>1524</b>
<b>36-40</b>	227	6	96	34	110	118	510	<b>1101</b>
<b>41-45</b>	214	6	103	37	80	141	534	<b>1115</b>
<b>46-50</b>	183	5	74	20	48	116	406	<b>852</b>
<b>51+</b>	303	11	109	42	74	204	927	<b>1670</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2075</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>5561</b>	<b>10730</b>

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Persons were only counted once at their most restrictive placement on the report date. Note: there was one person under the age of 16 years in VTDOC custody (Work Crew) on June 30, 2012.

# Age Distribution

## Incarcerated Population Count by Age Cohort

June 30th each year



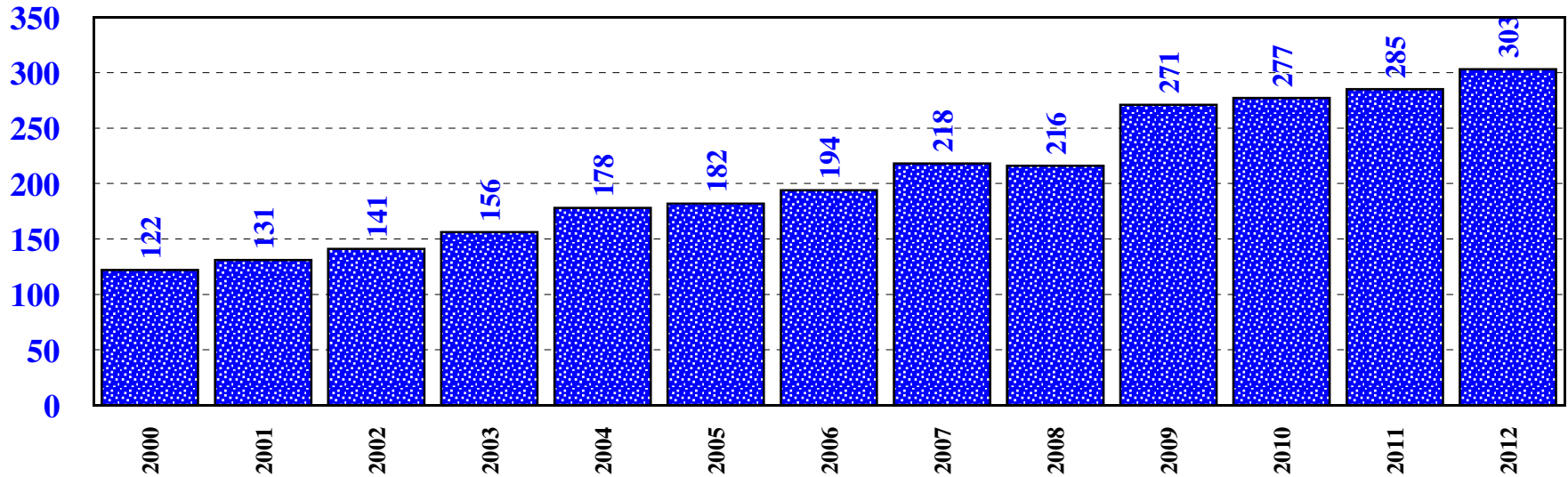
Midyear (June)

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots (June 30th each year).

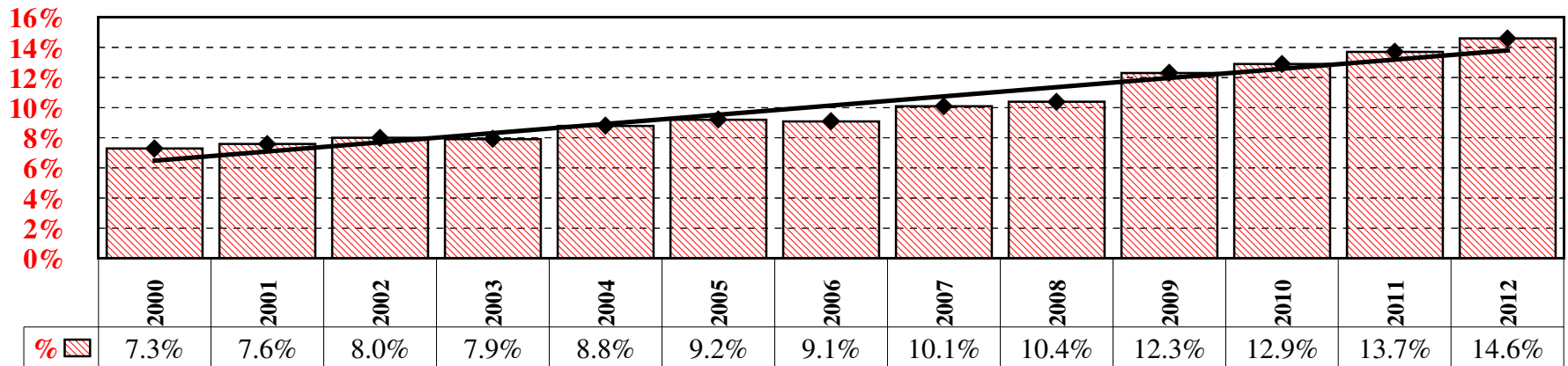
# Inmates 50 Years of Age or Older

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Number of Inmates



Percent of total



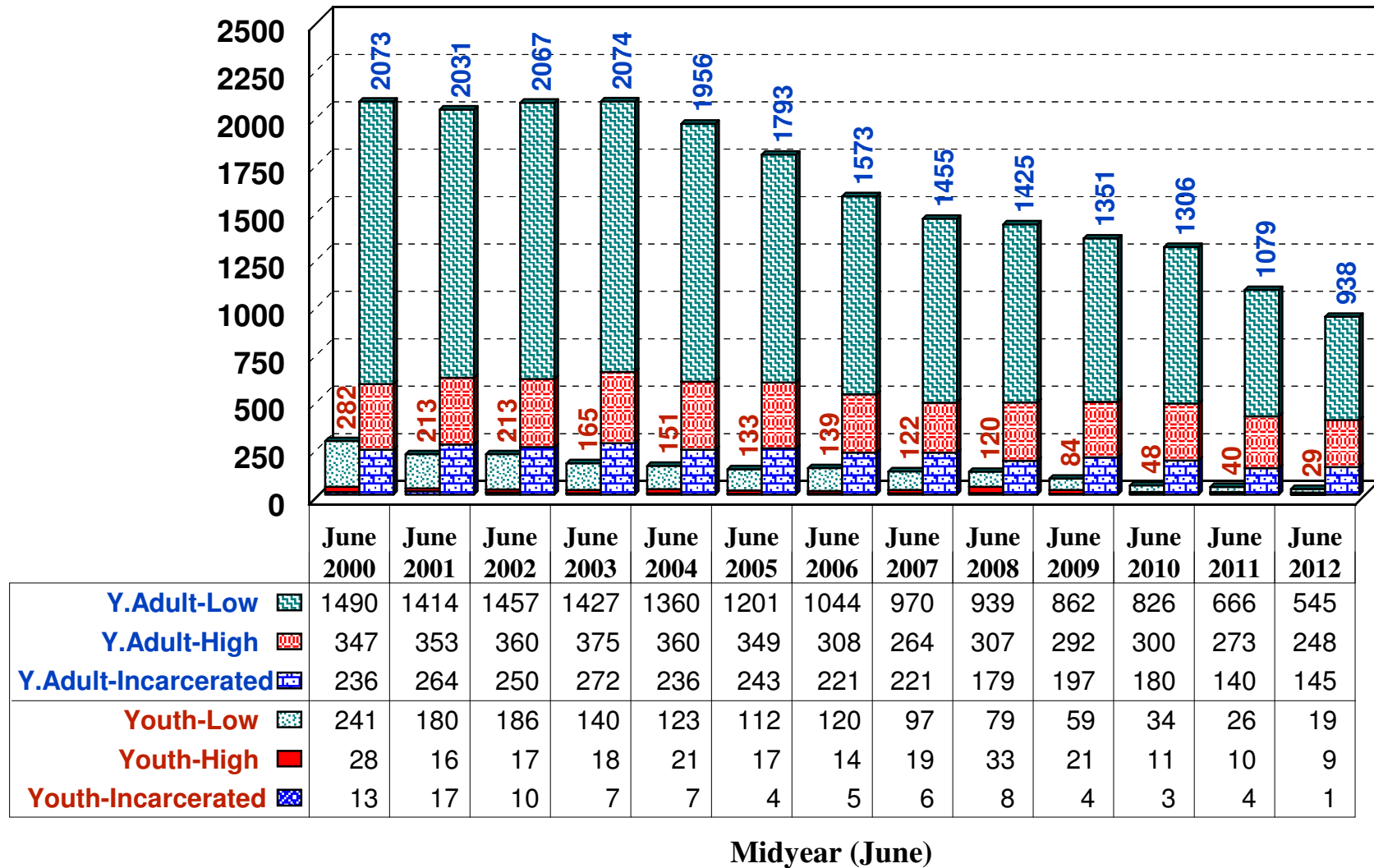
Midyear (June 30th)

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots (June 30th each year).

# Youth & Young Adults in Corrections

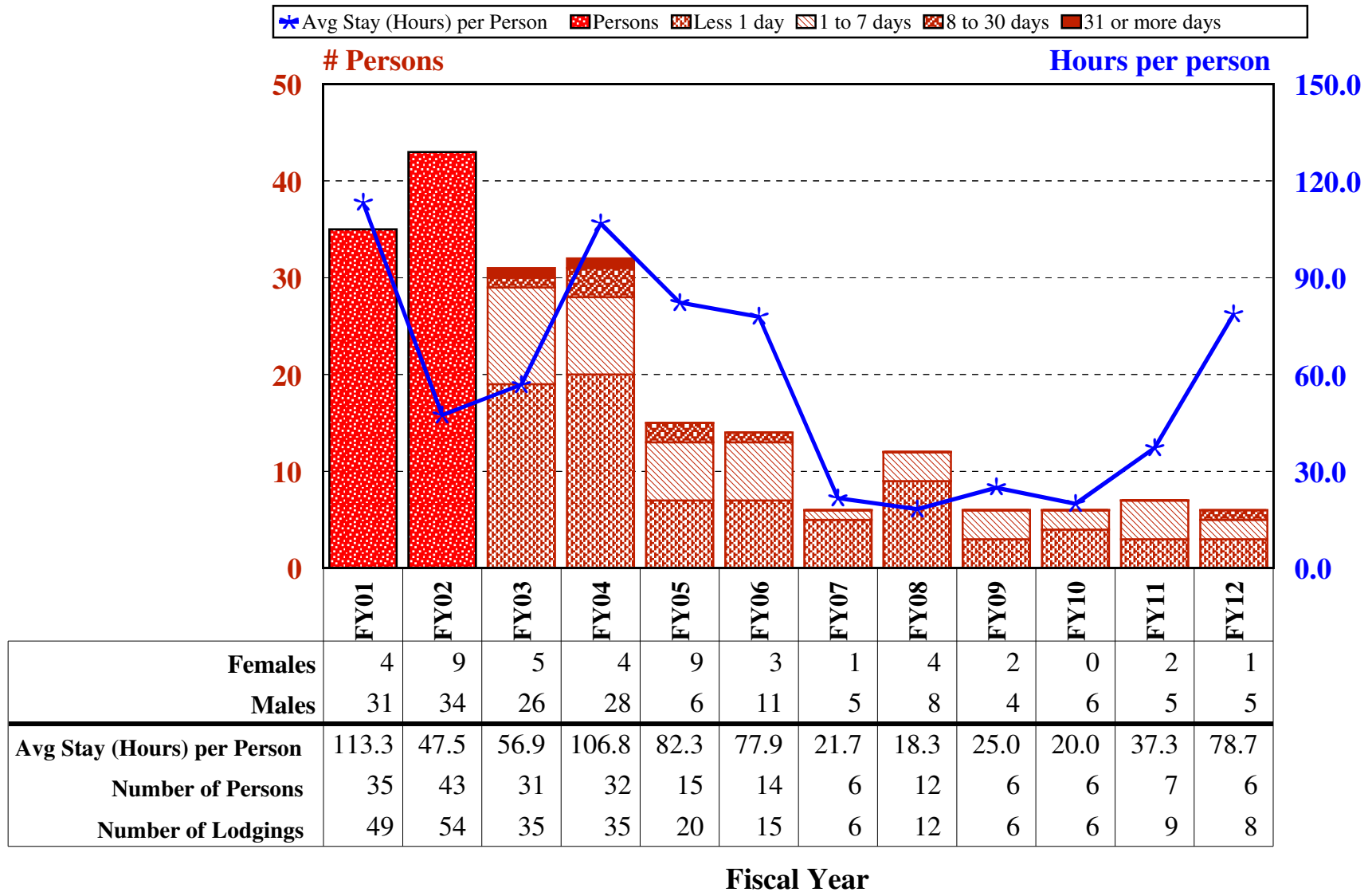
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## Youth (under 18) & Young Adults (18-21)



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30ths. A person was only counted once in the most restrictive placement (i.e. "Incarcerated" over "High field supervision" over "Low field supervision").

# 16-17 Year Old Misdemeanants held in Alternative Detention staffed by VTDOC personnel

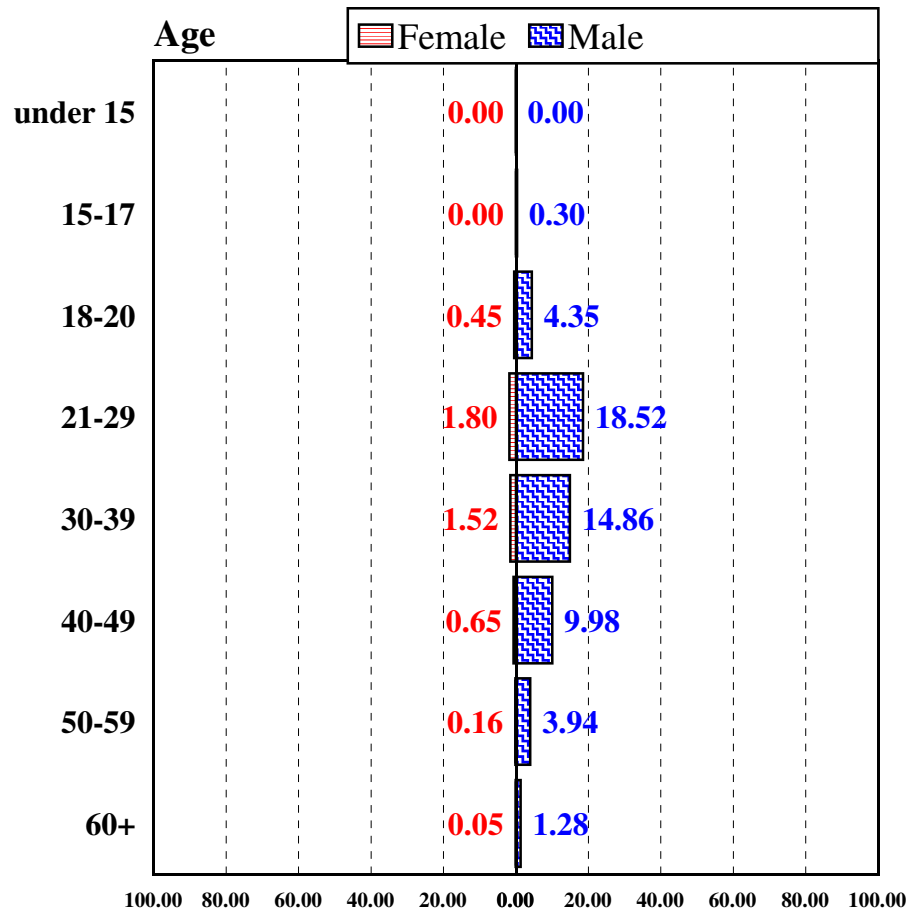


Source: VTDOC Booking slips database.

There was also one 17 year-old male held in "Home Detention" for forty days in FY2012.

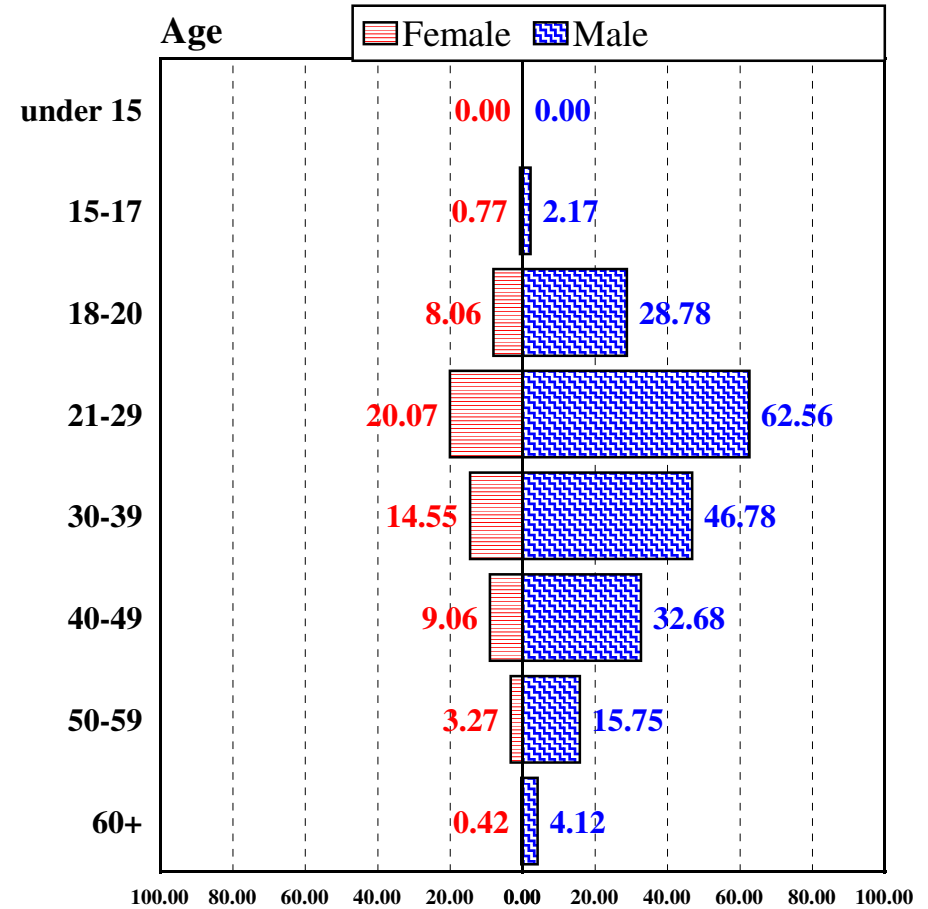
# Age-Gender Specific Utilization Rates

## Incarceration



ADP per 1000 residents					ADP per 1000 residents			
	under 15	15-17	18-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Male:Female			9.67	10.29	9.78	15.35	24.63	25.60

## Field Supervision



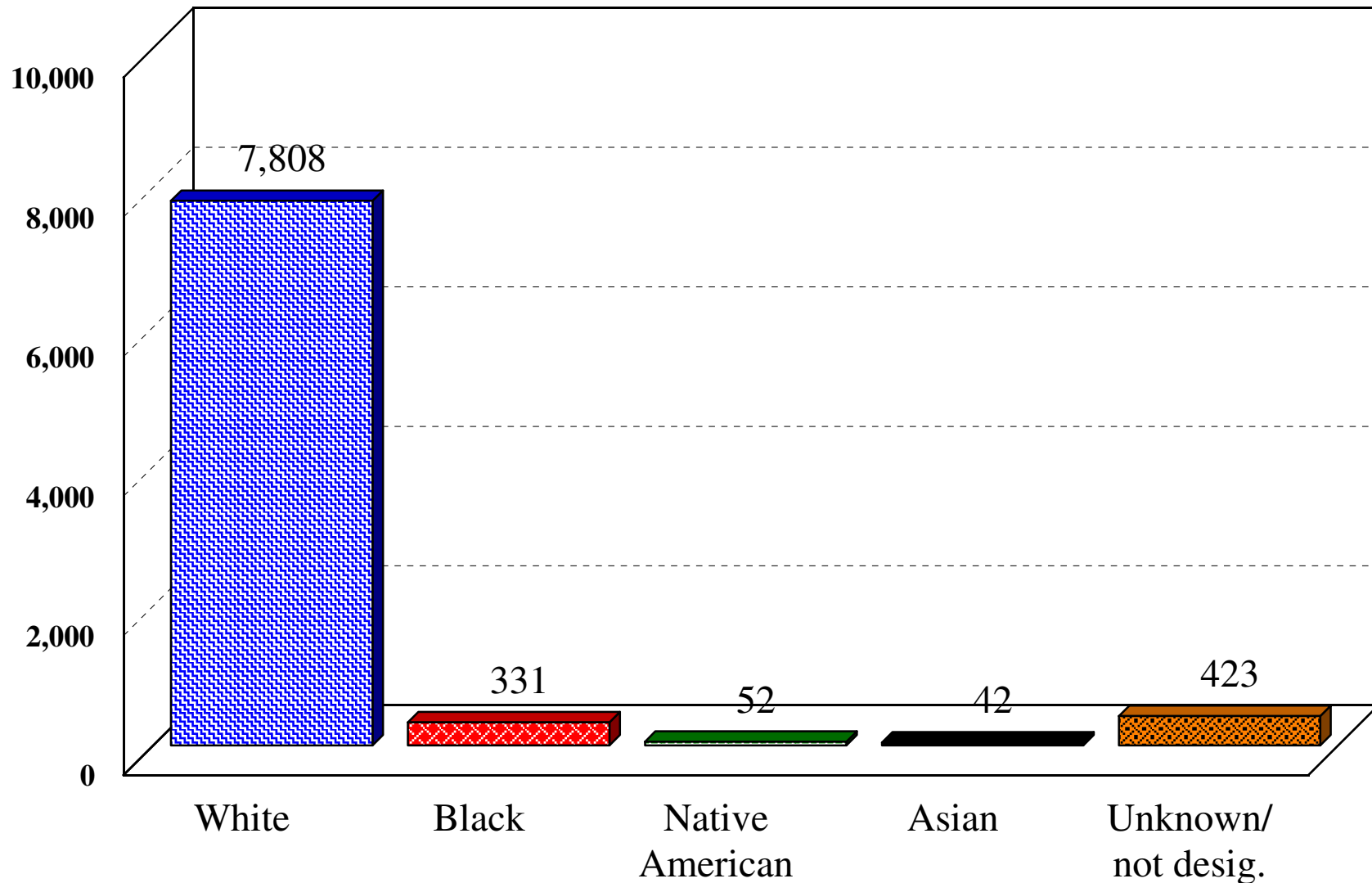
ADP per 1000 residents					ADP per 1000 residents			
	under 15	15-17	18-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Male:Female		2.82	3.57	3.12	3.22	3.61	4.82	9.81

Source: U.S. Census Bureau age-gender estimates for July 2011 and CY2011 DOC Snapshot data for most restrictive placements.



# Racial Composition Under Field Supervision

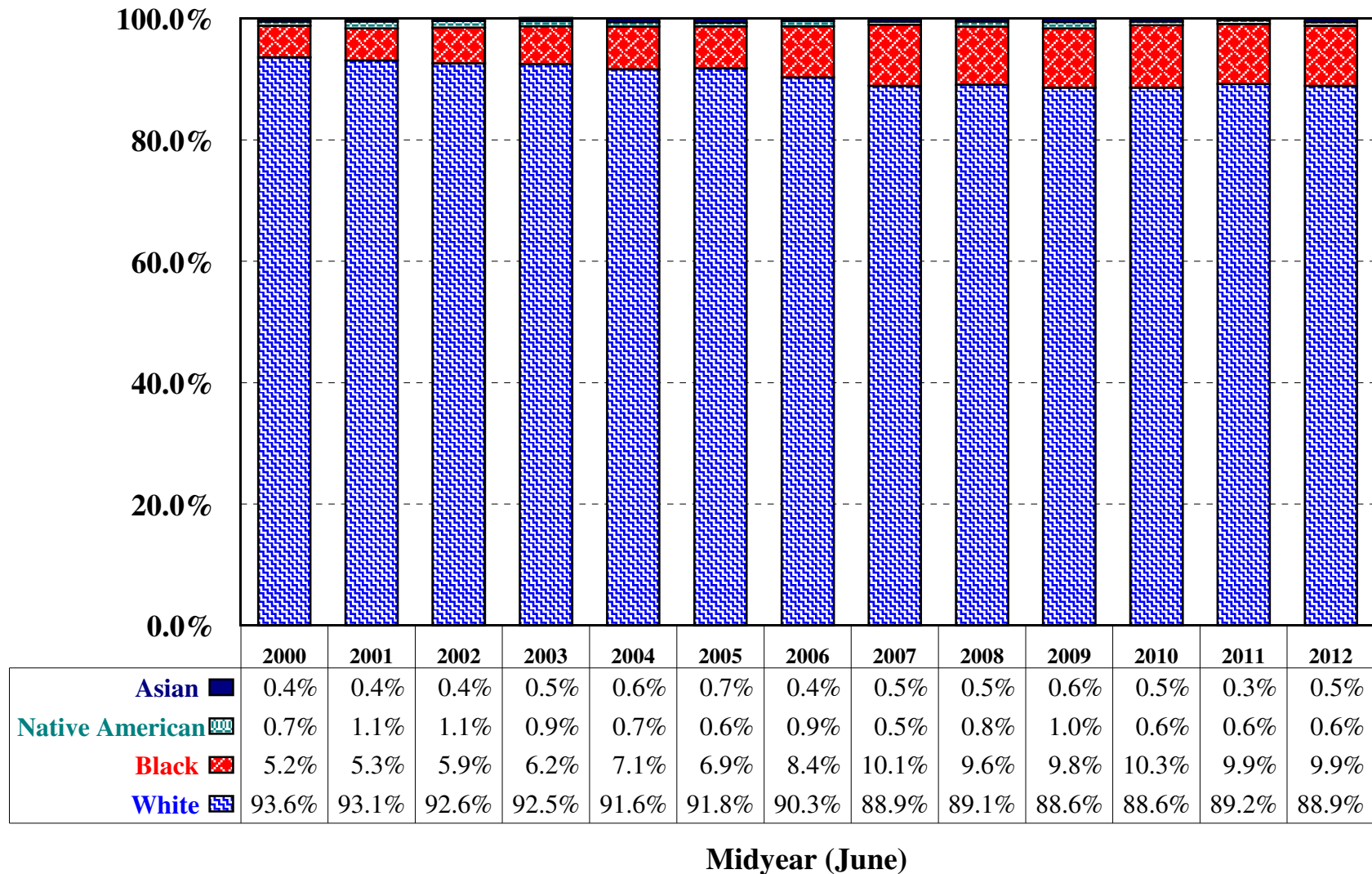
Probation, Parole, Intermediate Sanction, Reentry - June 30, 2012



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Persons with multiple statuses are counted only once.

# Racial Composition of Inmates

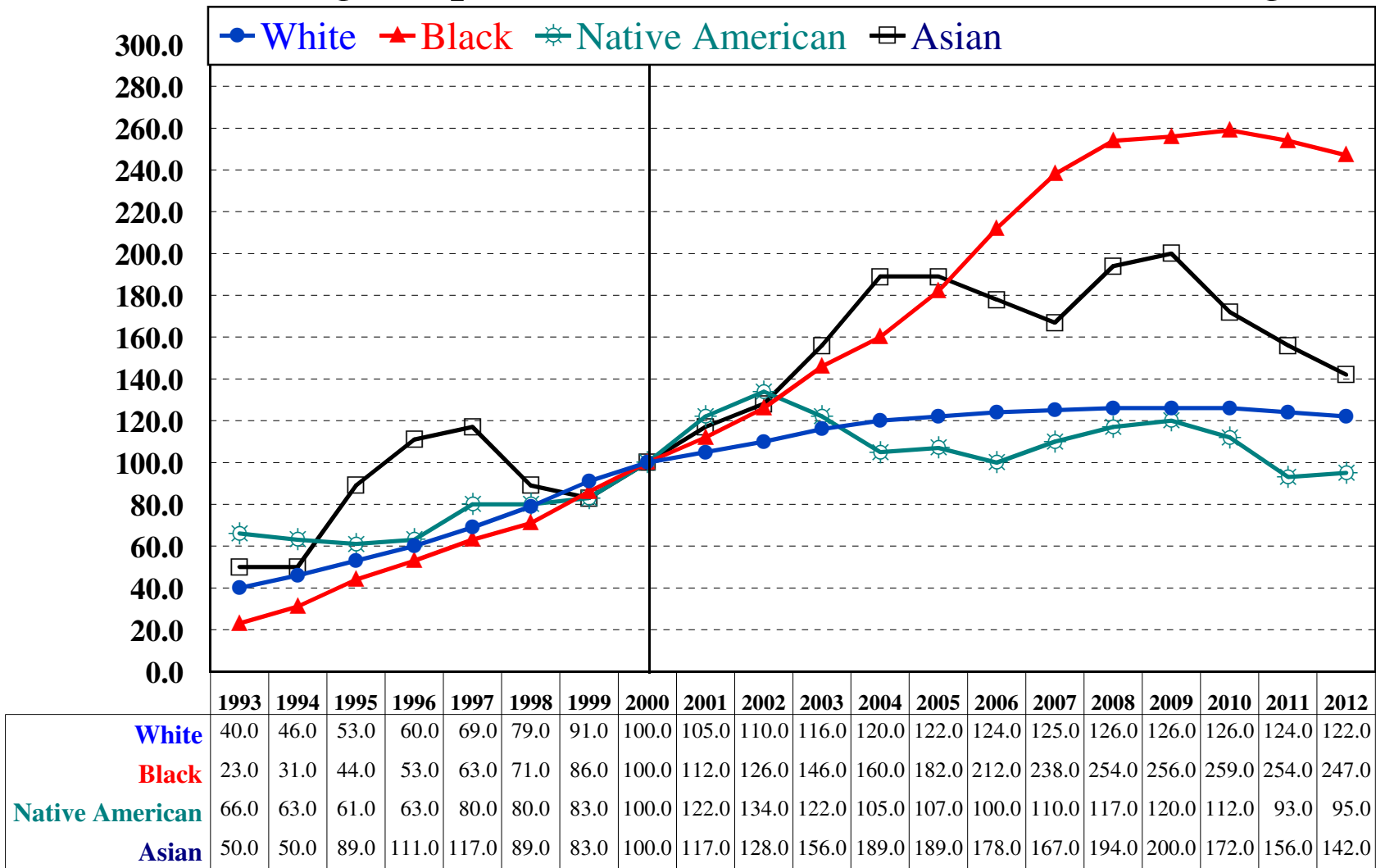
## Proportion of Population in Junes



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshot (June 30th each year). Persons with Unknown or unrecorded race have been excluded in the calculation of proportion.

# Index of Growth by Race of Inmates

## Three Average Populations Indexed to 1999-2001 Average

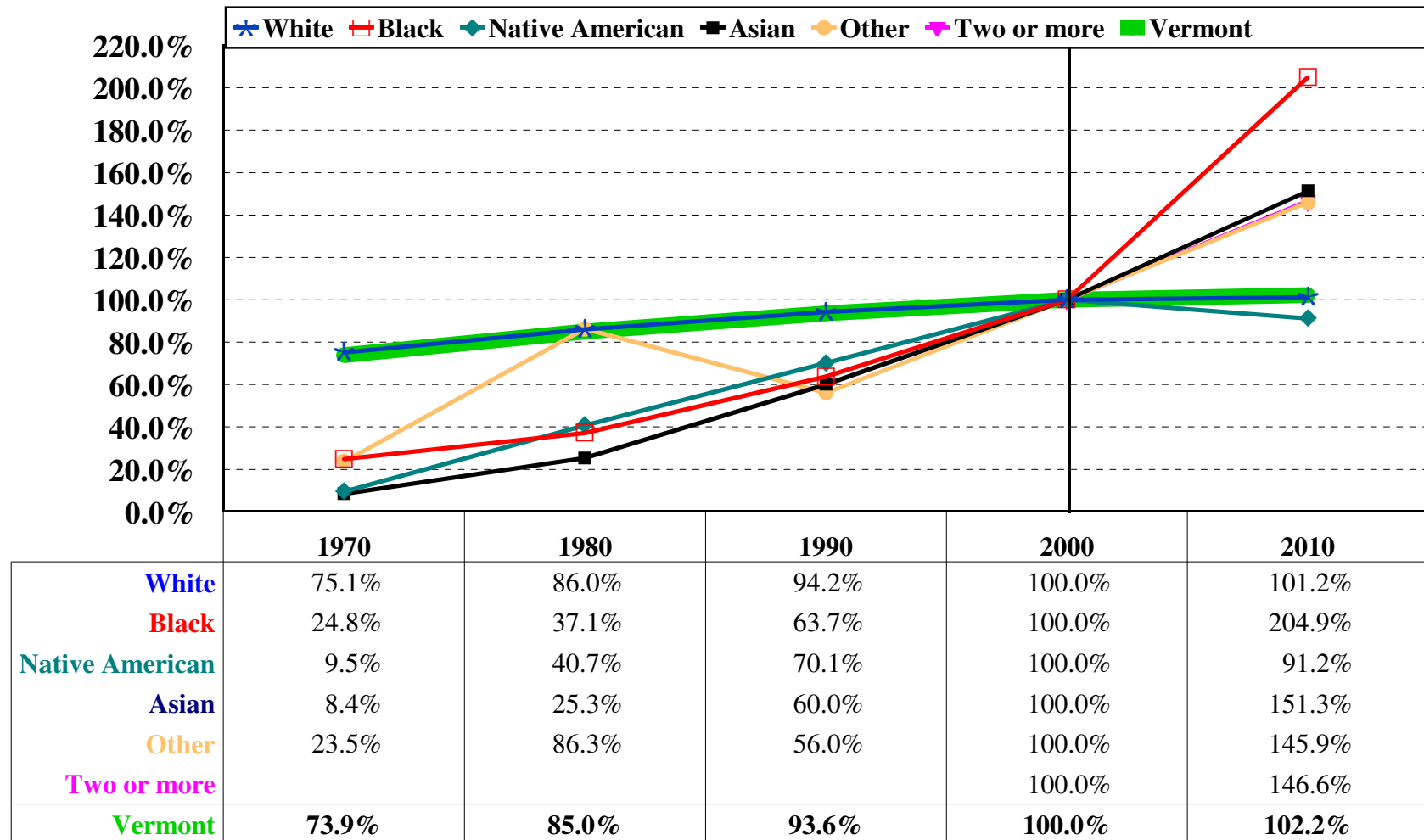


Midyear (June)

Source: Quarterly Profiles until 2000, Daily Snapshot 2001 & thereafter (June sample dates). Index ratio is calculated based on the average number in Junes 1999-2001.

# Change in Racial Composition of Vermont Residents

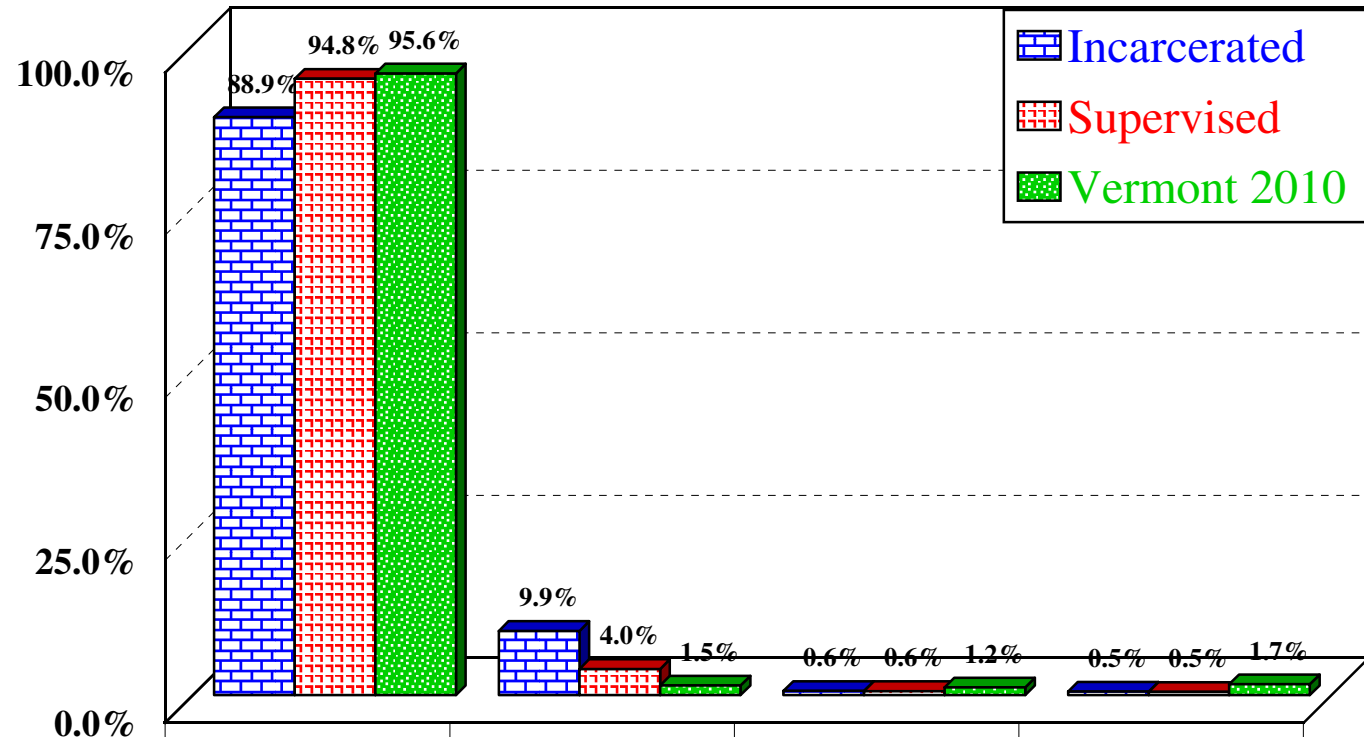
## Racial Components Indexed to 2000 Census Populations



Source: US Census Bureau, (1790-1990, <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0056/tab60.xls>; and 2000 and 2010 Vermont Quickfacts). The Census Bureau began asking "Two races or more" in 2000. In Vermont's 2010 census, 42% of multiracial were White and Native American, 22% were White and Black, and 20% were White and Asian (totally 84% in these three groups).

# Percentage Racial Composition

## Incarcerated vs Field Supervised Populations (vs all Vermont)



	White	Black	Native American	Asian
<b>Incarcerated</b>	1790	199	13	11
<b>Field Supervised</b>	7808	331	52	42
<b>Vermont 2010 Census estimate</b>	596292	9343	7379	10463
<b>% in Corrections on sample date</b>	1.6%	5.7%	0.9%	0.5%

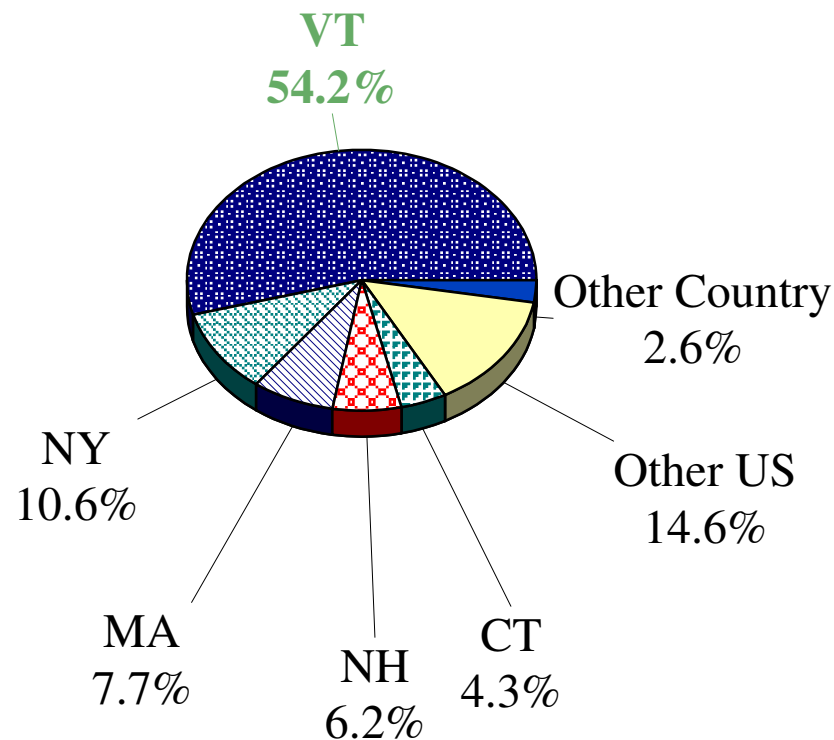
Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012; Percents do not include unknown and not designated in DOC population (5.0%). The “White” count is those identifying with a single race. The non-White counts include those identified in the U.S. Census as a single race or multiracial with the race as a component. Persons with multiple DOC statuses are counted only once.

# Place of Birth

June 30, 2012

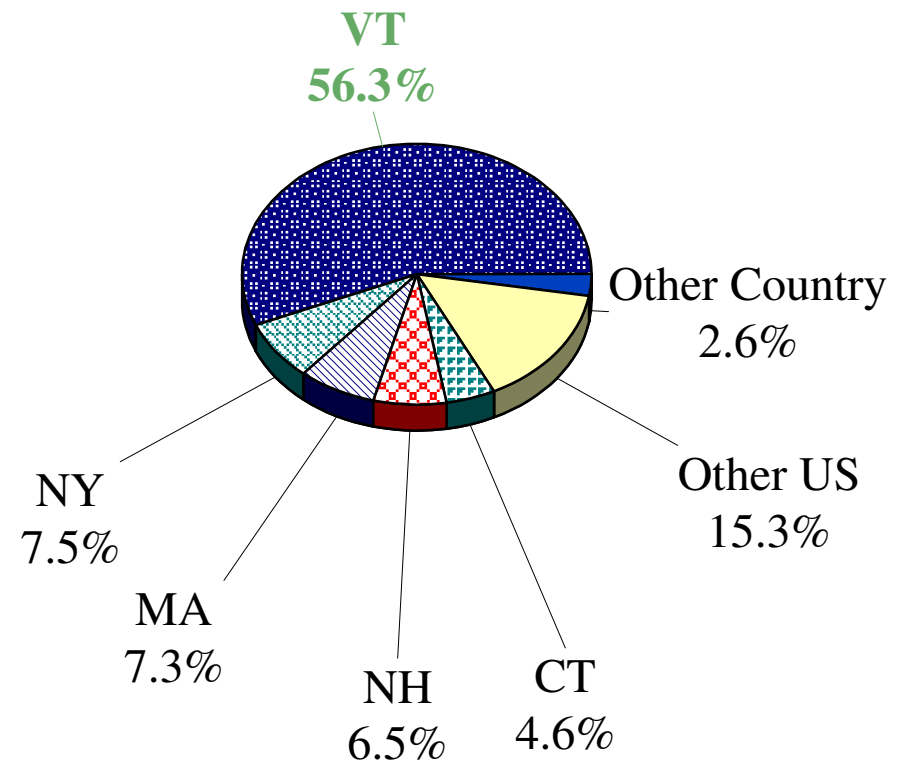
## Incarcerated

n = 2,046



## Field Supervised

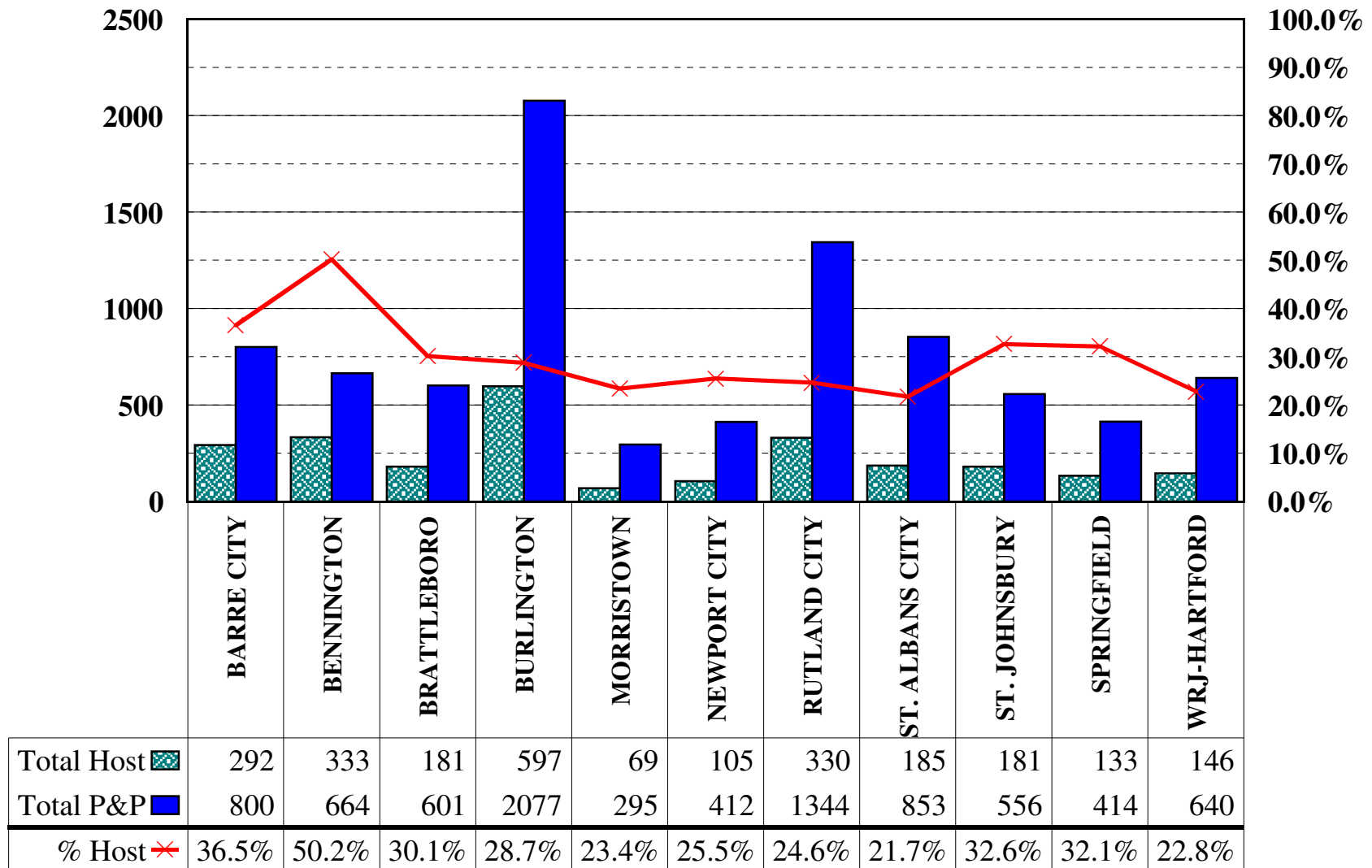
n = 8,472



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Proportions exclude 29 unknown incarcerated and 184 unknown field supervised. Persons were only counted once at their most restrictive placement on the report date.

Note: U.S. Census Bureau reports for 2010, 51.1% of Vermont residents were born in Vermont and 4.4% were born in a foreign country.

# Host Town Share of Office Populations

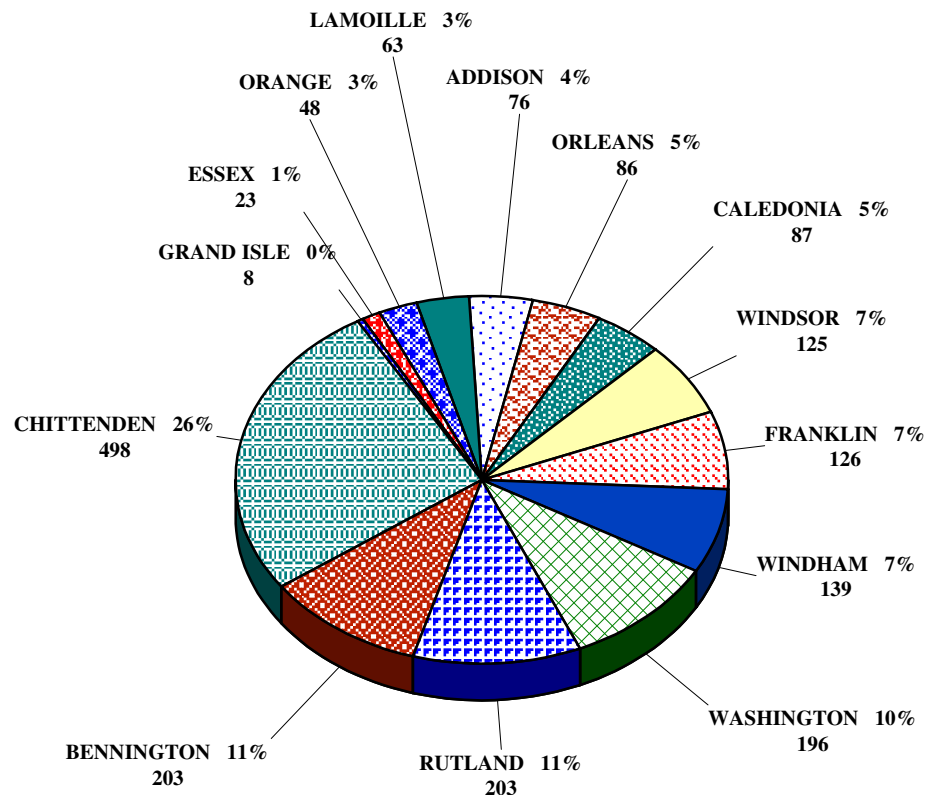


Source: VTDOC Snapshot data, June 30, 2012.

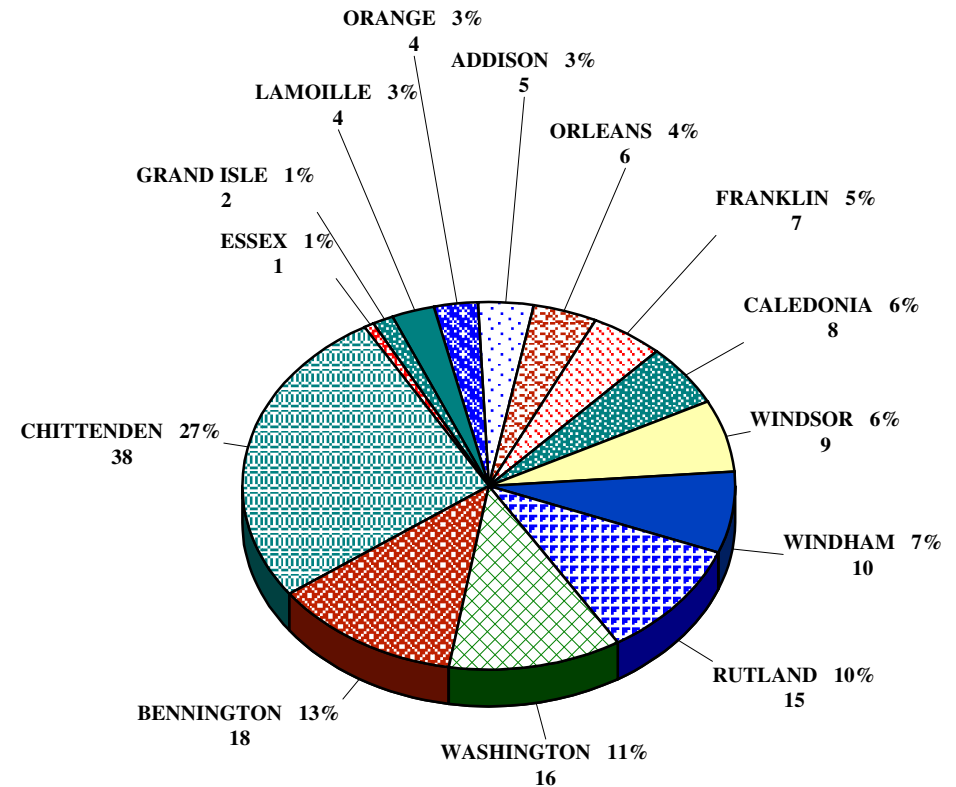
# Inmates by County Court

By District Court Processing or Sentencing Most Serious Charge

## Male Inmates



## Female Inmates

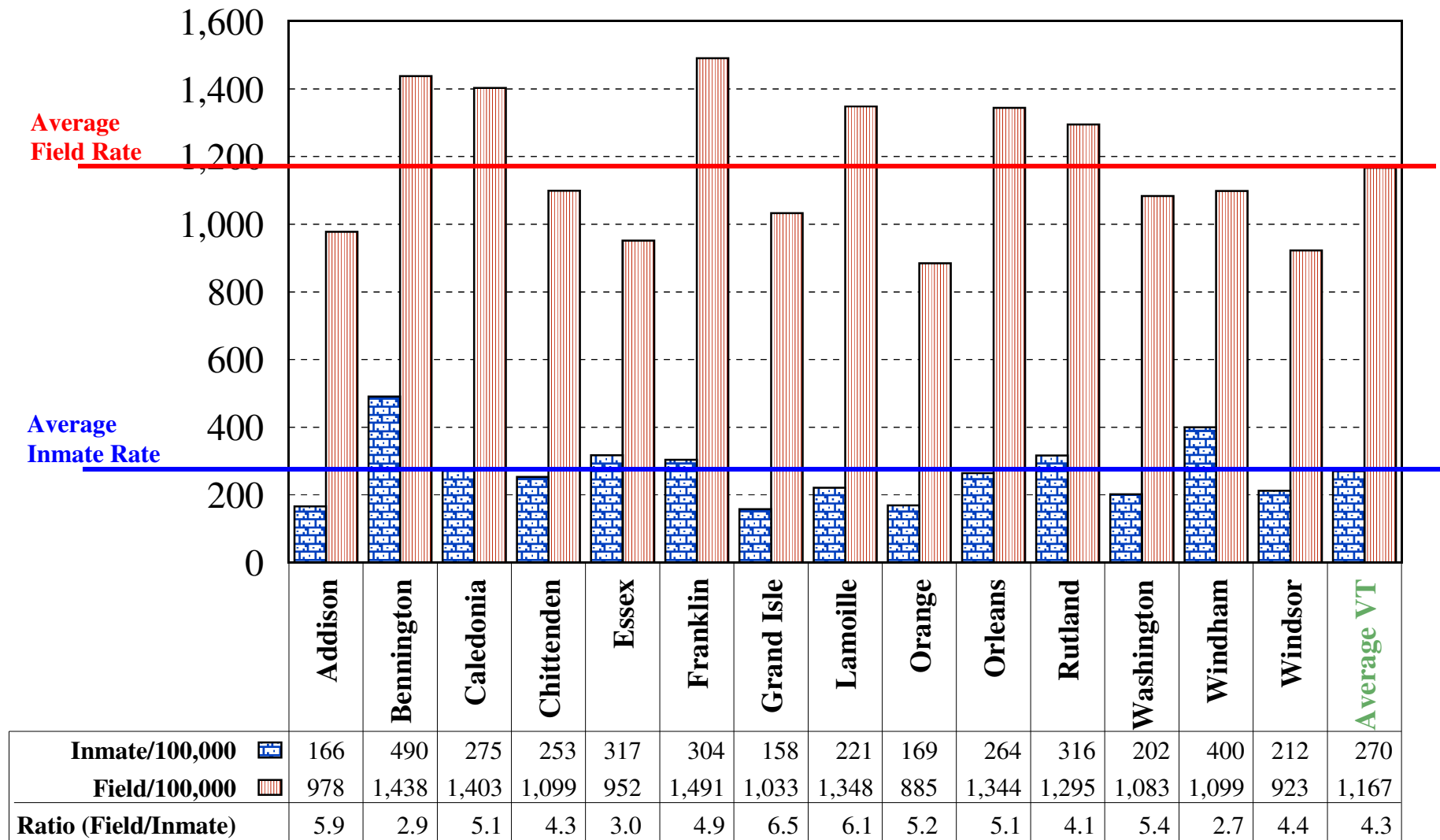


Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2012. Excludes 45 males and 6 females without a designated Court.



# Per Capita Utilization Rates by County

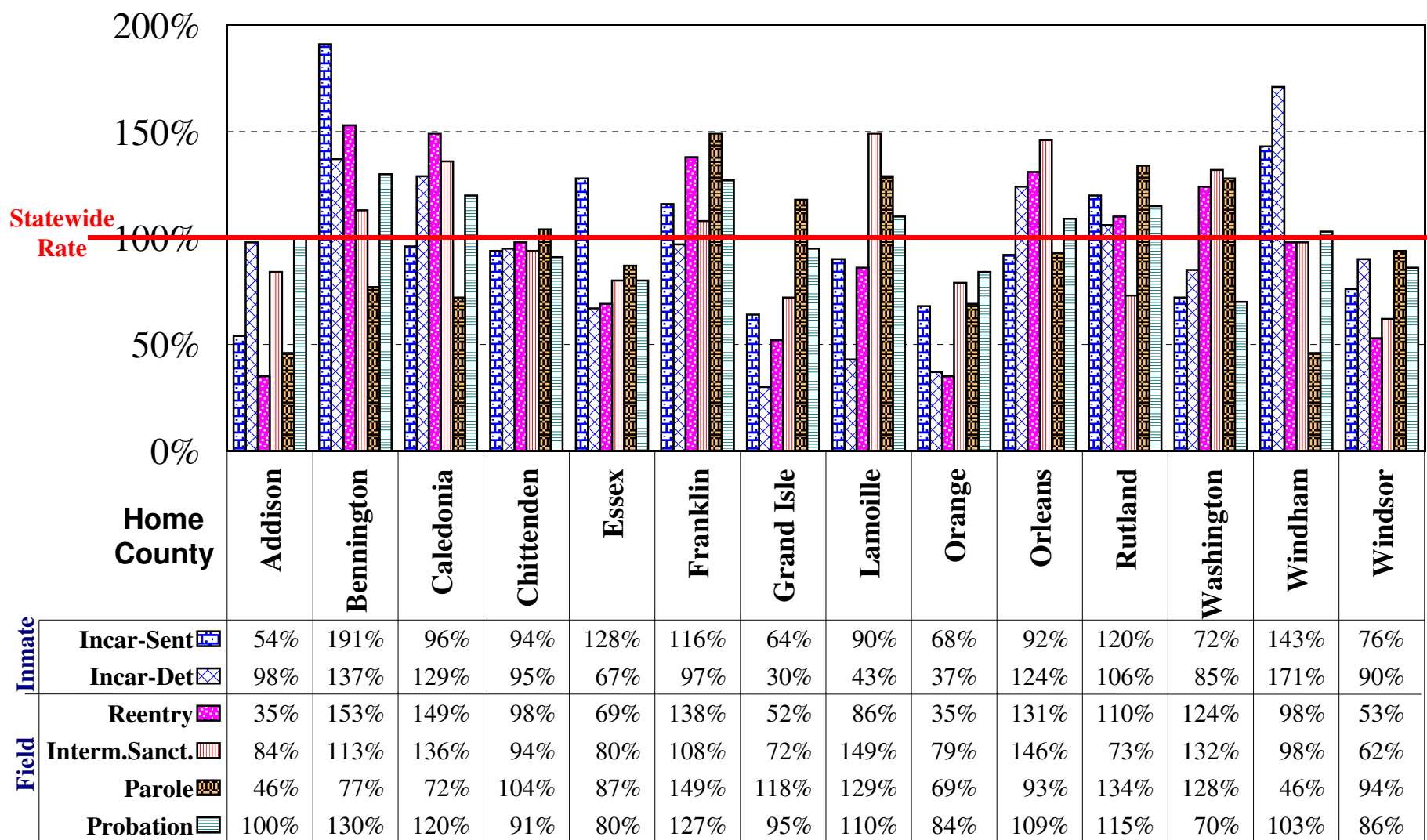
Rates per 100,000 Residents of Vermont County



Source: VTDOC Snapshot data, June 30, 2012. The rate calculations do not include persons with unknown or out-of-state residency (19% of inmates and 16% of field supervised offenders).

# Indexed DOC Utilization Rates by County

## County Rates as percent of State Rate



Source: VTDOC Snapshot data, June 30, 2012. The rate calculations do not include persons with unknown or out-of-state residency (19% of inmates and 16% of field supervised offenders).

## PART FOUR

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# Programs & Outcomes

## Meeting the Mission

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Offender Safety	139
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Involving and Restoring Communities	188

# IV: Programs & Outcomes

While offenders are in the custody of the Department, the opportunity to influence positively their lives and their communities is present. The mission of the Department breaks into four major areas.

**Offender Safety** - The operations of the Department need to ensure the offenders are treated humanely and kept safe while maintaining an appropriate level of security. This includes disciplined control of offender behavior through clear establishment of expectations for their behavior and enforcement of those rules. Amongst inmates, the DOC is custodian for their needs for housing, food, medical services, and activities to address rehabilitation.

**Offender Rehabilitation** - Understanding and addressing the offender criminogenic needs and risks are key elements to improving their future outlook and behavior. General education, vocational training, and specific treatment programs have been shown to help offenders live better lives in their community through development of both marketable and life management skills to deal better with their stresses and challenges.

**Community Safety** - While isolating offenders in confinement protects the communities temporarily from future crime by those offenders, almost all offenders eventually return to living in their communities. Many offenders are never so confined. The DOC field operations need to supervise offenders to hold them accountable to the agreements defining the terms for their return to the communities. The DOC works to respond at the earliest moments of misbehavior in an effort to prevent more serious and repeated infractions. Holding offenders accountable for their actions teaches them to be responsible, a necessary attitude and skill for future success if/when they are no longer under DOC custody.

**Community Involvement and Restoration** - Both the past crimes and the future behavior of offenders have the greatest effects in the communities. It is important for DOC to understand the needs of communities and their citizens to repair the harm and provide them opportunities to facilitate the reintegration of offenders back into their midst. Connecting and reconnecting to supportive relationships in the community strengthens offenders' ability to become more productive and law-abiding citizens. The DOC also has a role in assisting victims in the community to heal and feel protected.

# Offender Safety

## Operating safe, secure, and humane facilities

While incarcerated, offenders care and safety are the responsibility of the Department. While the Department can provide safe housing, food, and medical services, key to the success is the compliance by the offenders with the rules and expectations of the institution, their behaviors towards staff and other inmates.

The Department's classification system ensures that likely risks of incarcerated offenders are identified and security placements are appropriately set and adjusted based on their risks and behavior. To ensure offender safety, each facility must achieve a high level of operational performance. On a yearly basis, facilities are audited for their adherence to department protocols and practices. As facilities operate on a 24 hour basis, the department must respond and record its actions to incidents and disciplinary events which affect the operations of facilities. .

Physical safety can be monitored through disciplinary reports. Major A infractions are a particular concern. These infractions constitute violent acts or serious threats to institutional security or personal safety. In addition to investigating and disciplining instigators, the Department ensures that all persons injured or involved in an incident receive an immediate medical examination and treatment.

More routinely, the Department Health Services Division oversees the health and well-being of inmates. Each person is examined upon admission and comprehensive care is provided for both long term and short term conditions through contract with health care professionals.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## Offender Safety

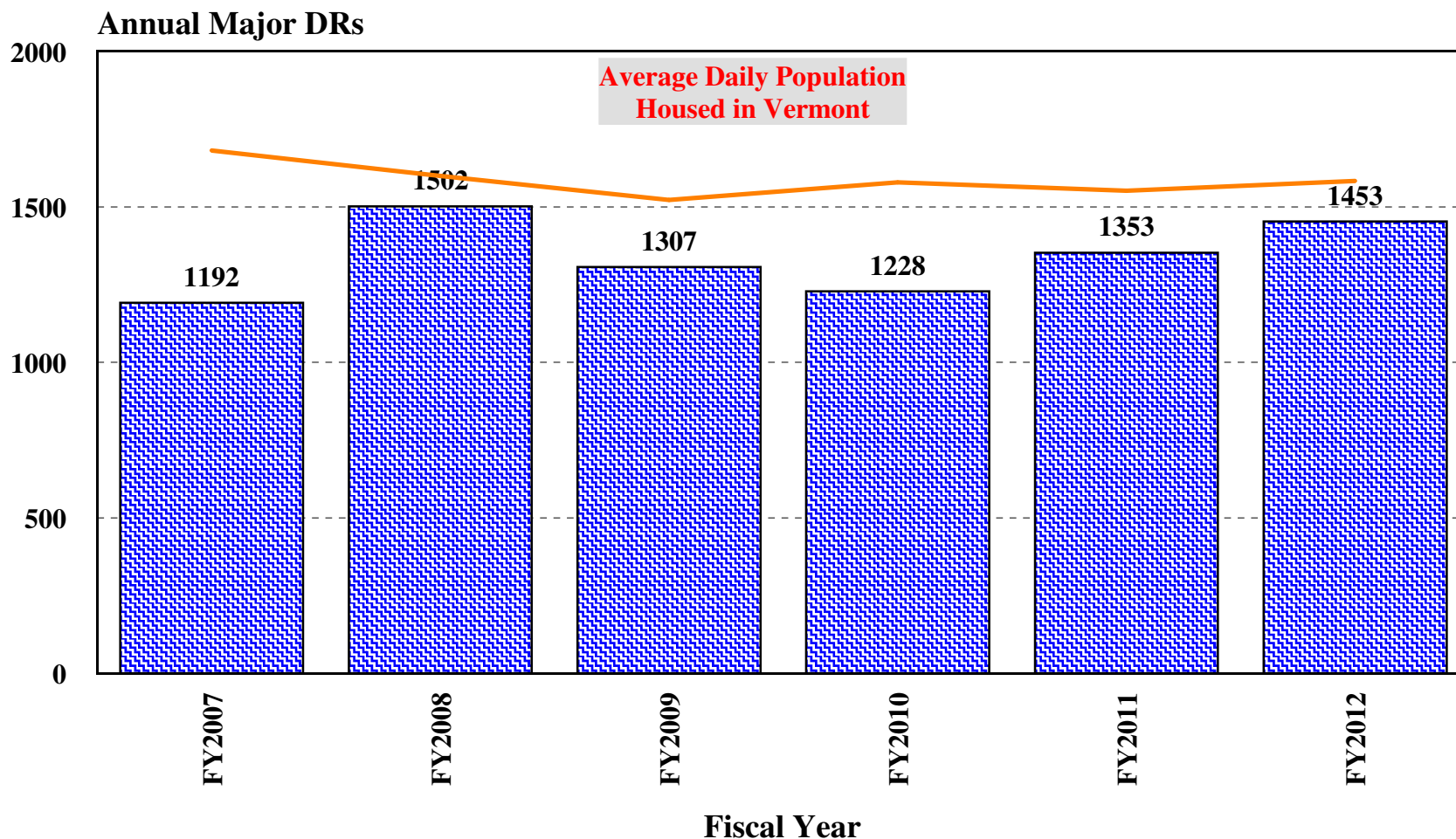
Measure	Last Year	This Year	% Past Year
Major A Disciplinary Reports	1,353	1,453	7.4%
Assaults by Inmates	311	351	12.9%
Medical Intakes	9,584	8,418	-12.2%
Sick Call Requests	40,585	34,921	-14.0%
Seriously Functionally Impaired ADP	126	116	-7.9%
Self-Harm Incidents Reported/Investigated	311	322	3.5%

# Major Disciplinary Infractions

## Disciplinary Report Totals, all facilities

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Note: Includes only infractions (Major A) that could be charged as crimes in the community.



Source: VTDOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database, as per Disciplinary directive rewrite in 2006 (Some infractions were reassessed for congruence with recent legislation.) .

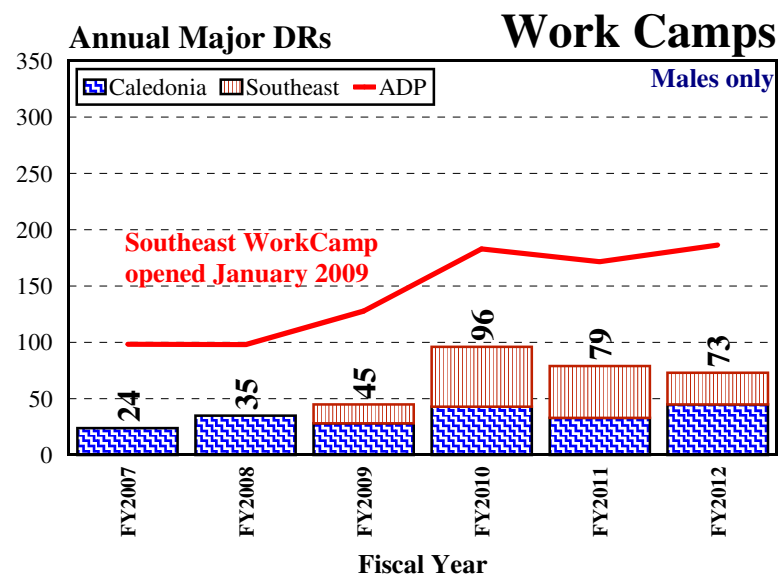
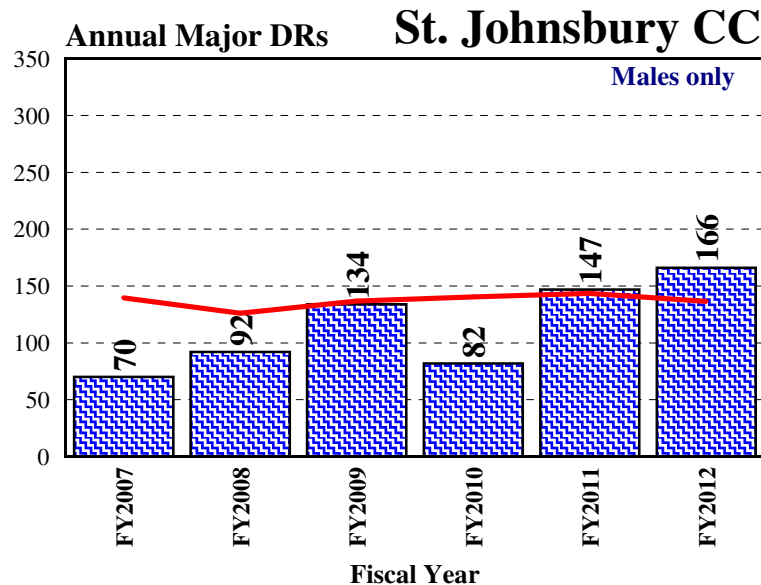
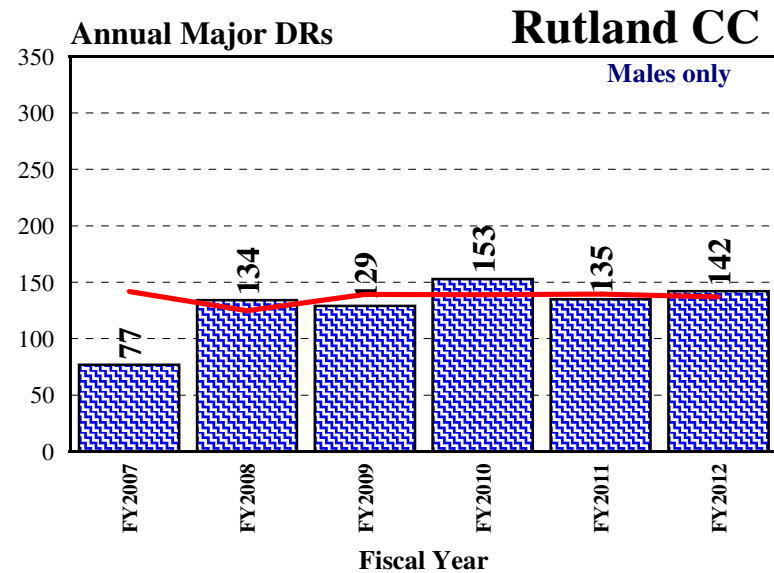
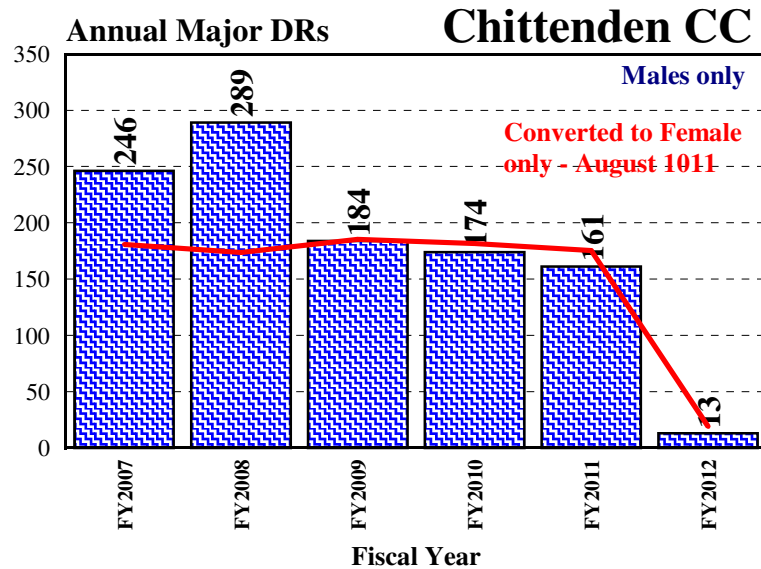
Notes: Disciplinary Report data did not include out-of-state inmates routinely until September 2006; currently there are about ten Major A DRs filed each month for inmates housed out-of-state.

# Major Disciplinary Infractions

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Note: Includes only Major A Infractions that could be charged as crimes in the community.

Red lines show Average Daily Population



Source: VTDOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database.

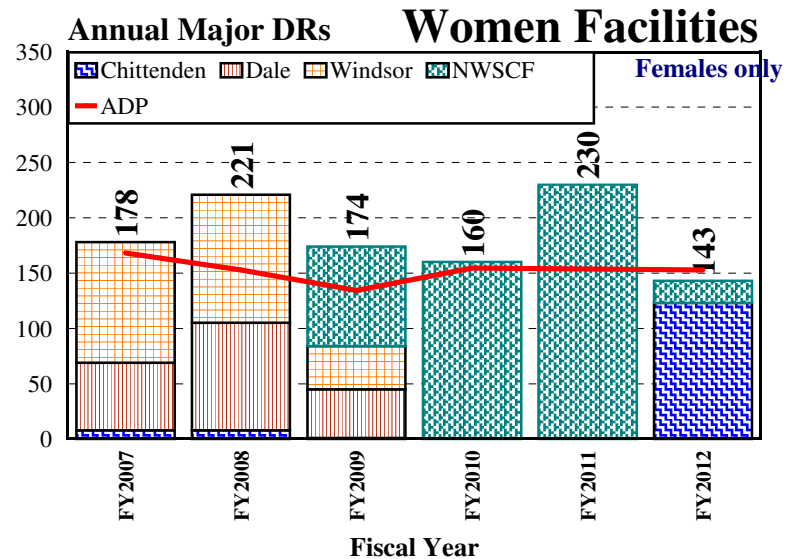
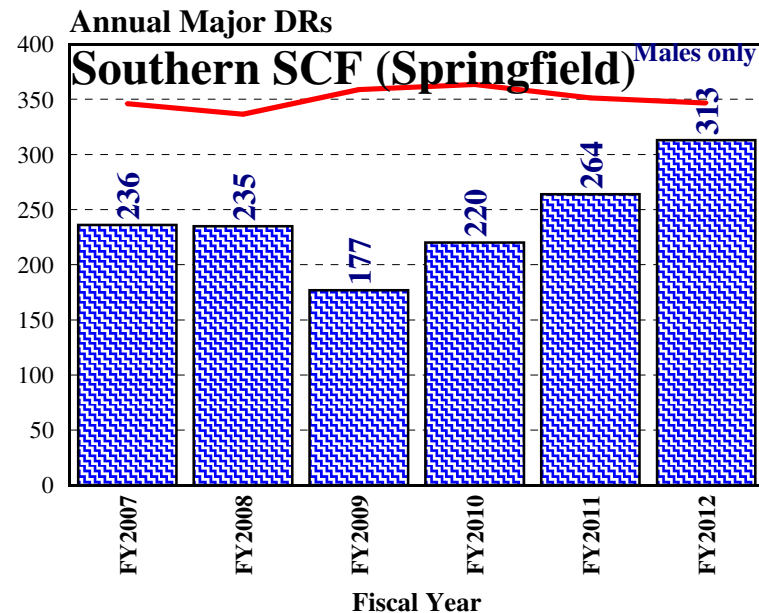
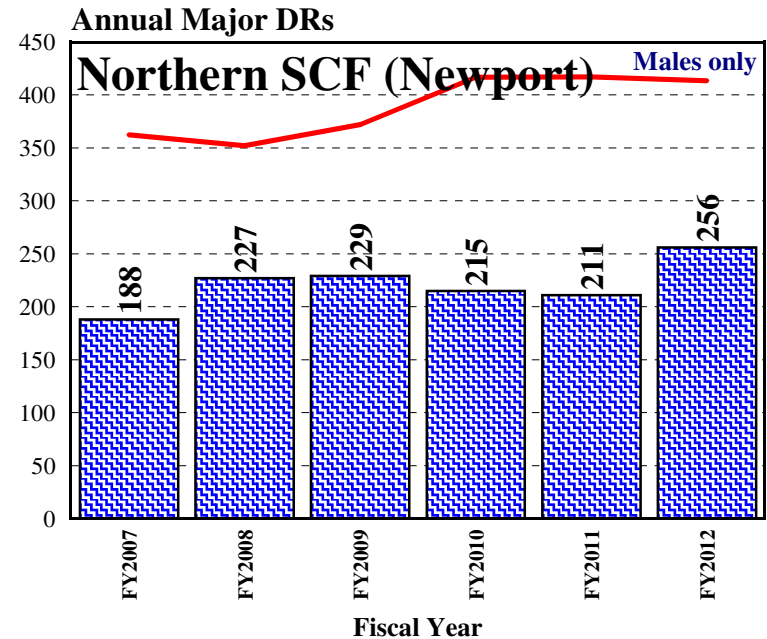
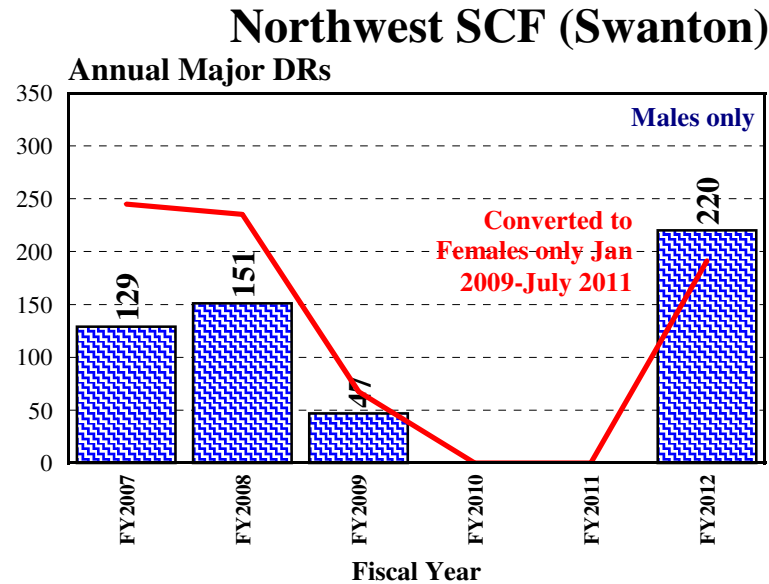


# Major Disciplinary Infractions

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Note: Includes only Major A Infractions that could be charged as crimes in the community.

Red lines show Average Daily Population

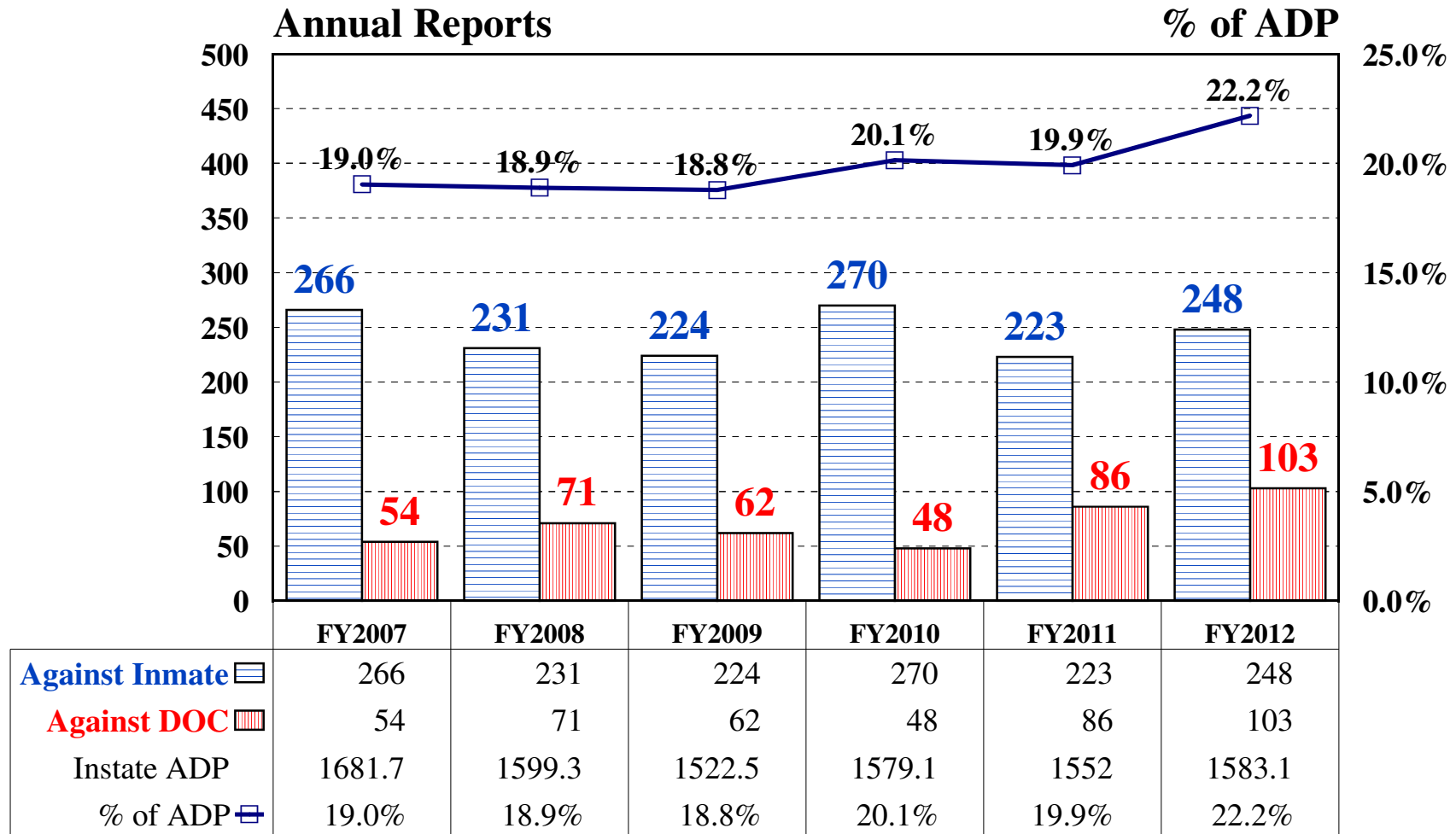


Source: VTDOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database.

# Assaults By Inmates

## Disciplinary Report Totals, All Facilities

Note: Includes both major A & B assaults & sexual assaults



Source: VT DOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database, following 2006 rewrite which distinguishes target of the assault,  
 . Note: DR data does not include out-of-state inmates and therefore the denominator in the percentage index is only the “housed in Vermont” count. This index has no intrinsic meaning, but provides a comparison value across years.

# Health Services

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

The Health Services Division (HSDiv) of the Vermont Department of Corrections oversees the provision of all medical services (physical and mental health) for inmates housed in-state. The HSDiv staff is located within the DOC Central Office. The staff is comprised of Health Services Medical Director, Chief Nursing Officer, Chief of Mental Health Services, Quality Assurance Administrator, and an administrative assistant (currently job shared).

The services are provided through a contract with a company whose specialty is providing care to incarcerated persons. The current contracted health services provider is Correct Care Solutions (CCS). CCS employs approximately 108 Vermont nurses, doctors, licensed nursing assistants (LNAs), psychiatrists, qualified mental health professionals (QMHPs), recreational technicians, physician's assistants (PAs), dentists, dental assistants, nurse practitioners (NPs), and administrative and clerical support staff to provide all aspects of health services in our 8 correctional facilities. CCS has a Regional Office in Waterbury where the clinical and operational Directors are located. The positions include; Director of Nursing, Regional Administrator, Quality Assurance Director, Regional Medical Director, Director of Behavioral Health, Psychiatric Consultant, IT Manager, Director of Reentry Services and an administrative assistant.

Funding for inmate health services is included as part of the DOC budget which is through the General Fund. As in all other states in the United States, the provision of health and mental health services to incarcerated persons in Vermont is a right which is guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

Each facility has its own Health Services Unit from which all services flow. Nursing coverage is provided 24/7/365 days a year by LNAs, LPNs and RNS. There is a physician on call at all times. Physicians, NPs and PAs are scheduled regularly to provide routine, urgent and emergency care in each facility. Dentists and Dental Assistants are similarly scheduled. Mental Health Services of a routine and urgent type are available in each facility by QMHPs and psychiatrists are available to see all patients on prescribed mental health medications and any patient who needs to be seen. Psychiatric emergency consultation is available 24/7/365. All facilities undergo an accreditation survey by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) every three years. All facilities were granted NCCHC accreditation in the spring of 2012 for the next three years. Additionally, NCCHC recognized CCS' excellence in providing health care services at the Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility in South Burlington.

# Health Services (continued)

Routine primary care services include chronic disease visits every 90 days for all inmates with any of the following: asthma, diabetes, hypertension, elevated cholesterol levels, TB, COPD, reflux disease, heart disease, kidney failure, seizures, and others

DOC also provides routine obstetrics care. During the past year DOC provided Obstetric care management to 9 pregnant women. These women were provided weekly medical pregnancy monitoring, nutritional counseling, maternal health education, and counseling and planning for delivery and care of the baby. The Fletcher Allen Comprehensive Obstetric Services provided obstetric medical care.

Medications are provided for all inmates at no cost. Several over-the-counter medications are also provided at low cost without prescription in the inmate commissary.

Optometrists visit the facilities regularly to provide routine eye care. Other Specialty Services which include but are not limited to, general surgery, orthopedics, urology, gastroenterology, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, neurosurgery, oncology, physical therapy, ear nose and throat, and renal dialysis are provided off-site by appointment. Each facility has access to a local Emergency Room.

Routine mental health care is available to all inmates, and is provided on an individualized basis. Services may include appropriate medications, group or individual skill building and counseling, activities coordinated by a mental health recreational specialist, self harm risk assessment and care, and acute management and treatment. Tele-psychiatry also became an available treatment medium in 2012. The majority of inmates avail themselves of some form of mental health assistance at some point during their incarceration.

Systematic screening and evaluation identifies inmates who are severely functionally impaired (SFI), as defined by Vermont statute. Approximately 5-7% of the daily inmate population consists of individuals who meet the criteria for SFI designation. Each SFI designated inmate has an individualized treatment plan and is provided with special reviews during disciplinary procedures and urgent incidents, and during any period of housing away from general population. Prior to Tropical Storm Irene, patients in custody who were in need of hospital level mental health treatment were referred to Vermont State Hospital. Currently such patients are sent to FAHC, RRMCC or BBR.

# Medical Services at Instate Facilities

Medical Service	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	FY2012
<b>Intakes</b>	<b>10137</b>	<b>8366</b>	<b>8115</b>	<b>9584</b>	<b>8418</b>
<b>Sick Call Request - Total</b>	<b>34280</b>	<b>33640</b>	<b>37120</b>	<b>40585</b>	<b>34921</b>
Mental Health	4667	4420	4700	7590	4973
Dental	4136	3866	3114	2790	2671
Medical	23675	23810	28261	30205	22233
Other	1802	1544	1045	NR	5017
<b>Chronic Care - Total</b>	<b>8499</b>	<b>6759</b>	<b>10176</b>	<b>3734</b>	<b>14079</b>
Hypertension	1535	2411	2991	978	2863
Diabetes	830	769	888	323	1008
Neurology	536	623	788	NR	760
HIV/AIDS	149	94	74	10	103
Hepatitis C	2453	2119	1763	NR	2559
Pulmonary	2429	2508	2944	1117	3686
Tuberculosis (TB)	90	70	123	3	143
Other	477	576	605	1327	2957
<b>Dental - Total</b>	<b>19362</b>	<b>17518</b>	<b>15543</b>	<b>5836</b>	<b>11411</b>
Nursing Screening	8738	7764	6640	NR	5207
Dental Staff	10624	9754	8903	5836	6204
<b>Offsite Services - Total</b>	<b>2378</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>1623</b>
Diagnostic Tests	601	493	457	NR	326
Specialty Appointments	1090	917	824	967	842
Emergency Room	422	433	504	446	268
Inpatient Hospital Days	175	156	146	266	151
Outpatient Surgery	90	59	59	50	36

Source: Monthly statistical reports from the contracted medical service providers. The contracted vendor changed between CY2009 and CY2010 along with their accounting differences. NR=not reported.

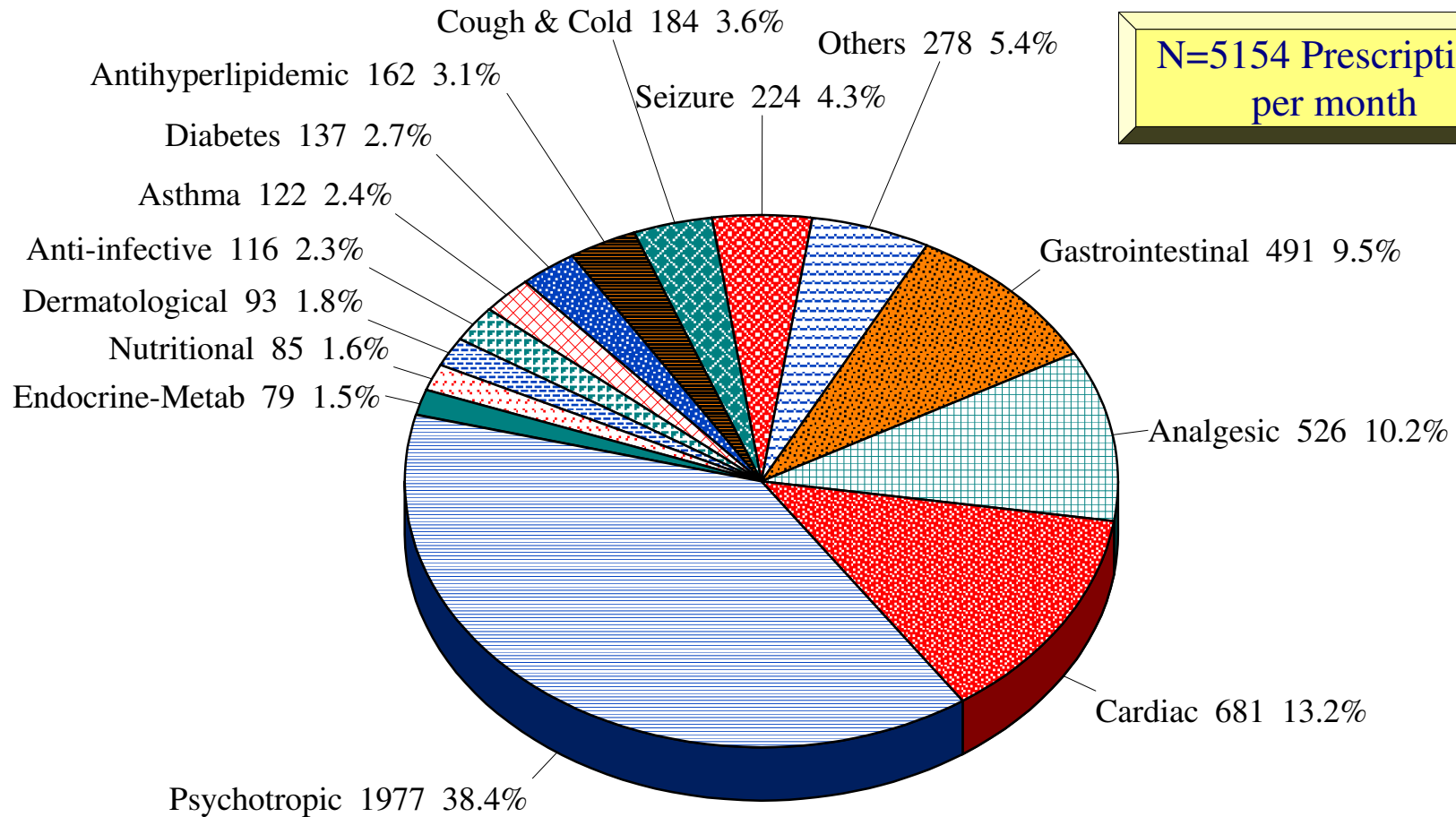
# Daily Use of Medication by Inmates

Medication Use by Inmates	February 2007 - January 2008	February 2008 - January 2009	February 2009 - January 2010	February 2010 - January 2011	FY2012
Average Daily Instate Inmates	1629	1557	1559	1556	1583
Percent Receiving Medication Daily	69%	71%	72%	66%	64%
Percent with Psychotropic Medication Daily	40%	38%	41%	44%	38%

Source: Monthly statistical reports of total encounters from the contracted medical service providers.

# Prescriptions by Therapeutic Class

## Monthly Average Dispensed - FY2012



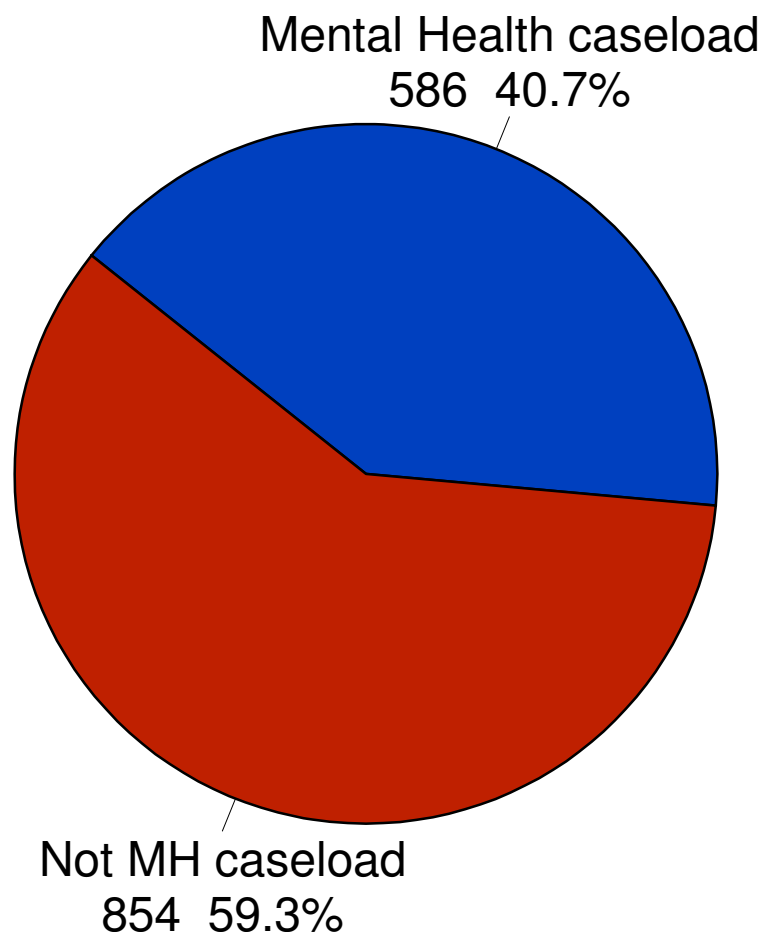
Source: Diamond Pharmacy Services, monthly reports.

# Mental Health Services to Inmates

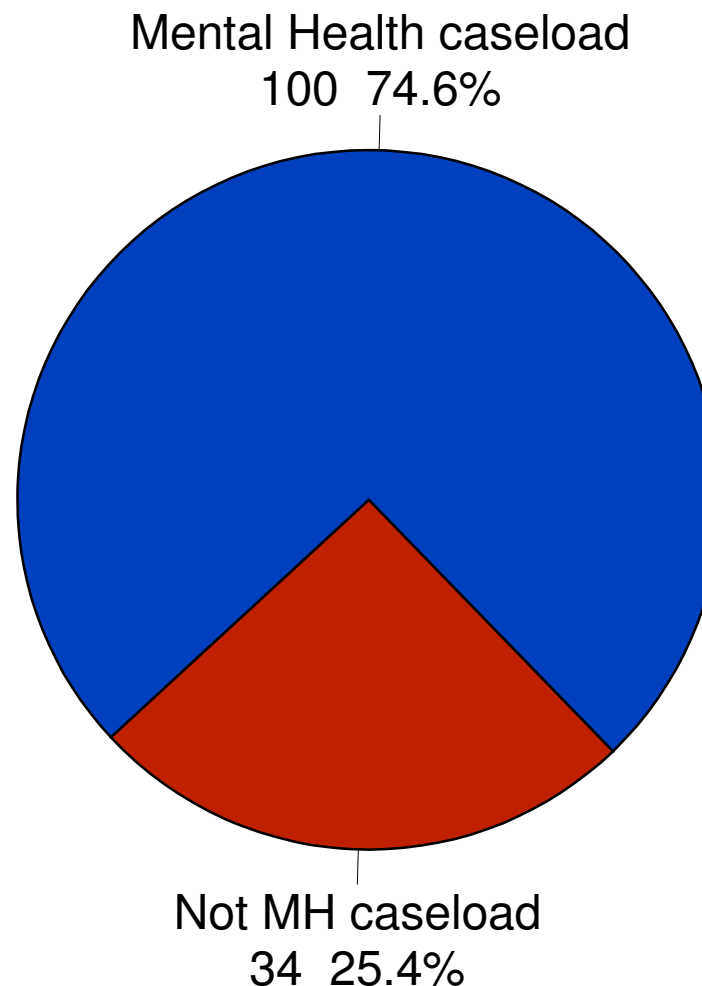
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Housed in Vermont, June 7, 2012

## Males (n= 1440)



## Females (n= 134)

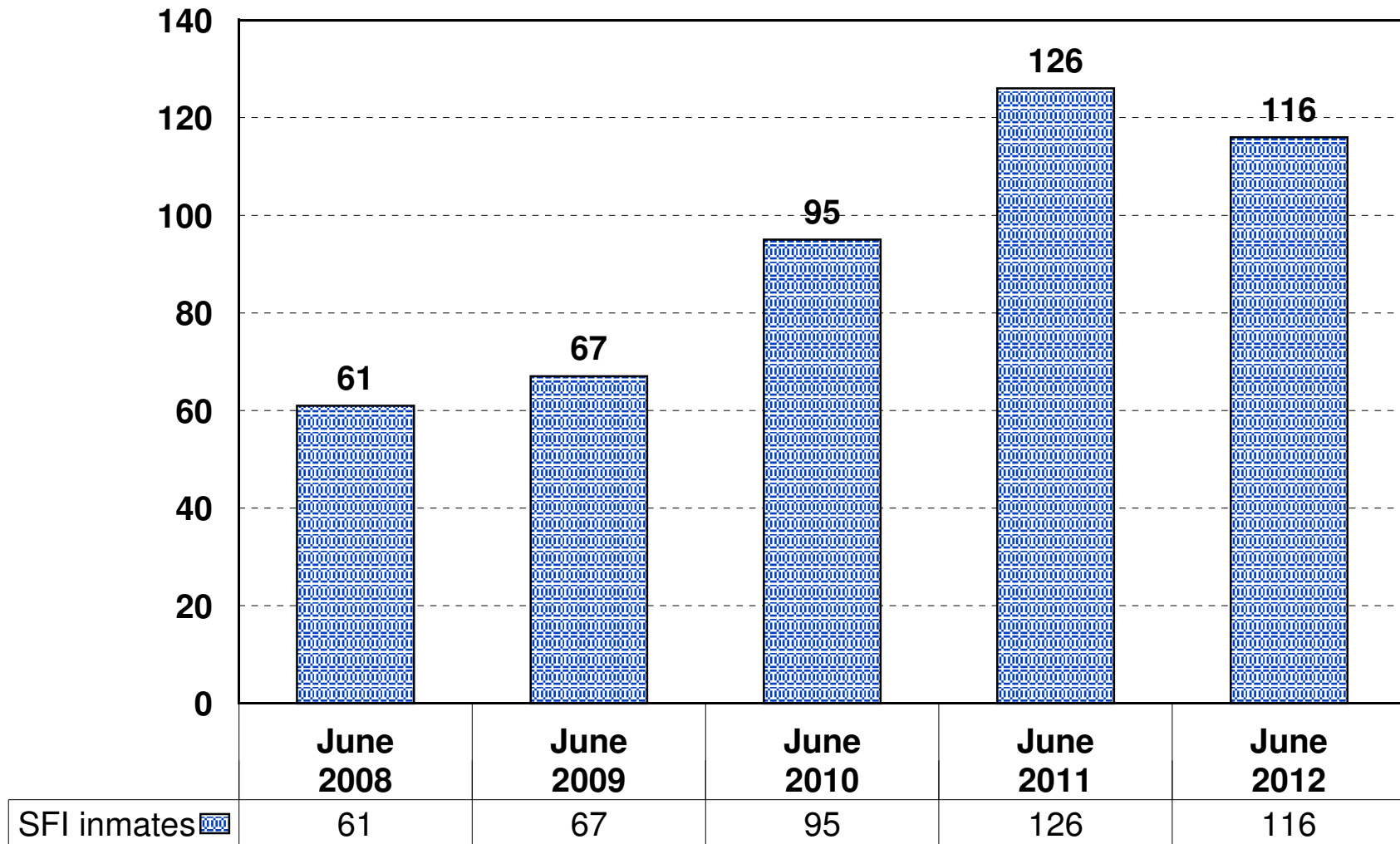


Source: Correct Care Solutions Case Load, June 7, 2012



# Inmates Designated Seriously Functionally Impaired (SFI) Vermont Dept Corrections 11/16/12

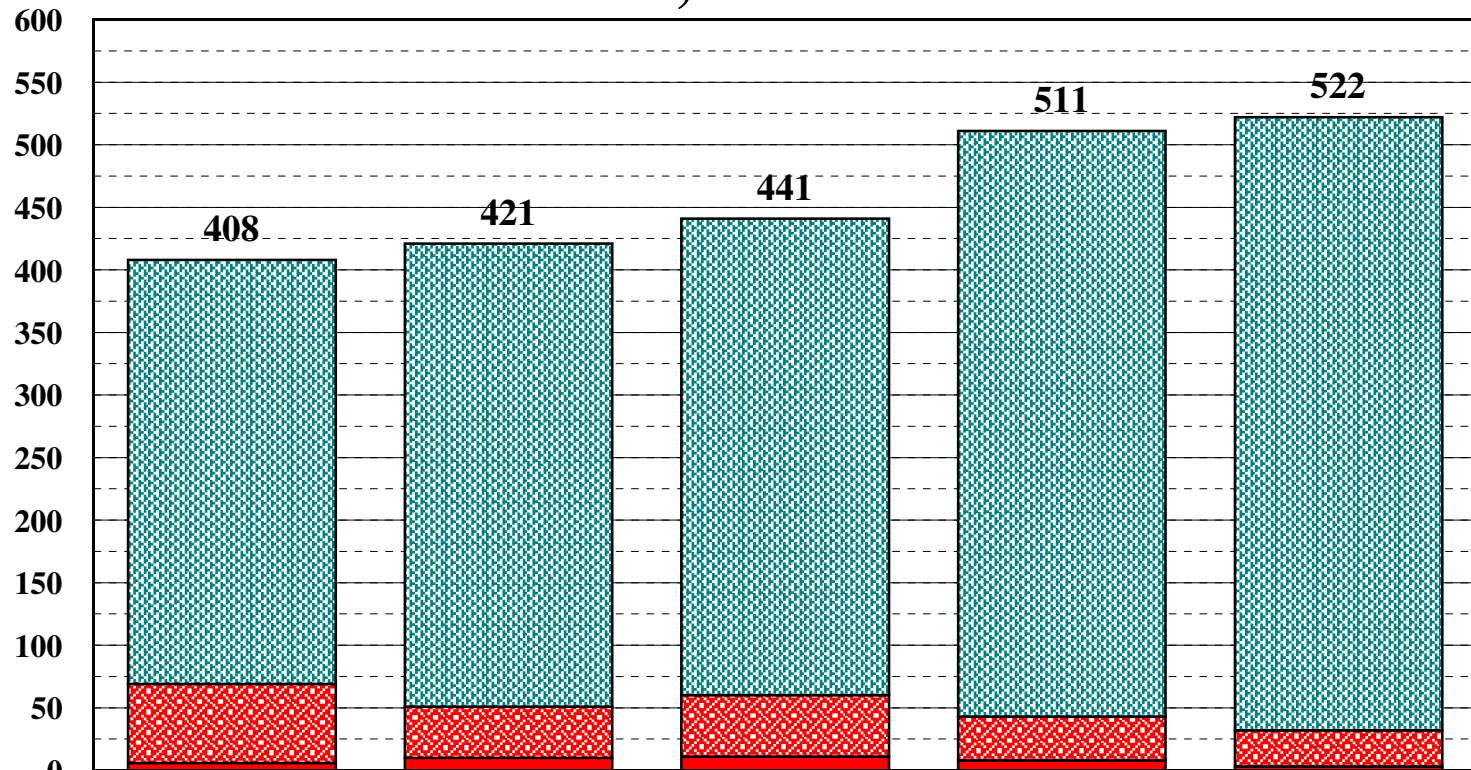
## Average Daily Population, June samples



Sources: Data 2008-2010 as provided by mental health contractor. Data 2011-2012 as recorded by DOC. Year to year changes may reflect changes in the processes used to locate and track SFI designated inmates, changes in the legislative definitions, and other factors

# Reported Self-Injurious Incidents

## Fiscal Year totals, all Facilities



	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Low Lethality	339	370	381	468	490
Medium Lethality	63	41	49	35	29
High Lethality	6	10	11	8	3
Completed Suicides	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Medical Services followup evaluation of all “self-harm” incidents reported at facilities.

Notes: Low lethality events include threats of self-harm without damage and events requiring only local first aid. Medium lethality events involve bodily damage that requires outside medical care. High lethality events involve severe bodily damage, “near miss”, and completed suicides. Because Vermont DOC data include verbal behavior, the data cannot be compared statistically to those of other state and federal systems.

# Offender Rehabilitation

## Risk Reduction Programs

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

- **Domestic Violence**

- **Incarcerative Program: Intensive Incarceration Domestic Abuse Program (InDAP):** Eligible participants for InDAP must have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor domestic abuse convictions, sentence structure which permits program completion, and risk of recidivism level moderate or above. InDAP is a psycho-educational group model program, incorporating the Batterer Intervention Program (Duluth Model) and components of cognitive restructuring. InDAP participants must earn between eight and sixteen Program Participation Credits (PPC) prior to transitioning to community-based IDAP. PPC are awarded monthly for meeting program standards and expectations.
- **Intermediate Sanction Program: Intensive Domestic Abuse Program (IDAP):** Participants must be eligible for supervision through intermediate sanction programs and have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor domestic abuse convictions. IDAP is a psycho-educational group model program, incorporating the Batterer Intervention Program (Duluth Model) and components of cognitive restructuring. In addition to receiving domestic violence-informed case supervision, IDAP participants are expected to attend and complete a yearlong set of twice weekly batterer's intervention group meetings (4.5 hours each week). Participants who begin in InDAP continue in IDAP when they are released to the community.

- **Substance Abuse Programs**

- **Incarcerative Programs:**
  - **Discovery:** Discovery is a 26 bed male unit at Northern State Correctional Facility. Participants in Discovery must meet moderate to high risk assessment and substance abuse diagnoses. This program delivers a skills-based curriculum
  - **Tapestry:** Tapestry is a modified Therapeutic Community in Brattleboro, VT. Tapestry has 33 female beds. It offers three phases of care. The most intensive phase is for incarcerated women with non-violent offenses who are eligible for six to twelve months of pre-minimum treatment furlough to participate with court approval of this referral on the mittimus. This phase (three) has 17 beds. The least intensive (phase one) admits females from community and from facility who require stabilization and relapse prevention planning. Phase two has capacity for up to four women to extend a phase one stay for up to six months should it be clinically appropriate, voluntary, and a secure aftercare plan is in place.
- **Intermediate Sanction Program: Intensive Substance Abuse Program (ISAP):** Participants must meet eligibility for community supervision through the intermediate sanction programs, have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor convictions for substance abuse, property, and/or drug offenses. ISAP is a gender-specific, nine month group treatment program using a cognitive behavioral manual. It is delivered in two phases. In phase one, participants meet 4.5 hours per week to participate in group therapy, curriculum groups, Seeking Safety groups, and family group sessions. The involvement in this phase is about six months, dependent upon the participant's stability and program progress. Phase two (continuing, aftercare) is typically three months and requires demonstrated stability through continuous abstinence, engagement in the program, and progress on treatment plan goals. Participants in phase two meet once weekly. Participants who relapse may be returned to phase one for additional support and stabilization. Participants may have their length of treatment extended due to instability and/or failure to meet program standards.

# Offender Rehabilitation Risk Reduction Programs (continued)

- **Violent Offender**

- **Incarcerative Program: Cognitive Self Change:** Participants must have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor violence related convictions, sentence structure which permits program completion, and risk of recidivism level moderate or above. Cognitive Self Change is a psycho-educational group which teaches skills in cognitive restructuring and provides opportunity to practice of those skills. Participants are required to earn between eight to sixteen Program Participation Credits in Phase one prior to transitioning to “Thinking for a Change” in the community.
- **Incarcerated Women: Self Direction:** Self Direction is a CSC-modeled program that incorporates additional attention to relationships. Phase two of Self Direction is not available for women at this time due to inadequate number of participants to resource a group.
- **Community Program: Thinking for a Change** curriculum (v.3. National Institute of Corrections): Participants have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor violence related convictions, sentence structure which did not permit participation of the incarceration program or completion of Phase One CSC in a correctional facility for up to twelve months. Phase Two continues the program emphasis on skill building, practice of new thinking strategies, and evaluation of effectiveness of the new thinking.

- **Sex Offenders- Vermont Treatment Program for Sexual Abusers (VTPSA)**

- **Incarcerative Program:** Eligible participants must be convicted of a sex offense and have a sentence structure which permits program completion. The sex offender program is a cognitive behavioral program that is designed to assist offenders in recognizing, changing, and controlling their deviant sexual thoughts and behavior patterns. The three prison programs vary in focus, length, and the number of hours of treatment delivered per week based on the offender's level of risk and need. The low intensity program is 6 months long and offenders receive about 2 hours of treatment per week. The moderate intensity program is 12 - 18 months long and offenders receive about 4 hours of treatment per week. The high intensity program is 24 - 36 months long and offenders receive about 6 hours of treatment per week. Offenders with a history of serious non-sexual violence may be required to complete the Cognitive Self Change program before beginning the high-intensity sex offender program. Both the moderate and high intensity programs provide separate group treatment services to sex offenders who have developmental disabilities.
- **Community Program:** Eligible participants must be convicted of a sexually related offense and have a special condition of probation or parole mandating sex offender treatment. This program is made up of a statewide network of 13 programs geographically dispersed throughout Vermont. The program delivers one 90 to 120 minute group session per week for approximately 24 months followed by monthly aftercare meetings for 12 months.

# Offender Rehabilitation

## Need Reduction Programs

- **Employment and Education:**
  - **Vermont Correctional Industries:** Three facilities have correctional industries which provide inmates the opportunity to learn a trade, practice skills within that trade, and develop appropriate employment skills. Industries include furniture and upholstery, printing, sign making, and license plates.
  - **Community High School of Vermont (CHSVT)** is an accredited high school which provides instruction in each of the Vermont correctional facilities and at local Probation and Parole offices.
  - **CHSVT through Workforce Development initiatives** delivers curriculum for certification in the following trades: Culinary (ServSafe), Welding, and Transportation
  - Additionally, Southeast State, Southern State, and Northwest State Facilities have extensive gardening as seasonally available. Produce is shared with local communities. Southern State's gardening is incorporated into the Culinary program.
  - **Vermont Works for Women** provides employment preparation for women incarcerated at Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility (CRCF).
- **Parenting:**
  - **Prevent Child Abuse of Vermont** provides twelve week Nurturing Parent curriculum and Circles of Support which rotates throughout the facilities and is also available in the community.
  - **Vermont Children's Aid Society/Kids Apart** provides a program at CRCF to parenting women, supporting appropriate connection between children and their incarcerated mothers through education and supervised mother-child visits.
- **Victim support:**
  - **DIVAs** is a program of the Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence which offers female victims/inmates at Northwest Correctional Facility education, support, safety planning, and transition planning services.
- **Substance Abuse:**
  - **Substance Abuse Reentry Assessments:** All instate correctional facilities have contracted community providers to enter the facility and provide substance abuse reentry assessments to felony property and drug offenders in transition planning within ninety days of release.
  - **Chittenden Women's Services:** Substance abuse services include capacity for reentry assessments, phase one orientation and educational services, phase two intake and admission for individual and group treatment services, and phase three participation in unit based treatment. All phases of treatment may be coordinated with additional programming within the facility.
  - **Southeast Substance Abuse Services:** Substance abuse services at Southeast include orientation, education and group treatment services for both work camp eligible and work camp ineligible inmates at Southeast work camp.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## Offender Rehabilitation

Measure	FY2002	FY2011	FY2012	% Past Decade	% Past Year
Student Hours	194,600	171,200	154,900	-20.4%	-9.5%
IDAP Participants	148	191	257	73.6%	34.6%
ISAP Participants	686	472	466	-32.1%	-1.3%
Reparative Probation intakes	1,689	699	676	-60.0%	-3.3%

# Comparing Youth Risk Behavior

## All Vermont vs CHSVT (Community High School of Vermont)

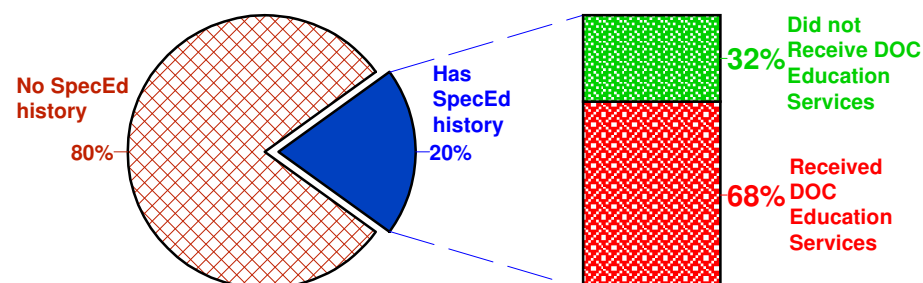
Item	General HS	CHSVT Students
Parents Ask Daily	50%	16%
Parents Never Ask	9%	53%
Fighting	30%	51%
Car Crash	8%	19%
Drive Under Influence	8%	19%
Attempted Suicide	7%	14%
Alcohol Binge	23%	21%
Tobacco Use	20%	87%
Marijuana	25%	53%
Heroin	3%	46%
Sex	35%	98%
Sex < 13	6%	35%

Comparisons on selected variables in Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Vermont Health Dept) and a complete survey of all students in CHSVT, 2003

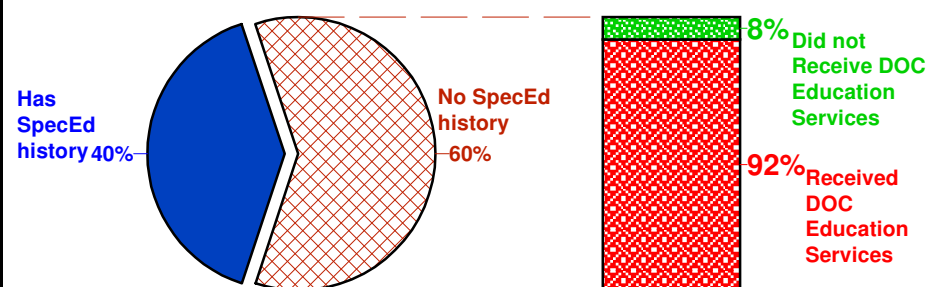
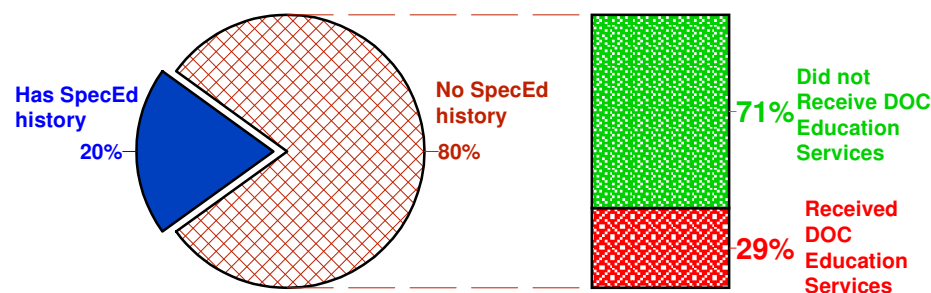
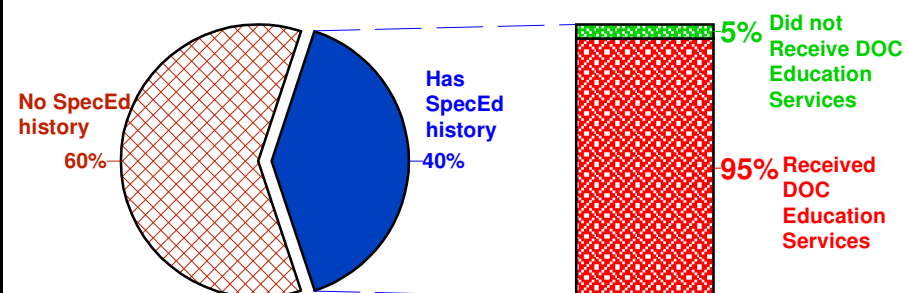
# Educational Needs of Youths in VTDOC Custody

## For Persons without High School Diplomas only

### Community Supervised Youths (under 22): 3-day Average



### Incarcerated Youths (under 22): 3-day Average



SpecEd=Received Special Education Services prior to adjudication (and remanding to VTDOC) (DOC data; self report)

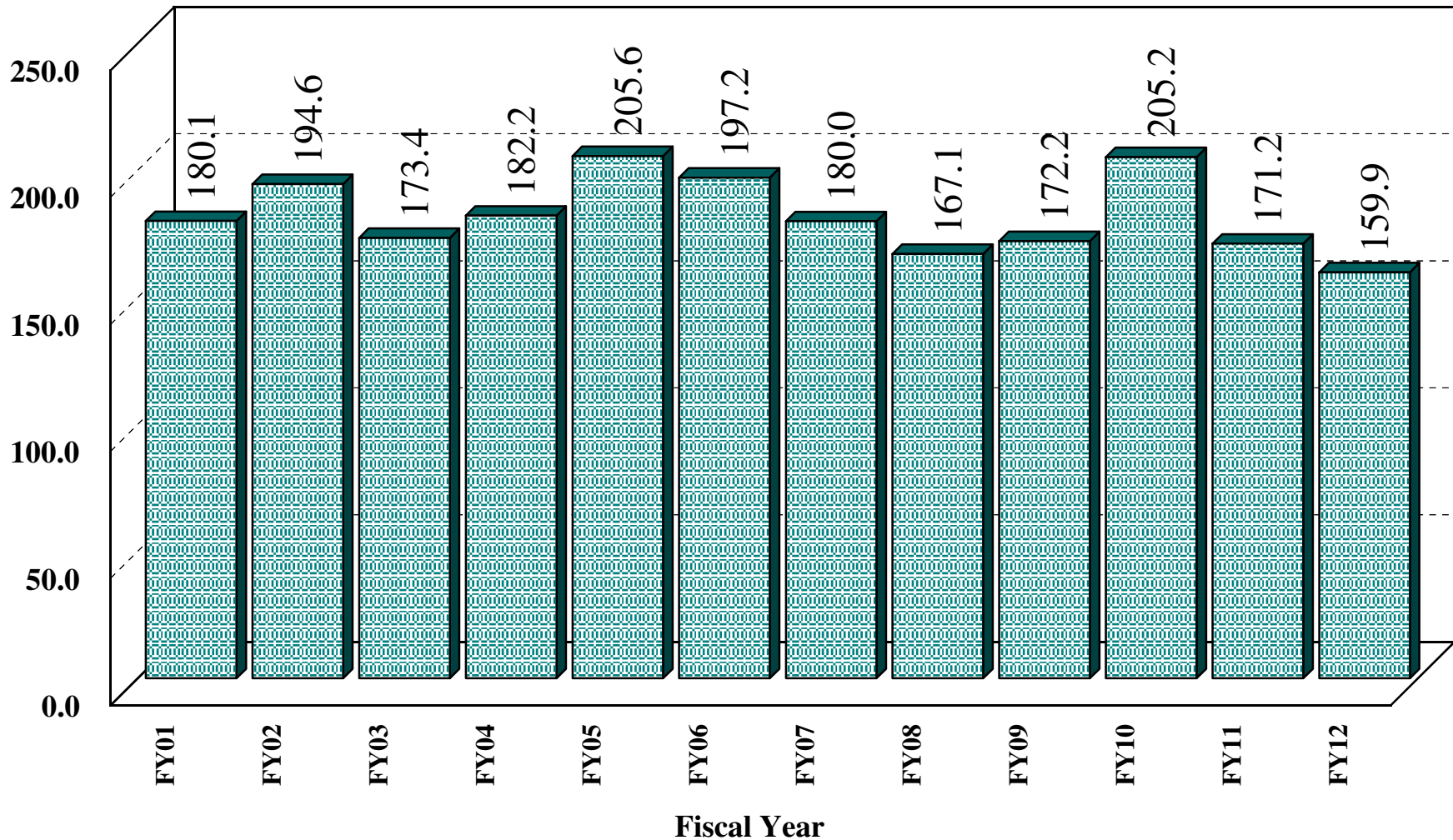
Source: Cooperative study by Vermont Departments of Education and Corrections of overlap of data about persons under age 22 in custody of Corrections on sample dates of October 1 2003, December 1 2003, and June 1 2004.



# Student Hours in Education Instruction

## Total Hours in Fiscal Year in Organized Programs of Instruction

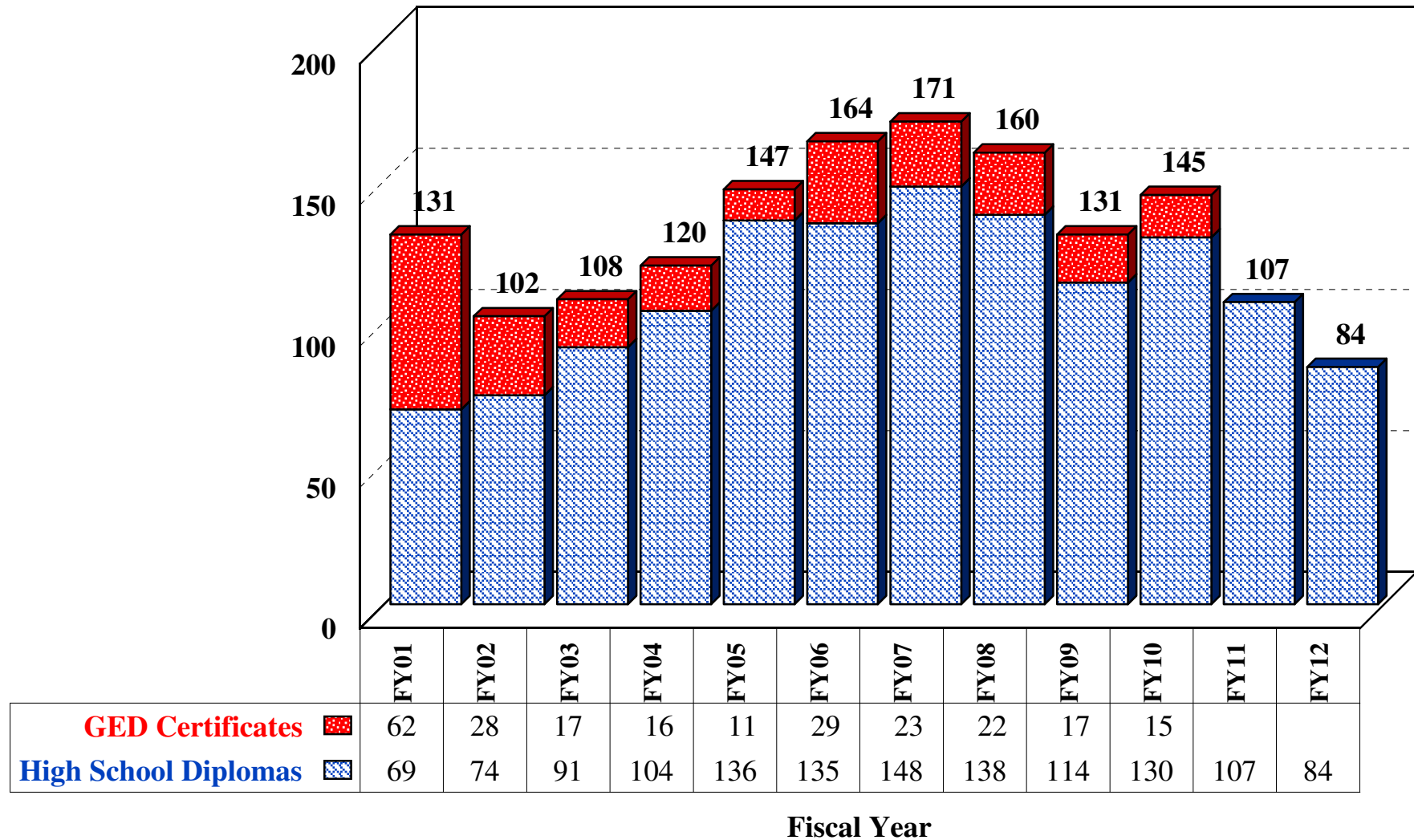
Thousands of Hours - All Facilities & Field Sites



Source: Community High School of Vermont, Annual Reports.

# Education Certificates

## GED's and Diplomas

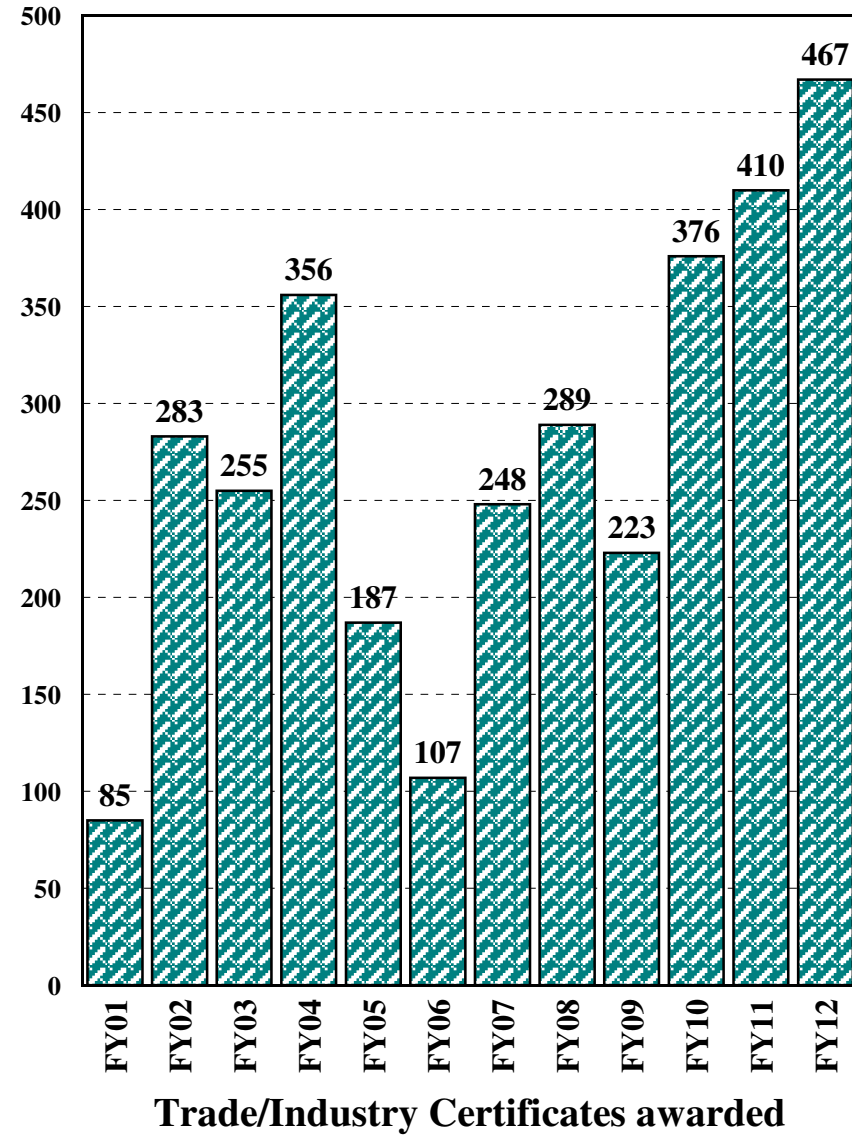
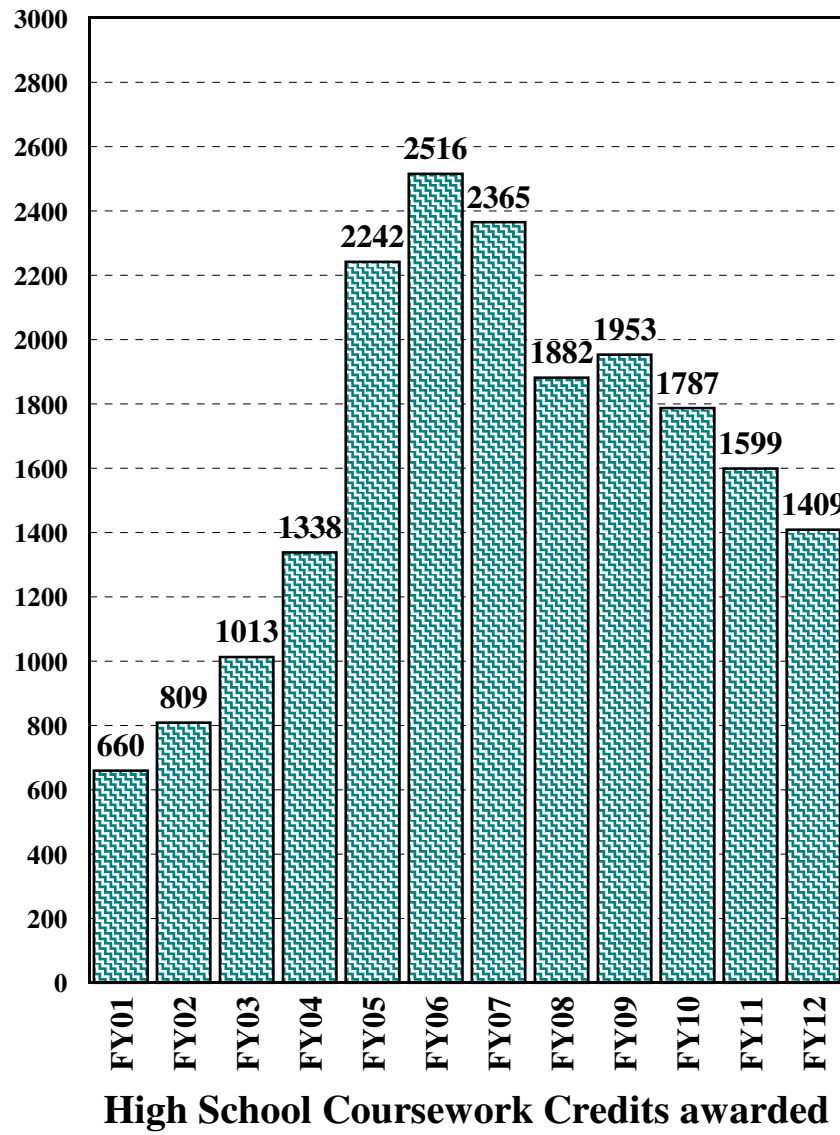


Source: Community High School of Vermont, Annual Reports. After FY2010, GED certificates are no longer issued by CHSVT.

# Awarding Coursework Credit & Trade/Industry Certificates

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## VTDOC/Education Statewide

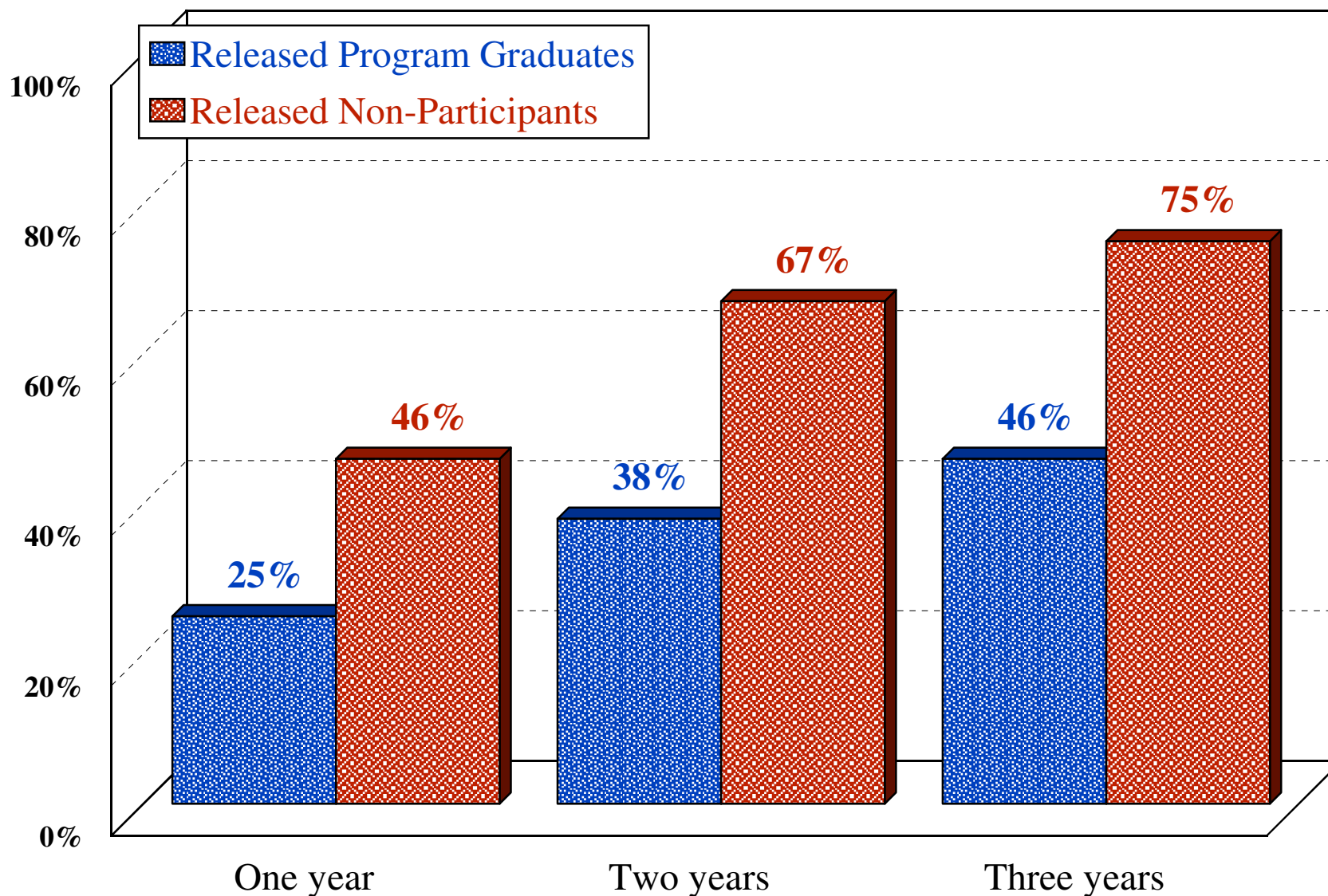


Source: Community High School of Vermont, Annual Reports.

# Violent Offender Program

## Reincarceration Rates

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: Kris Henning, "Cognitive Behavioral Treatment of Incarcerated Offenders," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 1996

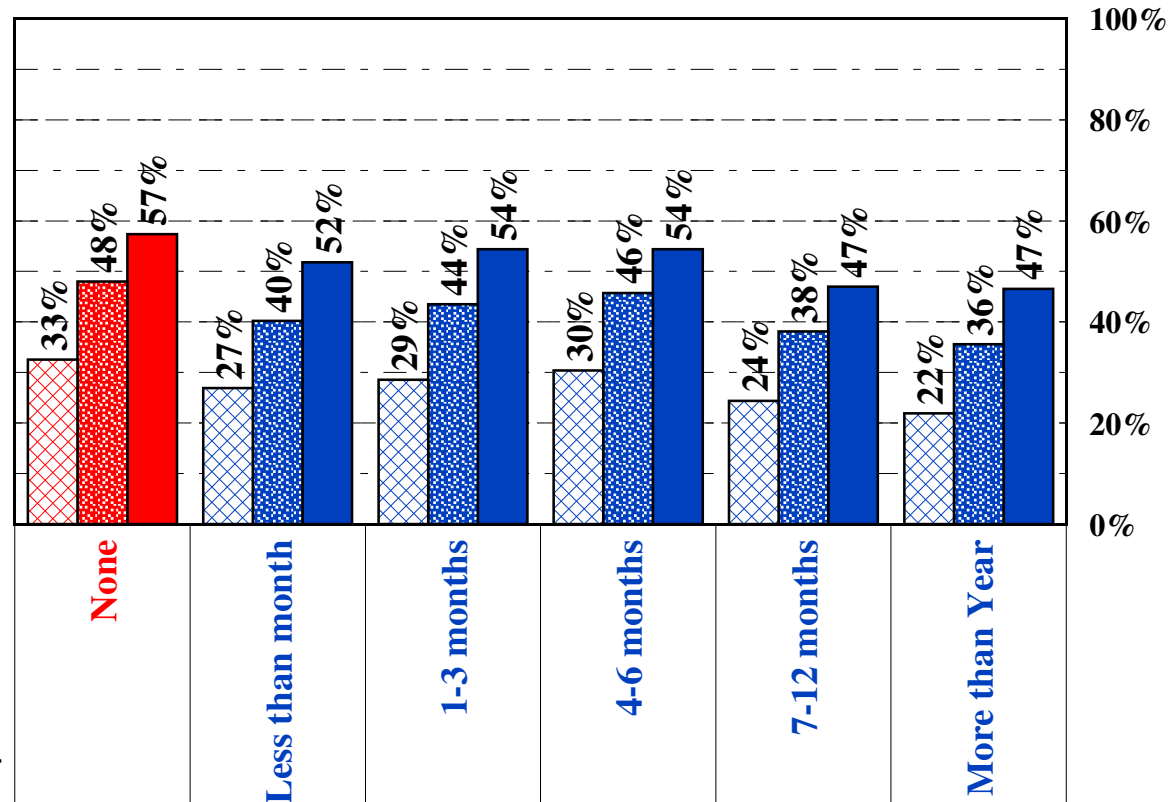
# Work Camp Effect on Recidivism

## Reconviction - Cumulative Rate in First 3 Years after Release

Comparison of Male, Non-violent inmates who stayed for at least 16 days. There were 6170 in the Control with no Work Camp time and 2028 with some Work Camp time.

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

Some Work Camp = 51.7% versus  
No Work Camp = 57.4%



Amount of time at Work Camp >>>

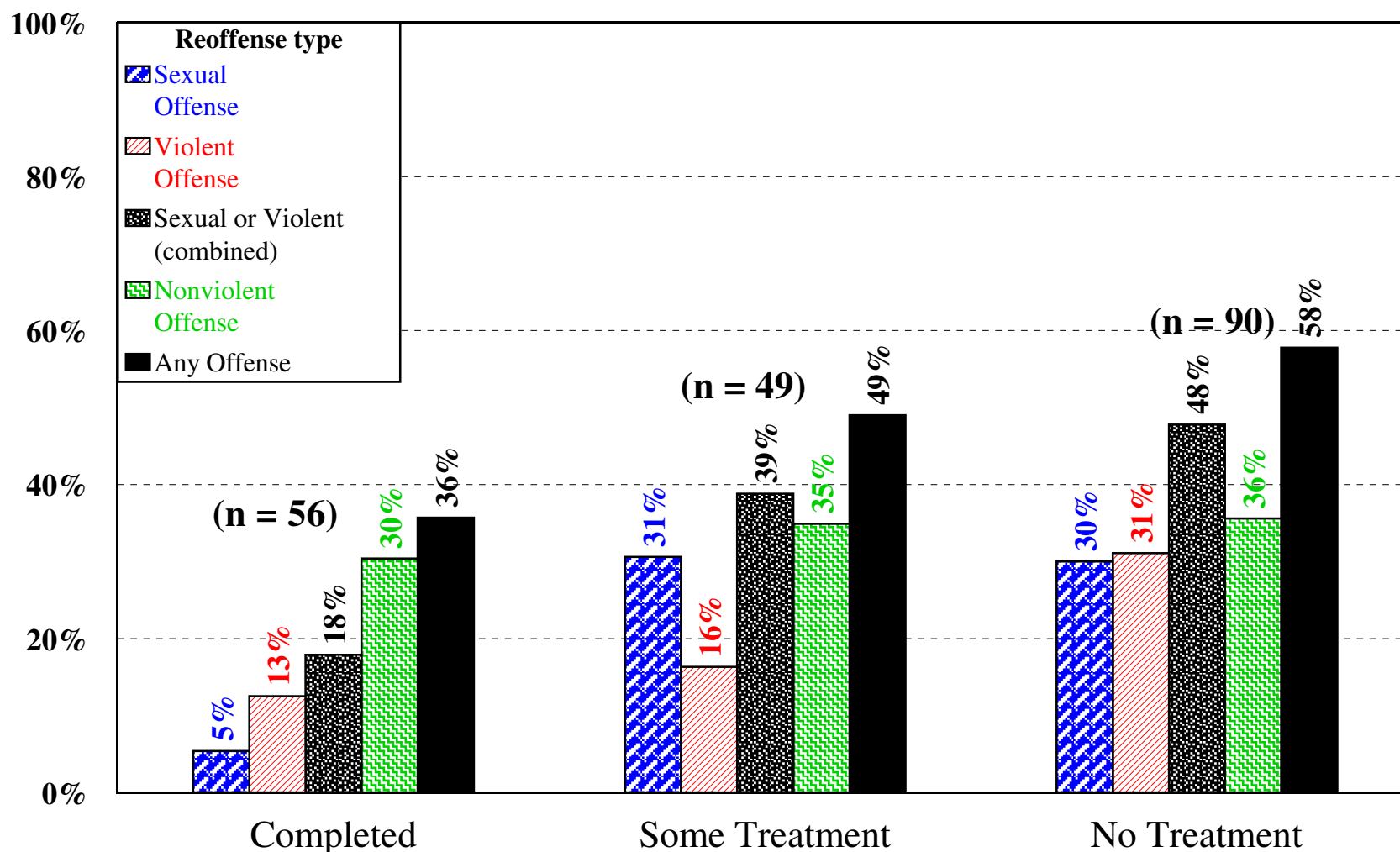
Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

Persons Released	6170	301	581	520	553	73
Reoffend in 1st year	2011	81	166	158	135	16
Reoffend in 2nd year	953	40	87	80	76	10
Reoffend in 3rd year	576	35	63	45	49	8

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

# Facility-based Sex Offender Program Outcomes

Reoffense by Treatment Type and Reoffense Type  
Program Eligible Offenders Released 1989-1997 (n=195)

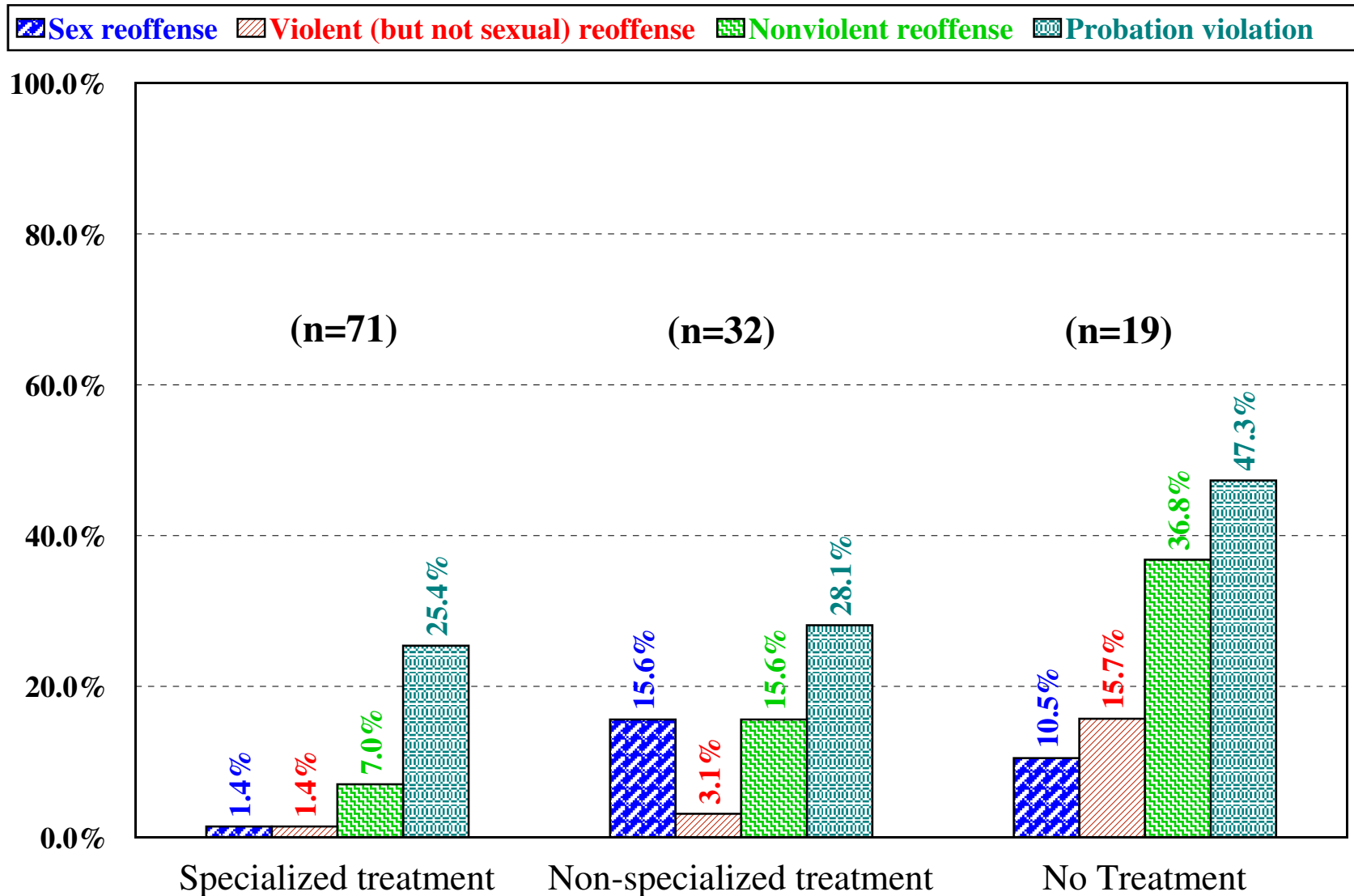


Source: McGrath, R.J., *et al* (2003). "Outcome of a Treatment Program for Adult Sex Offenders". *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, Vol 18, No. 1. Tracked offenders had 4 year or greater sentence.

# Community-based Sex Offender Program

## Reoffense by Treatment Type and Reoffense Type

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

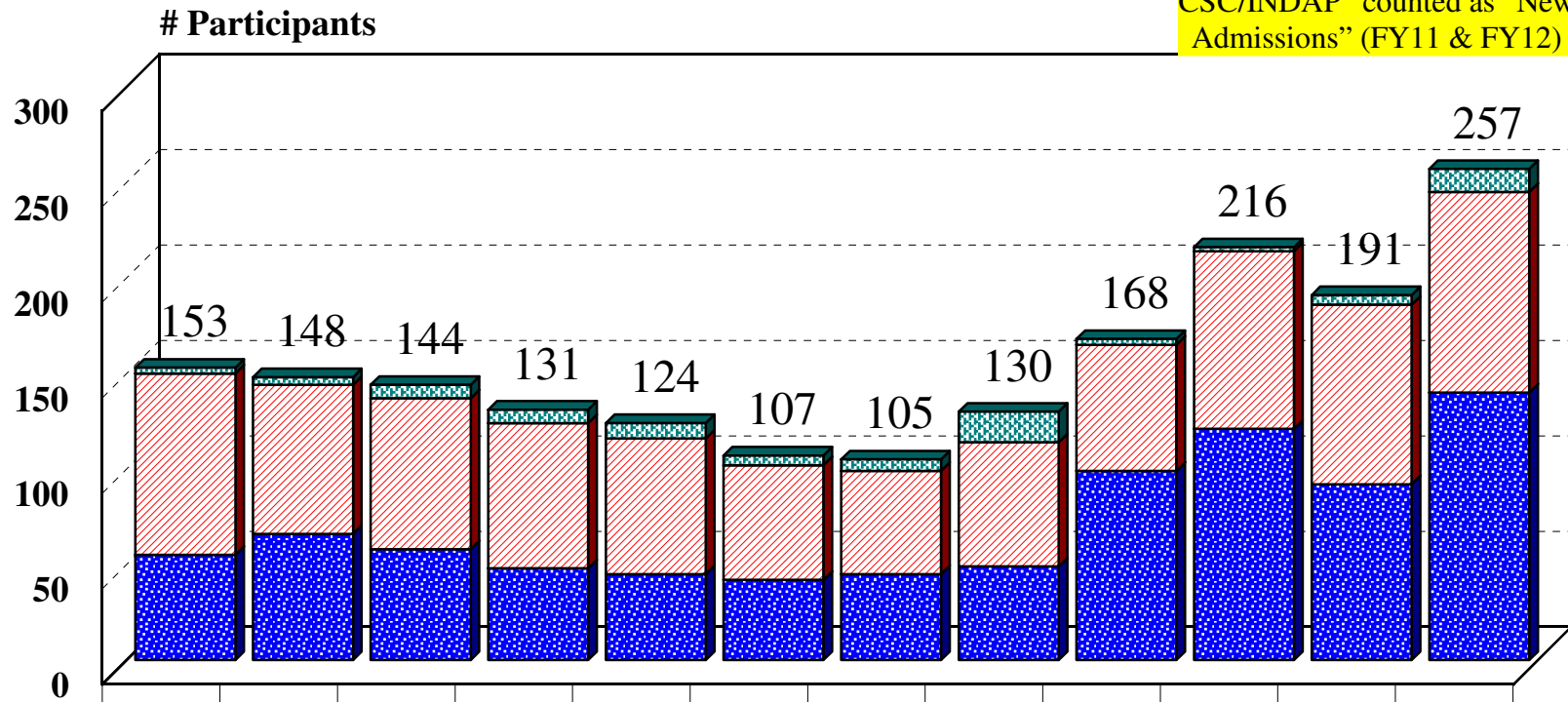


Source: McGrath, R.J., Hoke, S.E., & Vojtisek, J.E. (1998). "Cognitive-behavioral treatment of sex offenders: A treatment comparison and long-term follow-up study". *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 25, 203-225.

# Intensive Domestic Abuse Program (IDAP)

## Participation in Sessions

With "Transfers from  
CSC/INDAP" counted as "New  
Admissions" (FY11 & FY12)



	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
<b>Restart</b>	3	4	7	7	8	5	6	16	3	2	5	12
<b>Continued</b>	95	78	79	76	71	60	54	65	66	93	94	105
<b>New</b>	55	66	58	48	45	42	45	49	99	121	92	140

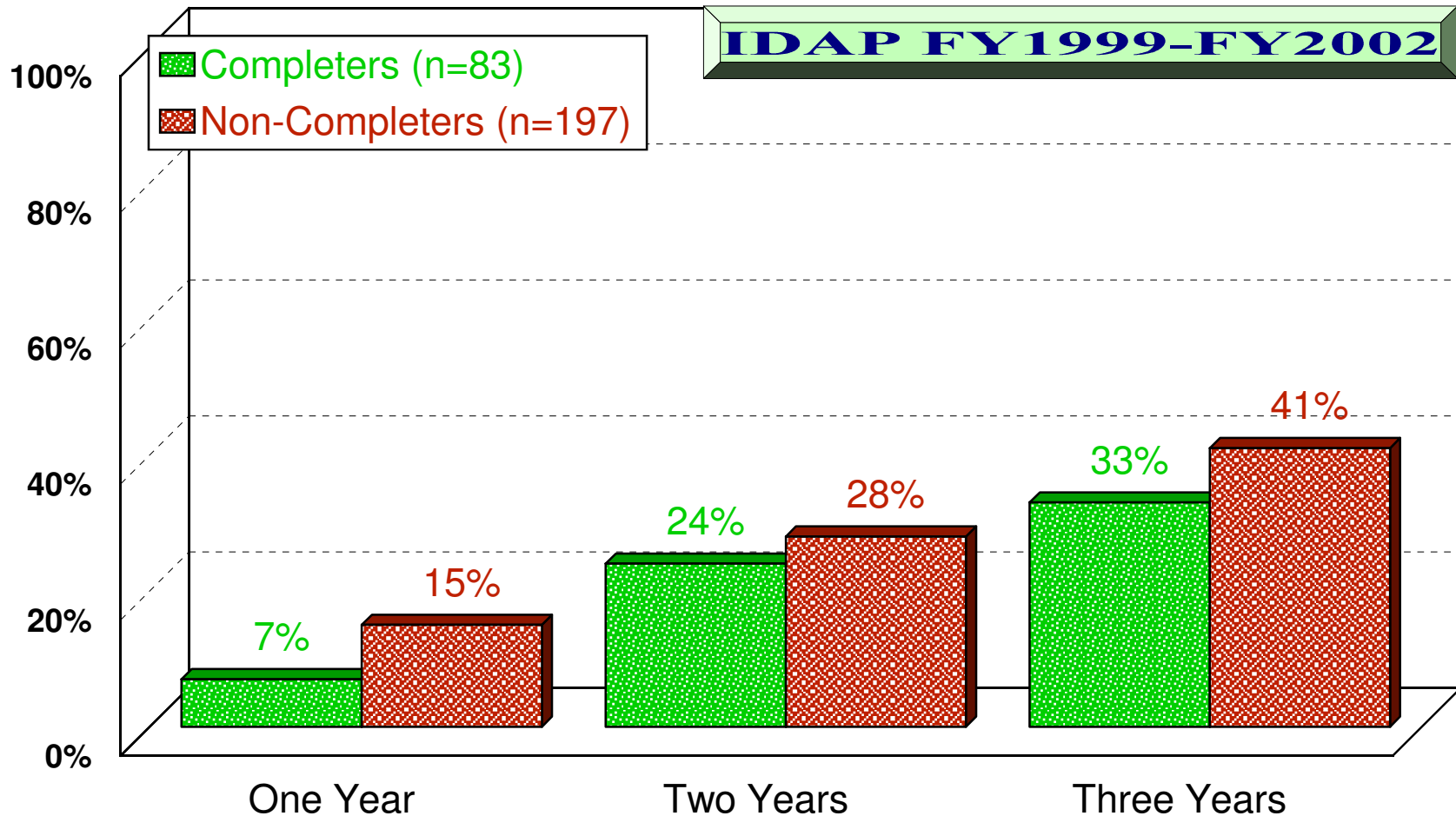
### Fiscal Year of Attendance

Source: VTDOC Scheduling (FY2001-2006) and contracted provider (Spectrum) for IDAP in FY2007 and onward. No individual is counted more than once within a fiscal year, but might be counted as Continued and/or Restart in years subsequent to first appearance in the dataset. Definitions: New = first year with Program's attendance recorded; Continued = attended in the immediately previous fiscal year also; Restart = attended in previous Program sessions, but not in immediately previous fiscal year.



# Intensive Domestic Abuse (IDAP) Reconviction Rates

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

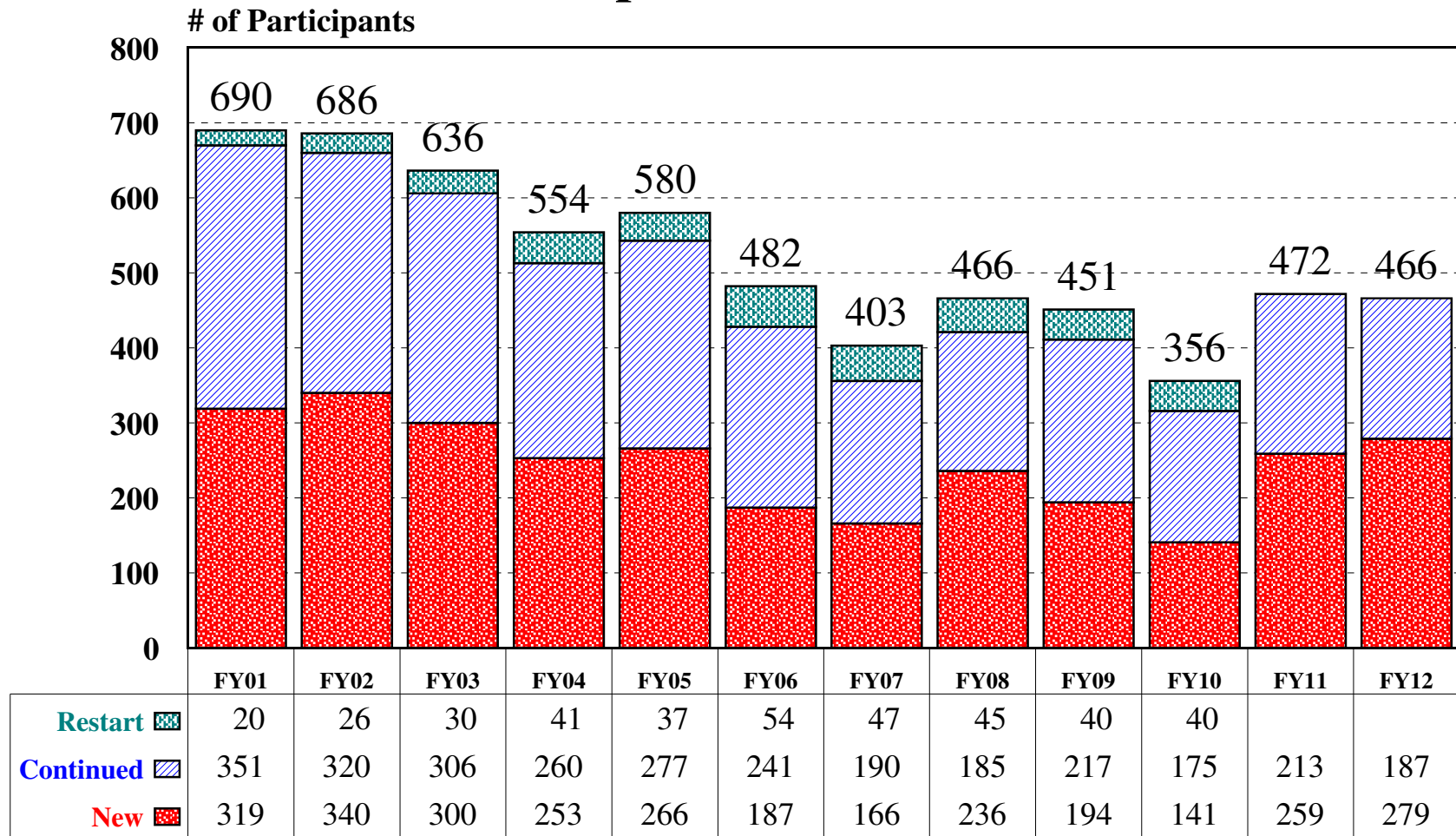


Source: Court and Scheduler data for person terminating IDAP during FY1999 to FY2002. The graph shows the portion who had been reconvicted of a crime committed within one, two, or three years of the end of the series, according to the Court disposition records inloaded and matched against known VTDOC identities. The Completer and Non-Completer groups are identified by the type of termination.

# Intensive Substance Abuse Program (ISAP)

## Participation in Sessions

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



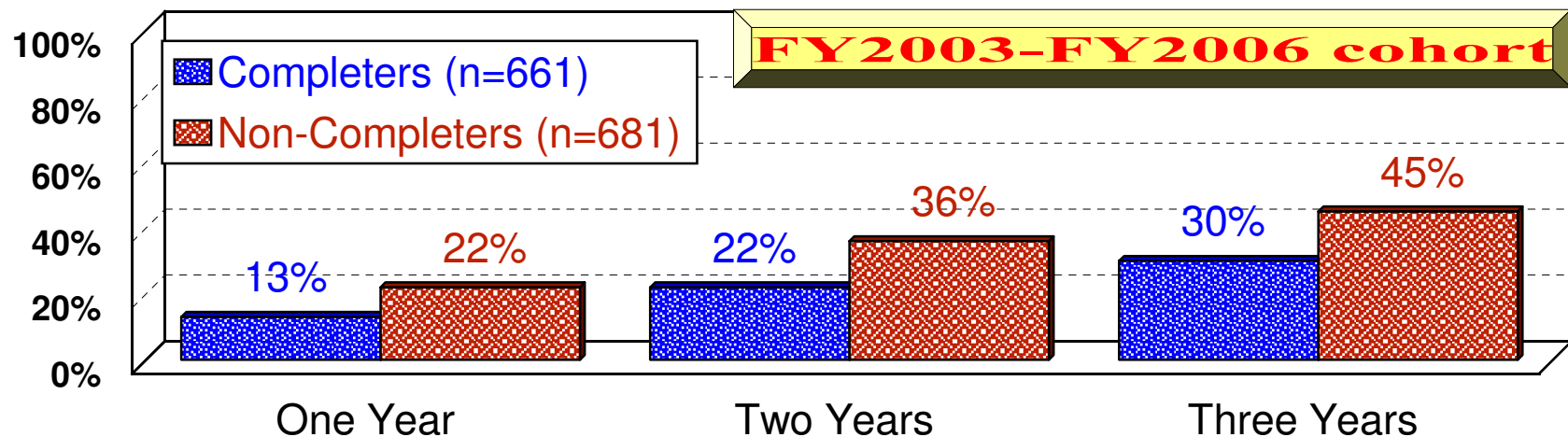
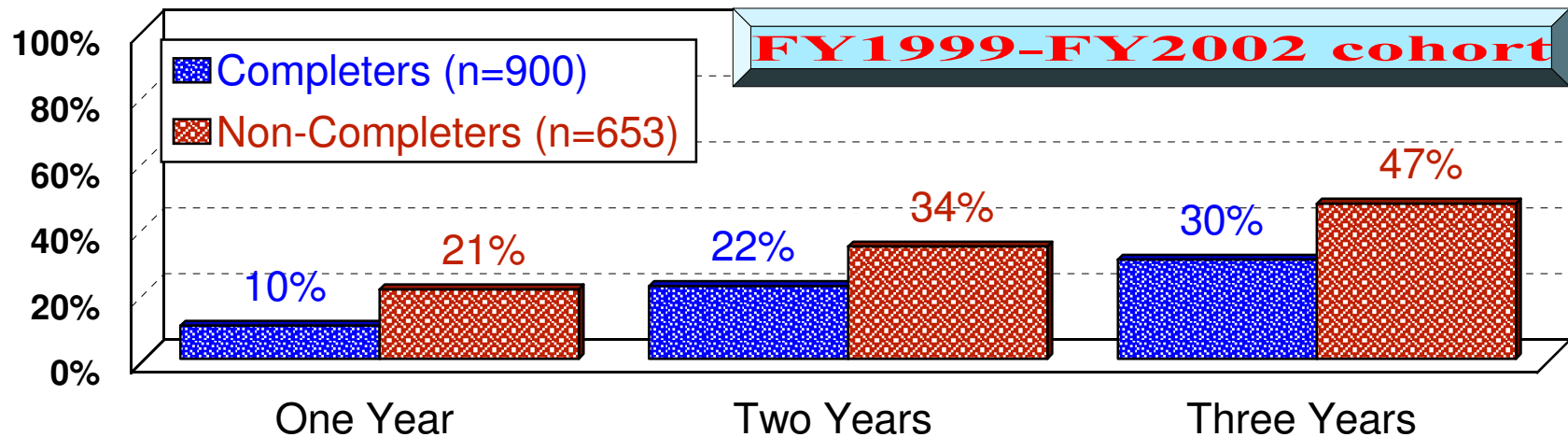
### Fiscal Year of Attendance

Source: VTDOC Scheduling and contracted vendor (Phoenix House) in/after FY11. No individual is counted more than once within a fiscal year, but might be counted as Continued and/or Restart in years subsequent to first appearance in the dataset. There appears to be data not being entered in FY2003 and thereafter at some sites which may be responsible some of the apparent decline.

Definitions: New = first year with ISAP attendance recorded; Continued = attended ISAP in the immediately previous fiscal year also; Restart = attended previous ISAP sessions but not in immediately previous fiscal year.

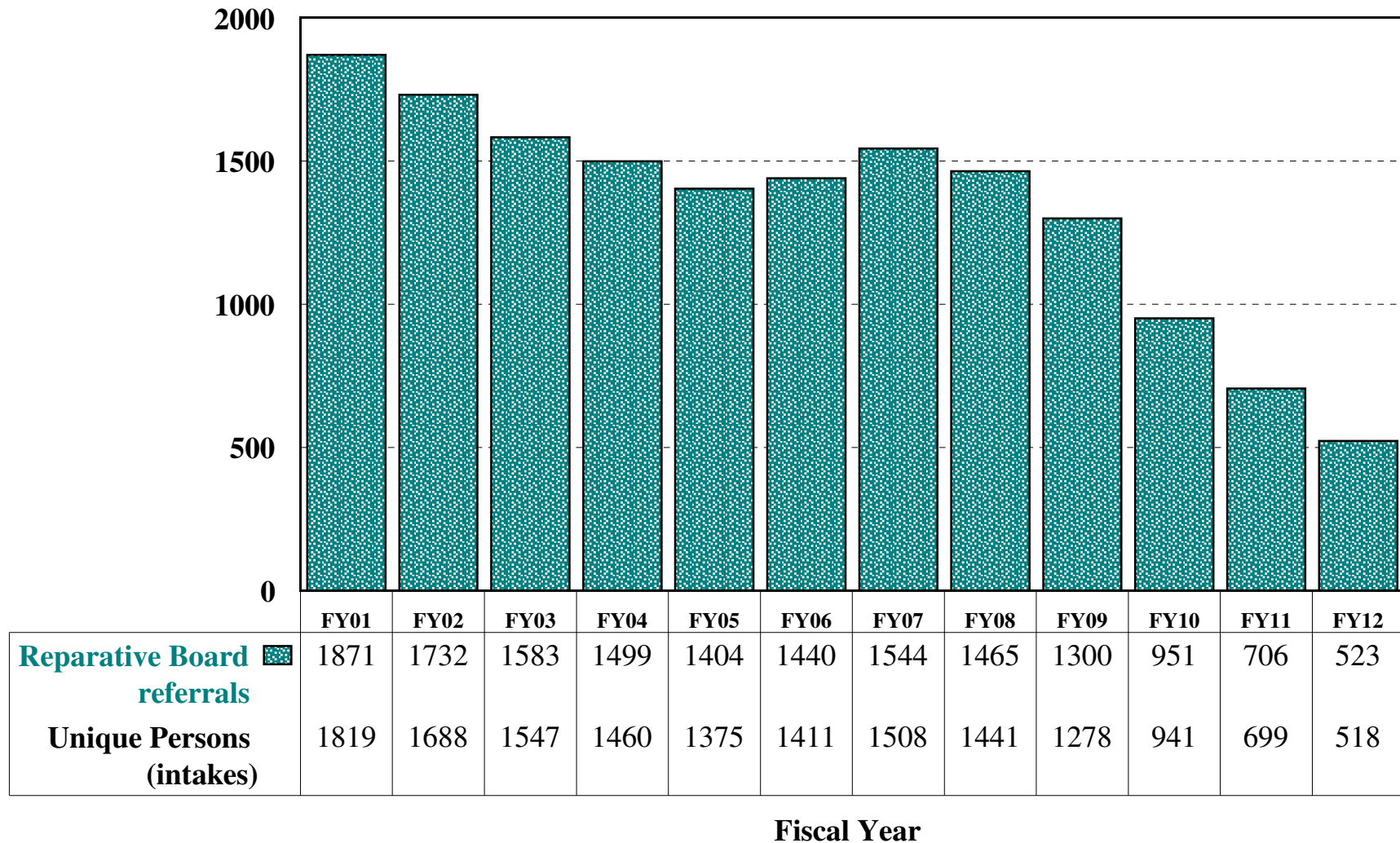
# Intensive Substance Abuse (ISAP) Reconviction Rates

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: Court and Scheduler data for persons terminating an ISAP series either during FY1999-FY2002 (top study) or FY2003-FY2006 (bottom study). The graphs show the portion who had been reconvicted of a crime committed within one, two, or three years of the end of the ISAP series, according to the Court disposition records inloaded and matched against known VTDOC identities. The Completer and Non-Completer groups are identified by the type of ISAP termination. Results from the two studies are statistically the same.

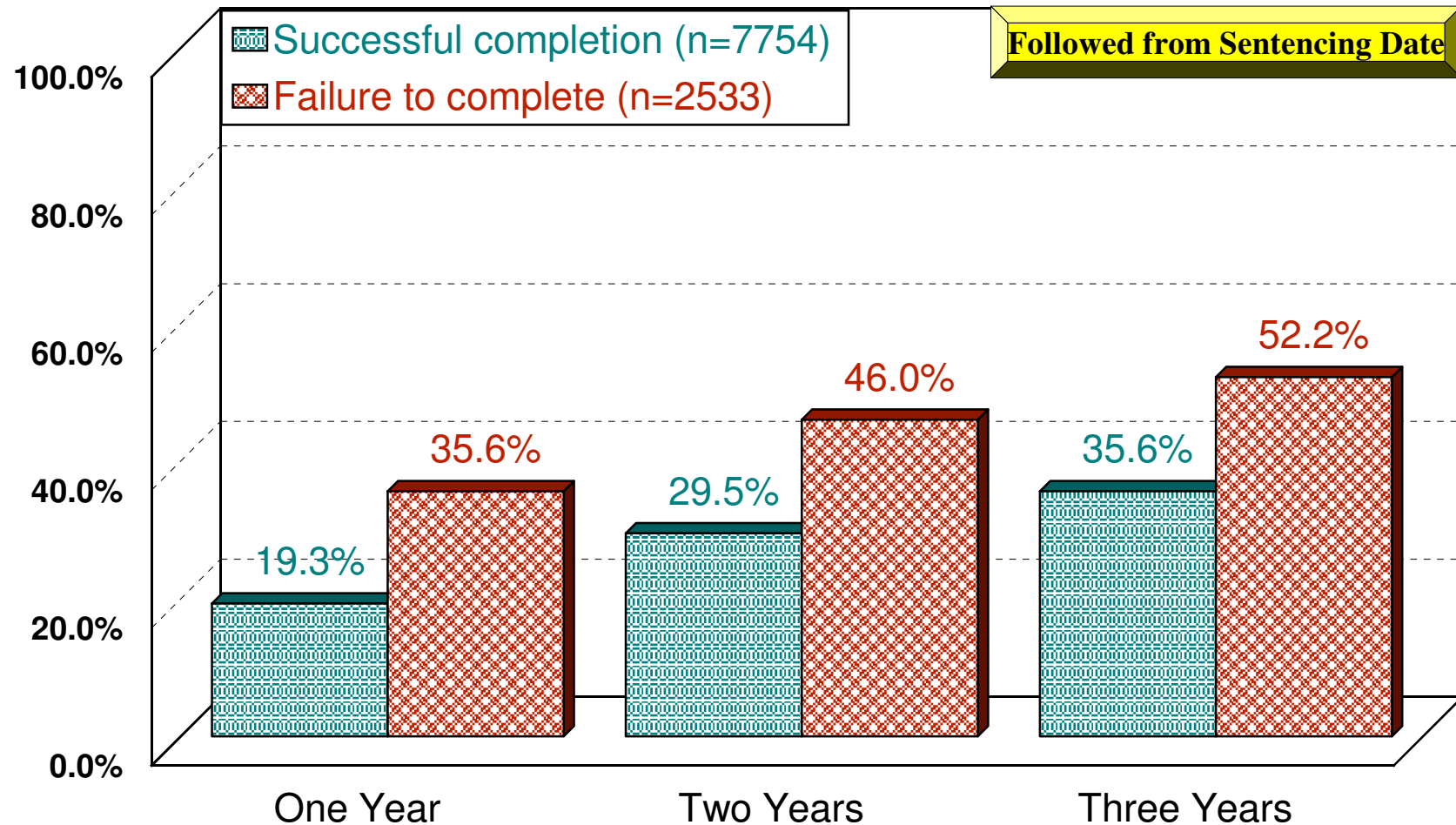
# Reparative Probation Referrals & Intakes



Source: VTDOC ReparBd database to track Probation cases referred to community Reparative Boards or Community Justice Centers (based on reparative conditions on dockets disposed to Probation); multiple dockets with the same sentencing date and Court are counted as one referral. It is possible for a single person to have more than one referral in a year, but still be considered a single “probation case intake”. A probation case is typically defined by when contiguous VTDOC supervision starts across all offices and simultaneously active charges.

# Reparative Board Reconviction Rates

## New convictions after Reparative Board by Termination Type



Source: Study of 10,287 cases sentenced to probation with a reparative condition in 2000 to 2008. Of these, 7,754 successfully met the terms of the agreement with their Reparative Board and 2,533 failed to do so. The graph show the portion who had a crime committed within one, two, or three years of Court order with the Reparative probation condition, according to the Court disposition records inloaded and matched against known VTDOC identities.

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# Community Safety

## Enhancing safety and quality of life in community

When crimes occur and the offenders are located and prosecuted, communities want to be assured that the criminal justice system will work to reduce the repetition of future offenses by these individuals. Nearly all offenders return to live in the community, some nearly immediately under field supervision (such as probation or intermediate sanctions) and smaller group after a term of incarceration. Applying resources effectively and efficiently to control and manage the risks from those offenders to their neighbors and communities is the principal activity of the Probation & Parole offices. Since all offenders are not equally likely to reoffend, important tools to assess risk are used, both in initial Court sentencing and sanctioning and in later case management by the DOC and the Vermont Parole Board.

The principal measures of “community safety” related to offenders are the negative measures of failures to maintain supervision and to avoid future offenses. Some observations about these measures are:

Escapes from incarceration are very rare. Failures to Return (for a scheduled appointment with DOC) or being Out of Place (and therefore cannot be found to supervise) occur with 5-7% of the intensively supervised Reentry offenders.

Persons being supervised by DOC are responsible for about 17-24% of the charges filed in District Court. Most charges are filed against persons who have never been in DOC custody with a sentence and/or conditions to meet. In a year, about 12-14% of supervised offenders have charges filed against them. Not all charges lead to convictions (nor lodgings pending adjudication), but this is an early indicator that the criminal justice system is responding to an offender misbehavior.

The DOC uses lodgings at facilities (and other non-incarcerative sanctions) to respond to failures of field supervised offenders to comply with their management agreements. While committing a new crime is a major violation of such agreements, there are also technical violations of disallowed conduct restrictions which are not crimes. Graduated sanctions often employ non-incarcerative sanctions to hold offenders responsible for correcting their behavior, but for more serious (or repeated) violations, short stays in jail (up to 14 days) are authorized. Lodgings (as detainee) may also relate to police arrests for persons no longer under supervision agreements with DOC.

Traditionally, DOC has used a recidivism-reconconviction measure to look directly at the question of whether new crime was committed (and affirmed by Court conviction) to separate the case management issues about the use of lodgings from the public safety issue of crime.

In order to compare Vermont integrated system for prison, jail, and detention to other states’ measures of recidivism, the Vermont Legislature defined a recidivism measure restricted only to prisoners (such as most state prisons handle and report). This “prisoner relodging” measure includes consideration of both lengthy returns (90+ days) and the evidence of either the Courts convicted the offender of a new crime or there was a revocation of a previously granted furlough or sentence suspension resulting in the lengthy stay.

The assessment instruments used in Vermont do validly aid in distinguishing levels of risk amongst populations. Nonetheless, individual’s future behavior may well differ from the predictions for a group of apparently similar offenders. System management may be based on population behavior, but case management is tailored to the individual ability to accept opportunity and responsibility.

# Trends Summary - Decade & Year

## Community Safety

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

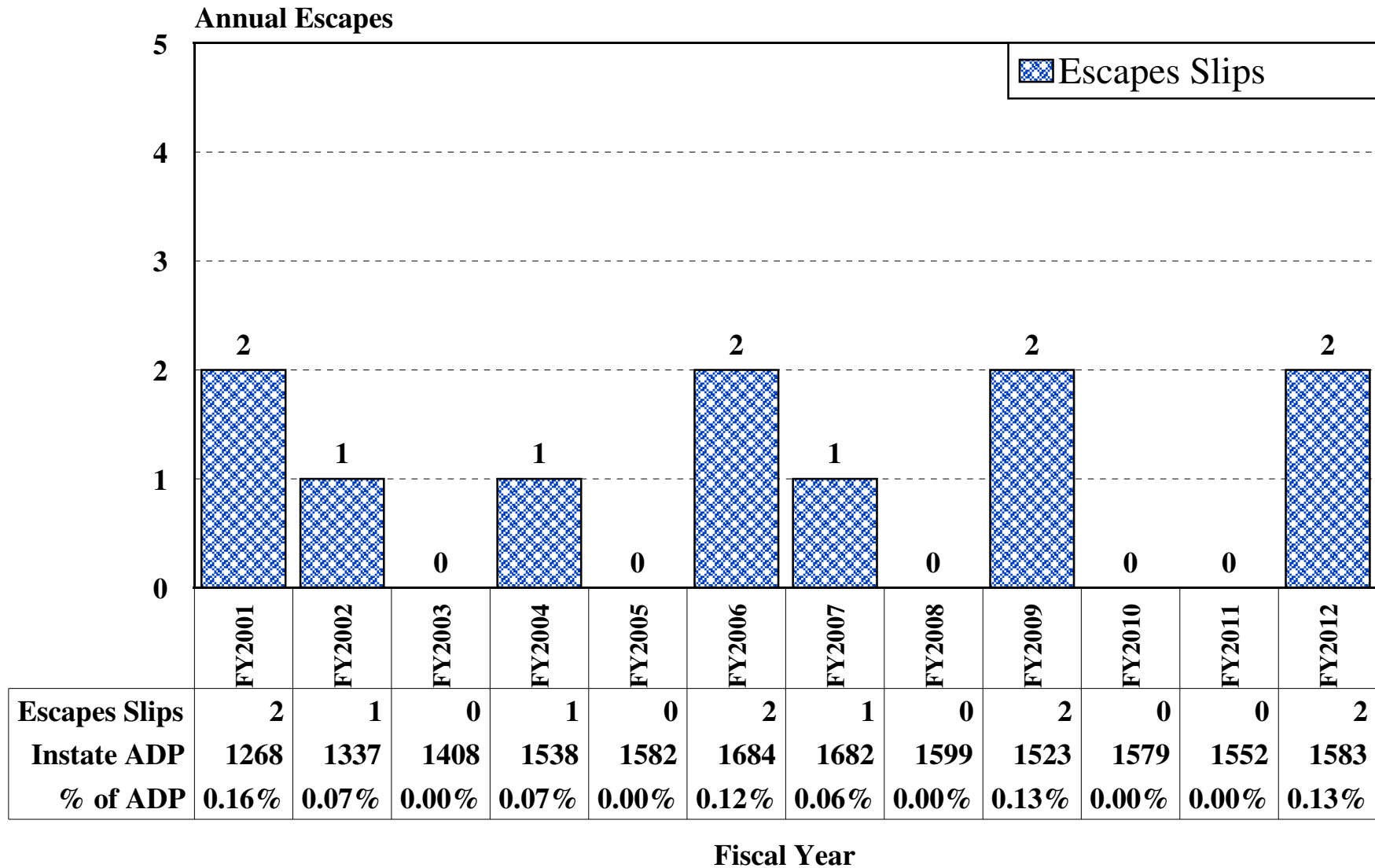
Measure	10 years ago	Last Year	This Year	% Past Decade	% Past Year
Escapes from Field Supervision	165	109	122	-26.1%	11.9%
All Charges filed in District Courts	29,114	26,227	27,068	-7.0%	3.2%
Charges filed against DOC supervised	6,936	4,603	4,961	-28.5%	7.8%
Releases of Sentenced Inmates	2,365	2,865	2,816	19.1%	-1.7%
Releases of Sentenced Prisoner	1,287	1,653	1,600	24.3%	-3.2%
Releases of Sentenced Jail	1,078	1,212	1,216	12.8%	0.3%
<b>Recidivism</b>	<b>CY2000</b>	<b>CY2007</b>	<b>CY2008</b>	<b>% Past 8 years</b>	<b>% Past Year</b>
Inmate Reconviction within 3 years	56.5%	49.6%	48.8%	-13.6%	-1.6%
Prisoner Relodging 90+ days in 3 years	46.8%	41.4%	44.9%	-4.1%	8.5%

Escapes and Court filing are FY2002, FY2011, and FY2012, Releases are CY2001, CY2010, and CY2011 (recidivism the latter two cannot yet be calculated).



# Escapes from Secure Custody

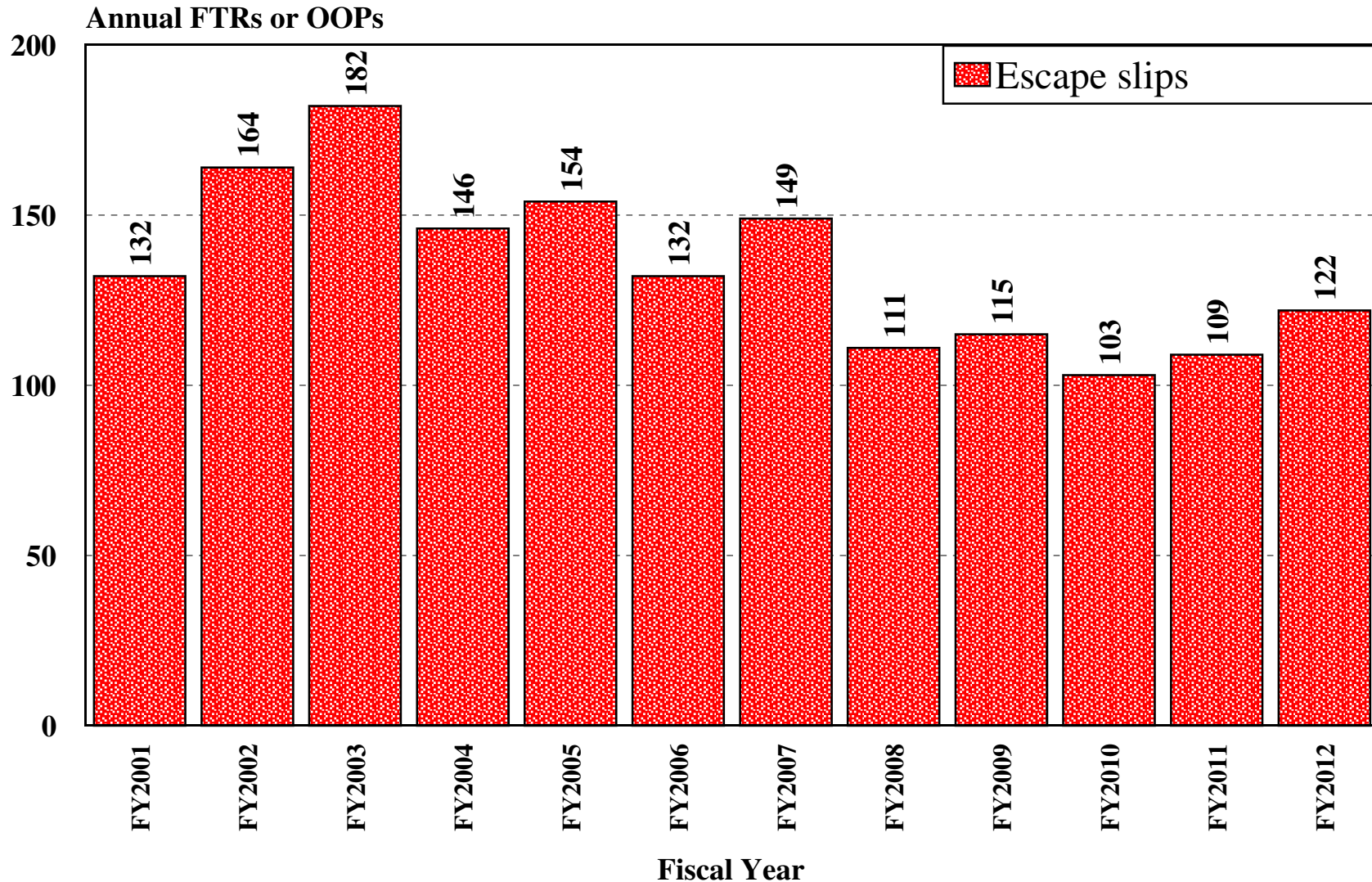
Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: VTDOC Booking slips database. “Secure Custody” covers both confinement and transport under guard (includes Work Camp crews); it does not include unescorted furloughs.

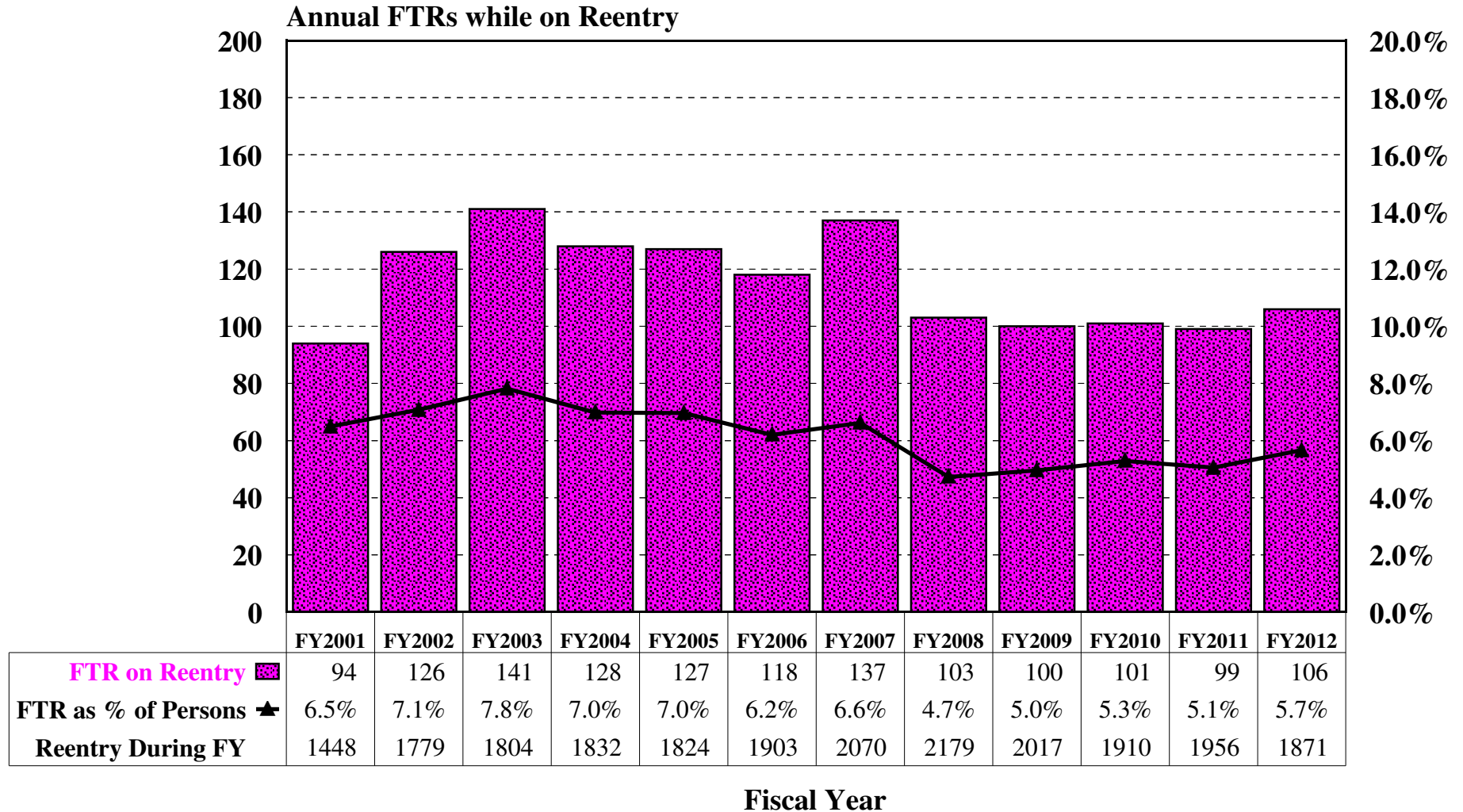
# Escapes from Field Supervision

## Out of Place (OOP) & Fail to Return (FTR)



Source: VTDOC Booking slips database.

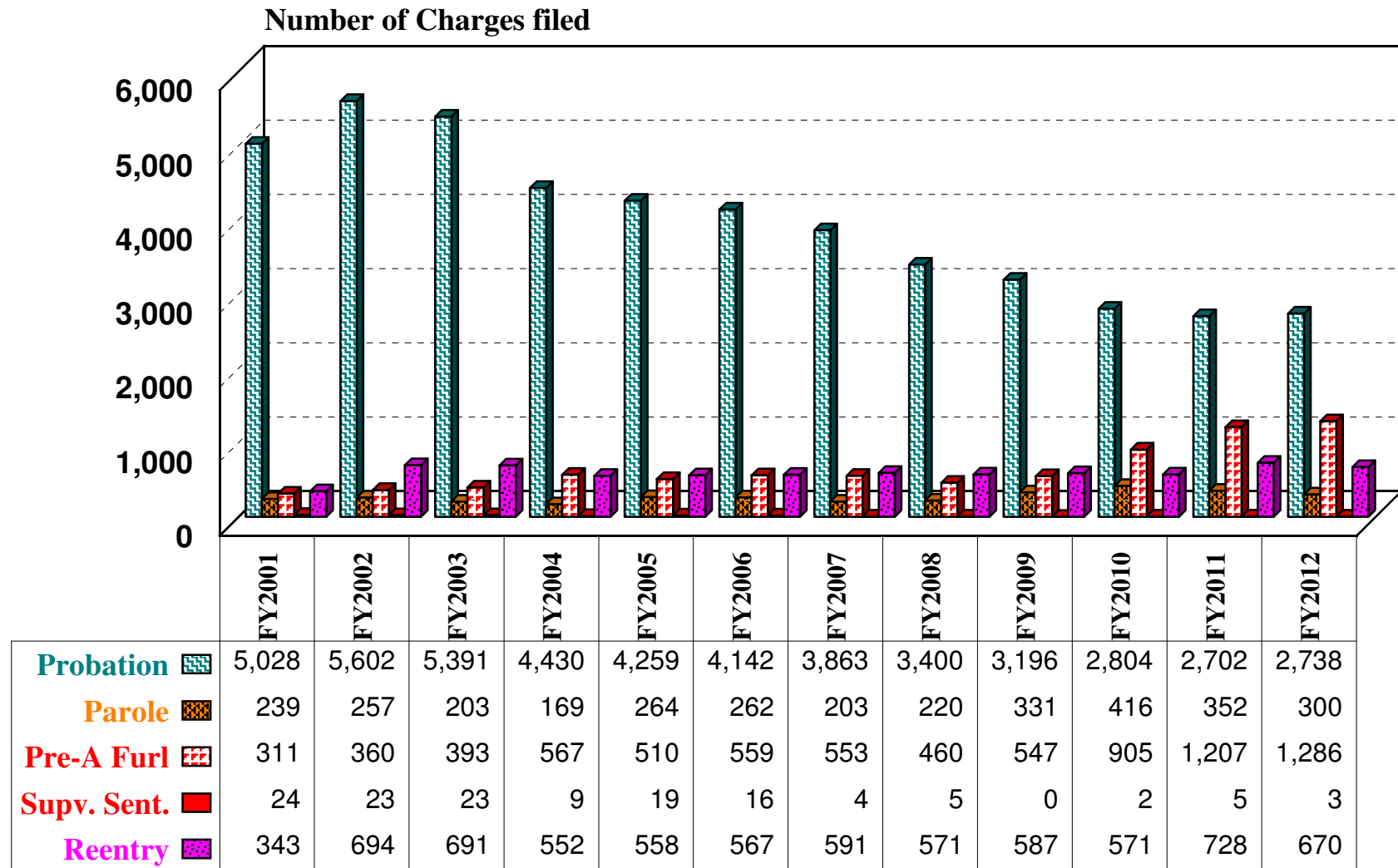
# Annual Failures To Return while on Reentry And Percentage of Annual Reentry Population



Source: VTDOC Booking slips and Snapshot databases. Annual Population is a count of the number of unique persons with one or more days on a Reentry status (Conditional Reentry, Reintegration, Treatment, or Medical Furlough) during a fiscal year. Escape slips were removed from the count of FTRs written for persons on status other than Reentry. The percentage calculation has little intrinsic meaning, but provides a rough comparison across the years.

# New Charges While Under Supervision

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

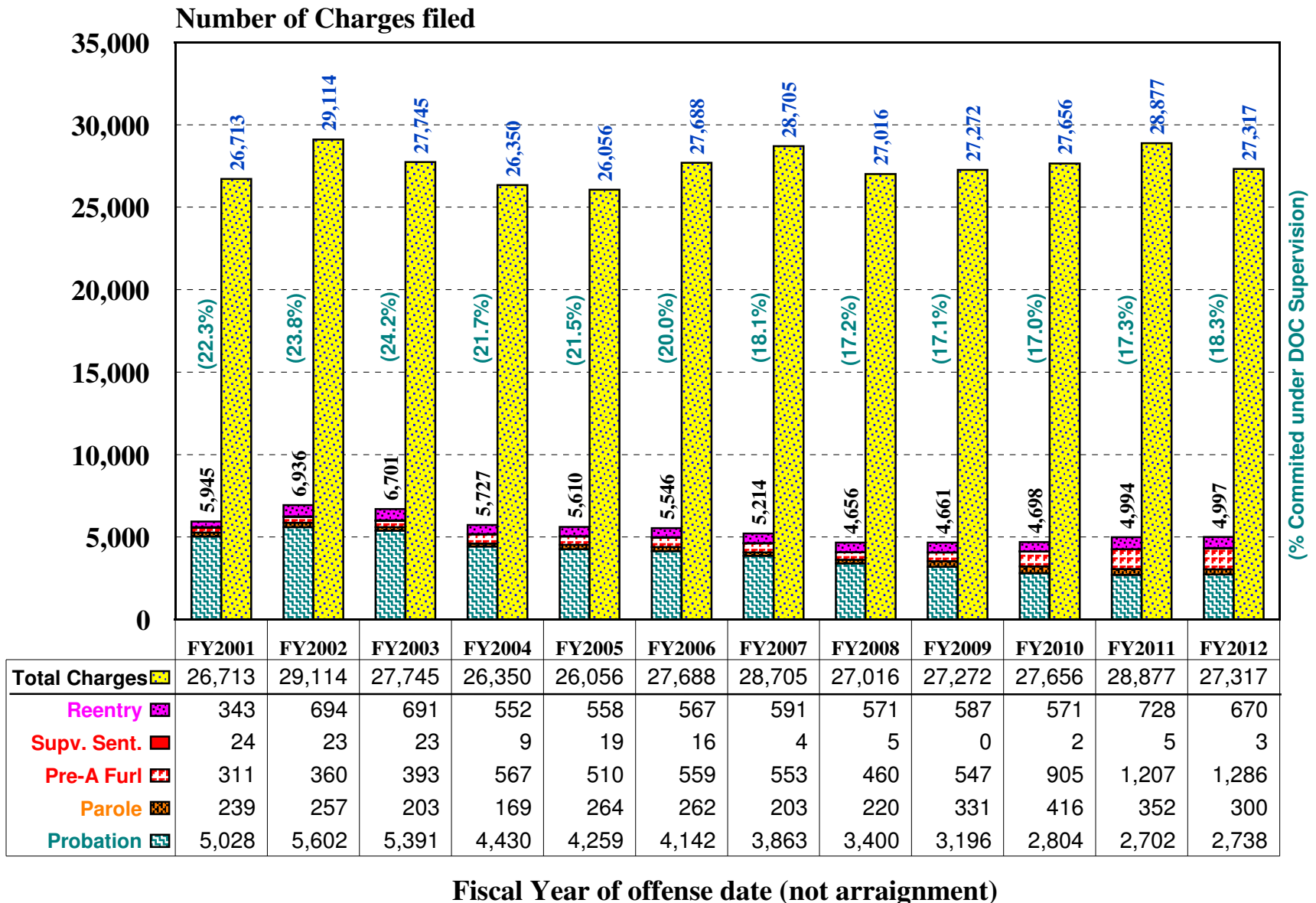


Fiscal Year of offense date (not arraignment)

Source: Vermont District Court Filings data download (as of October 2012) matched to VTDOC offender identities. Supervision status is assessed for the date the offense was committed.

# New Charges under Supervision vs. Total Charges in Vermont Court

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

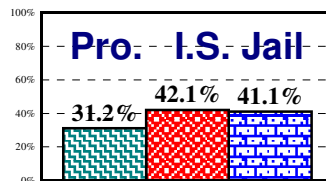


Source: Vermont District Court Filings data download (as of October 2012) matched to VTDOC offender identities. Supervision status is assessed for the date the offense was committed.

# Recidivism: After First Placement in Community

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

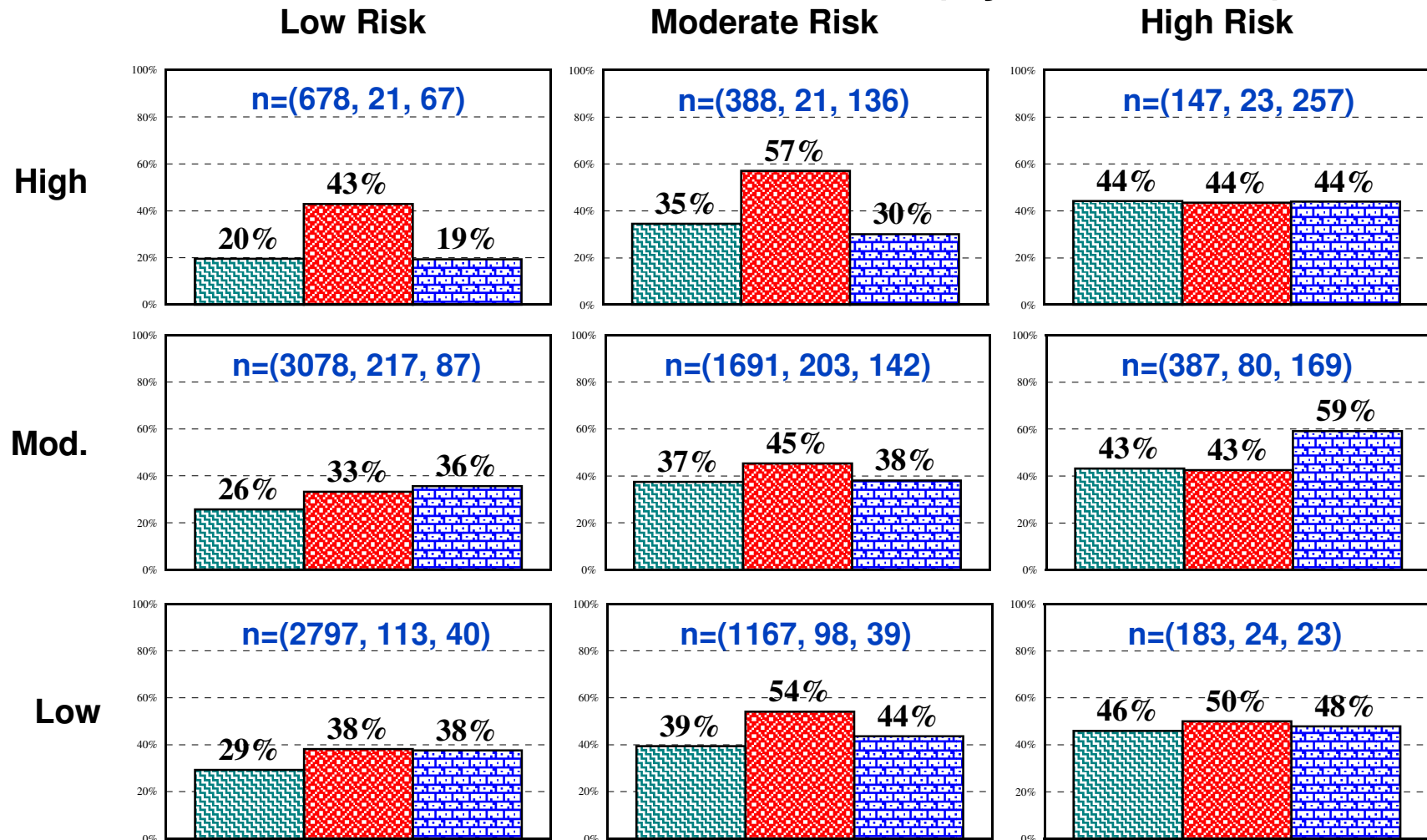
Key:



Direct to Probation: n=10,516; reconvicted=3,281 (31.2%)  
Intermediate Sanction: n=800; reconvicted = 337 (42.1%)  
Jail time precedes: n=960; reconvicted = 395 (41.1%)

## RISK TO REOFFEND (Ryan-Johnson)

OFFENSE  
SEVERITY



Source: Snapshot and District Court data. First placements in 2001-2003 of persons without DOC field supervision in 2000. Reconviction for offense committed within 3 years after placement in community either from sentenced incarceration or direct placement in community without prior jail time to serve.

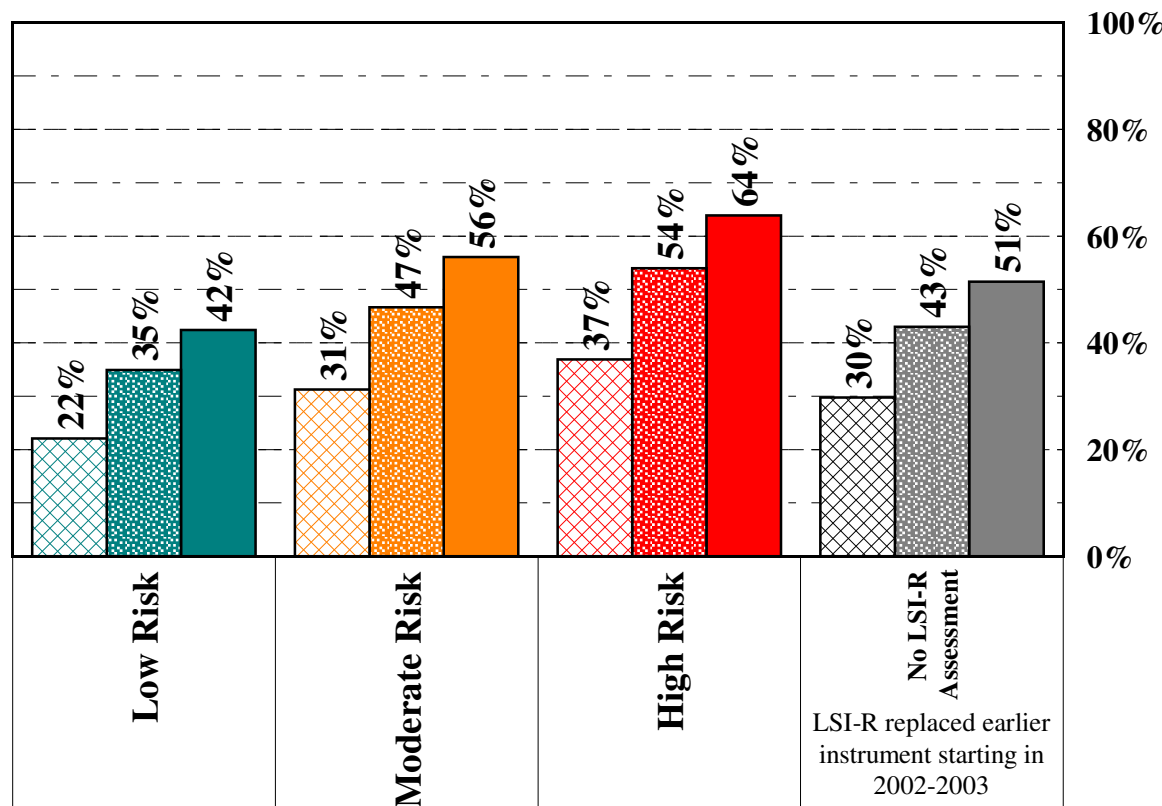
# Three Year Recidivism (Reconviction) Rates

## By Assessed Risk Level (LSI-R)

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

Persons for whom the previous conviction(s) could not be found (by name and birthdate) were excluded from these analyses.



Persons Released	4626	5755	2326	11999
Reoffend in 1st year	1021	1798	858	3572
Reoffend in 2nd year	594	887	398	1593
Reoffend in 3rd year	346	541	230	1014

Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

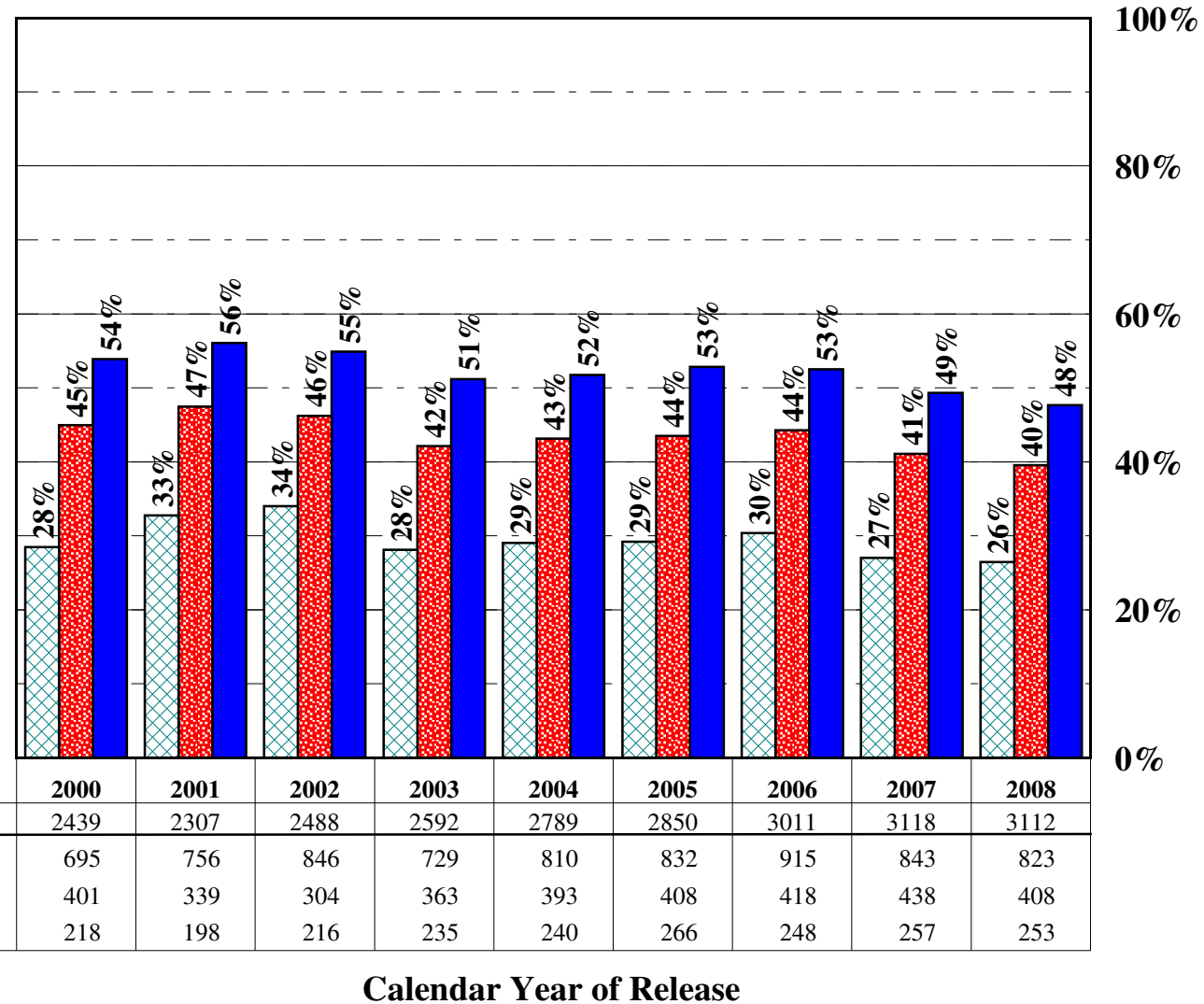
# Recidivism (Reconviction) of Released Inmates

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Cumulative Rate (% of released) in First 3 Years after Release

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

Persons for whom the previous conviction(s) could not be found (by name and birthdate) were excluded from these analyses.



Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

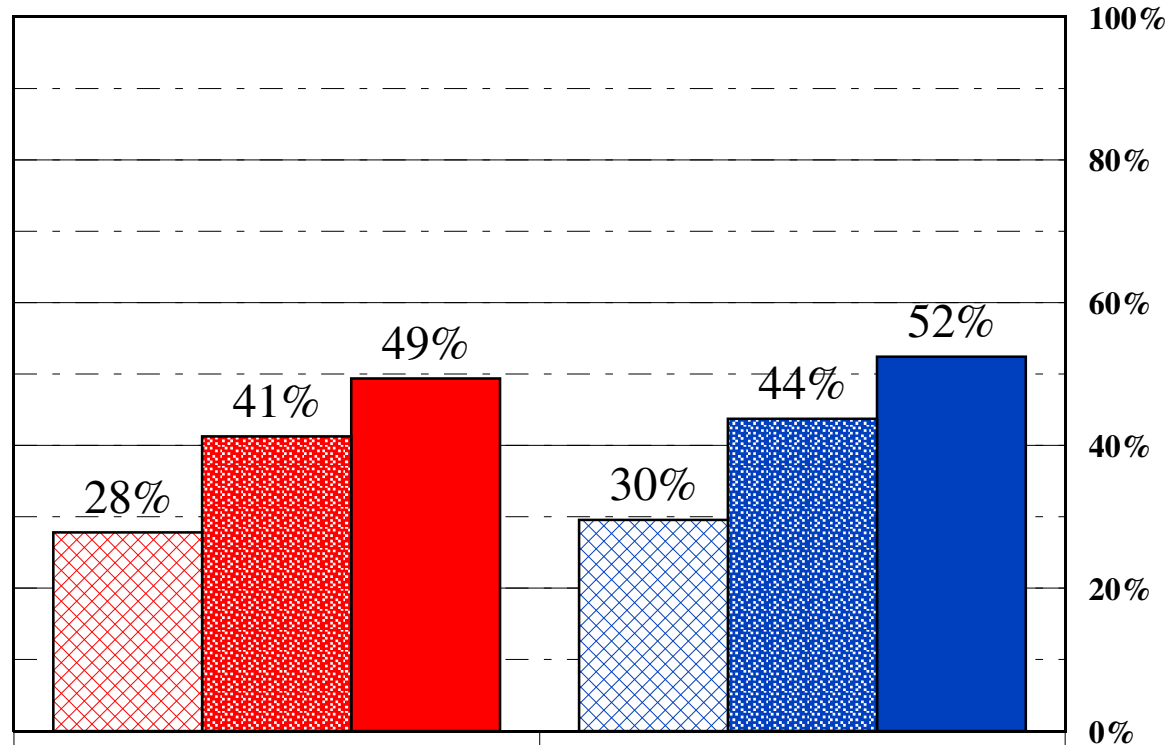


# Recidivism (Reconviction) of Released Inmates

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## By Gender - Cumulative Rate (% of released) in First 3 Years after Release

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.



Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

	Female	Male
Persons Released	3336	21370
Reoffend in 1st year	928	6321
Reoffend in 2nd year	449	3023
Reoffend in 3rd year	271	1860

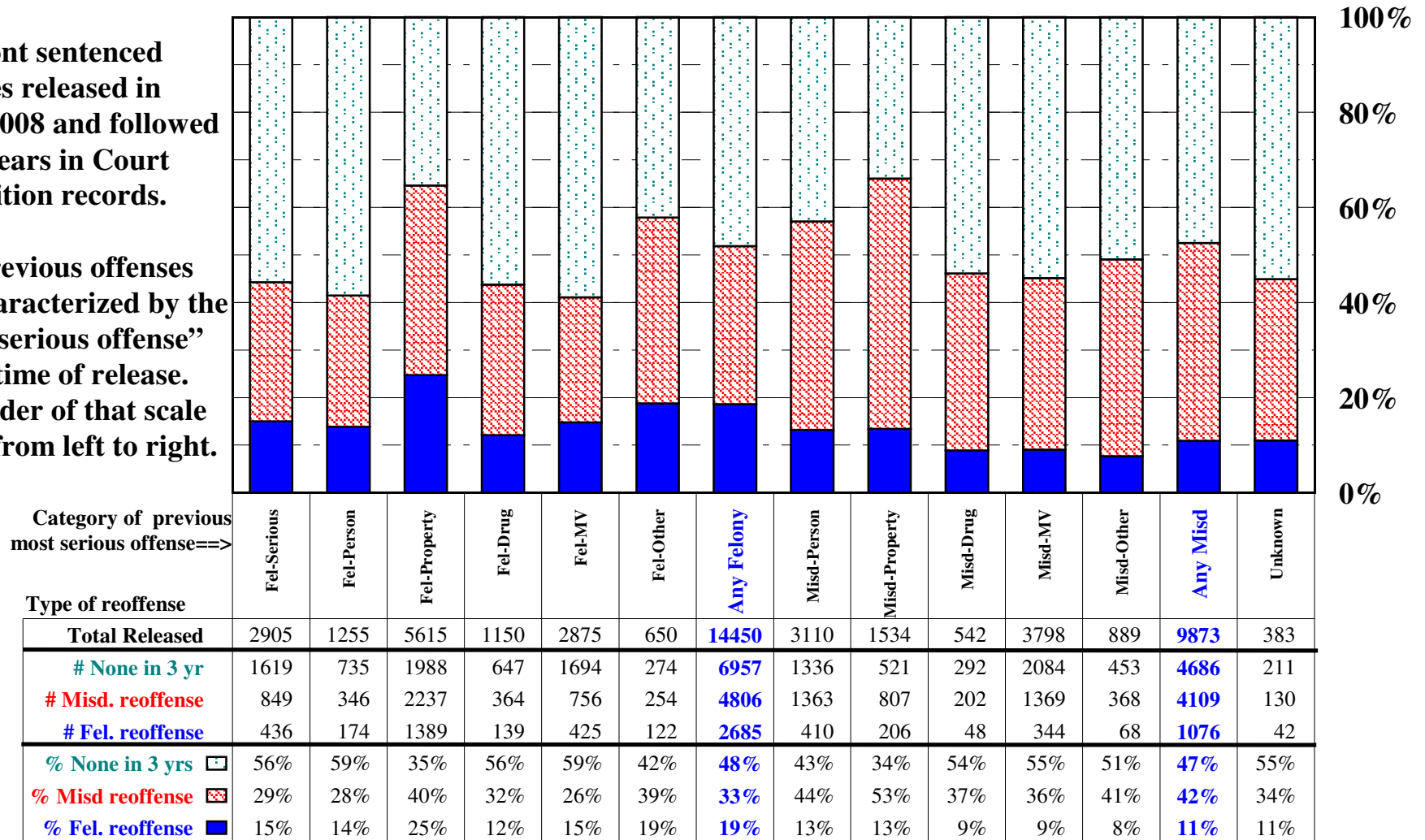
Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

# Three Year Recidivism (Reconviction) Rates

## By Previous Offense & Reoffense (Felony or Misdemeanor)

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

The previous offenses are characterized by the “most serious offense” at the time of release. The order of that scale reads from left to right.



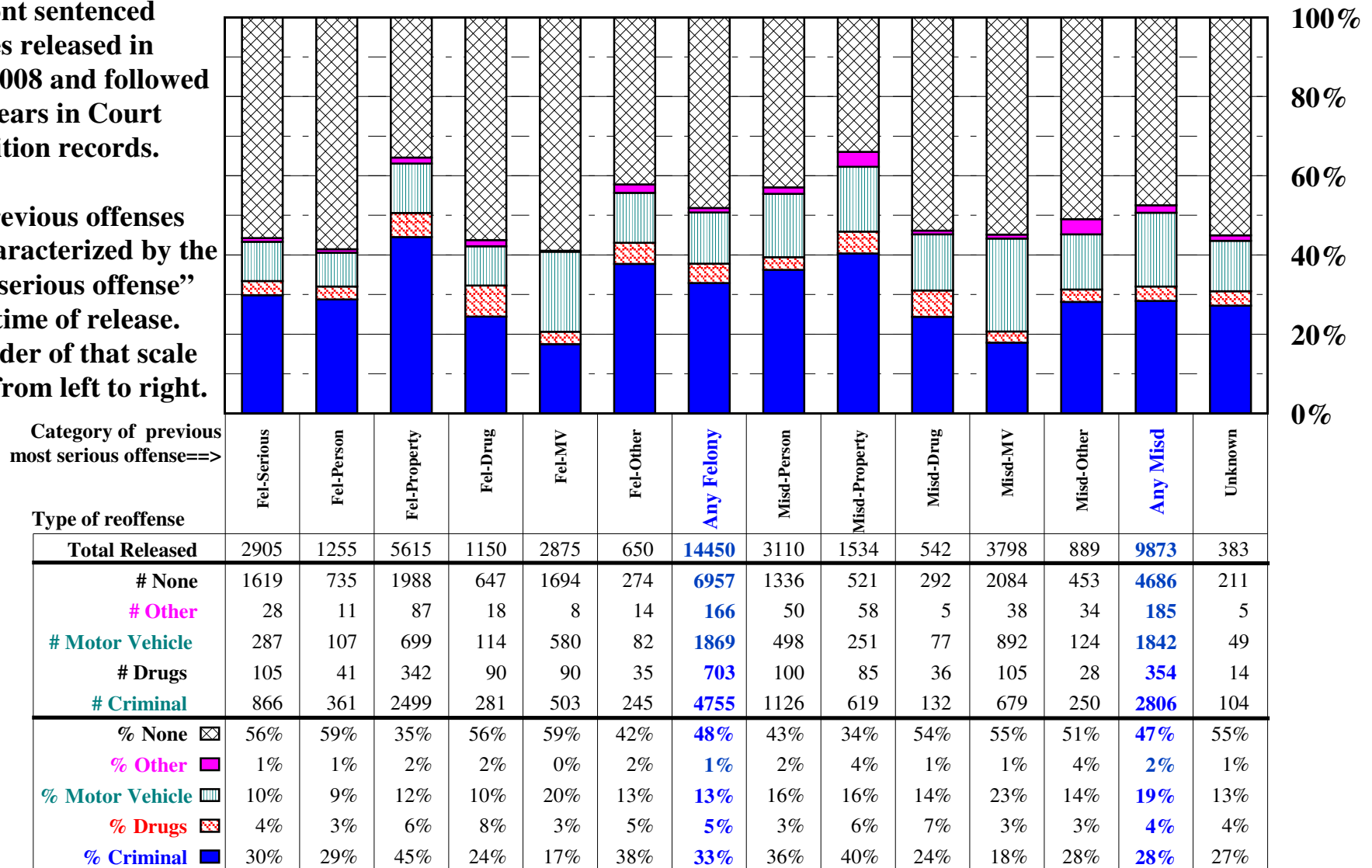
Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

# Three Year Recidivism (Reconviction) Rates By Previous Offense & Reoffense Types (VSA Title)

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

The previous offenses are characterized by the “most serious offense” at the time of release. The order of that scale reads from left to right.



Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

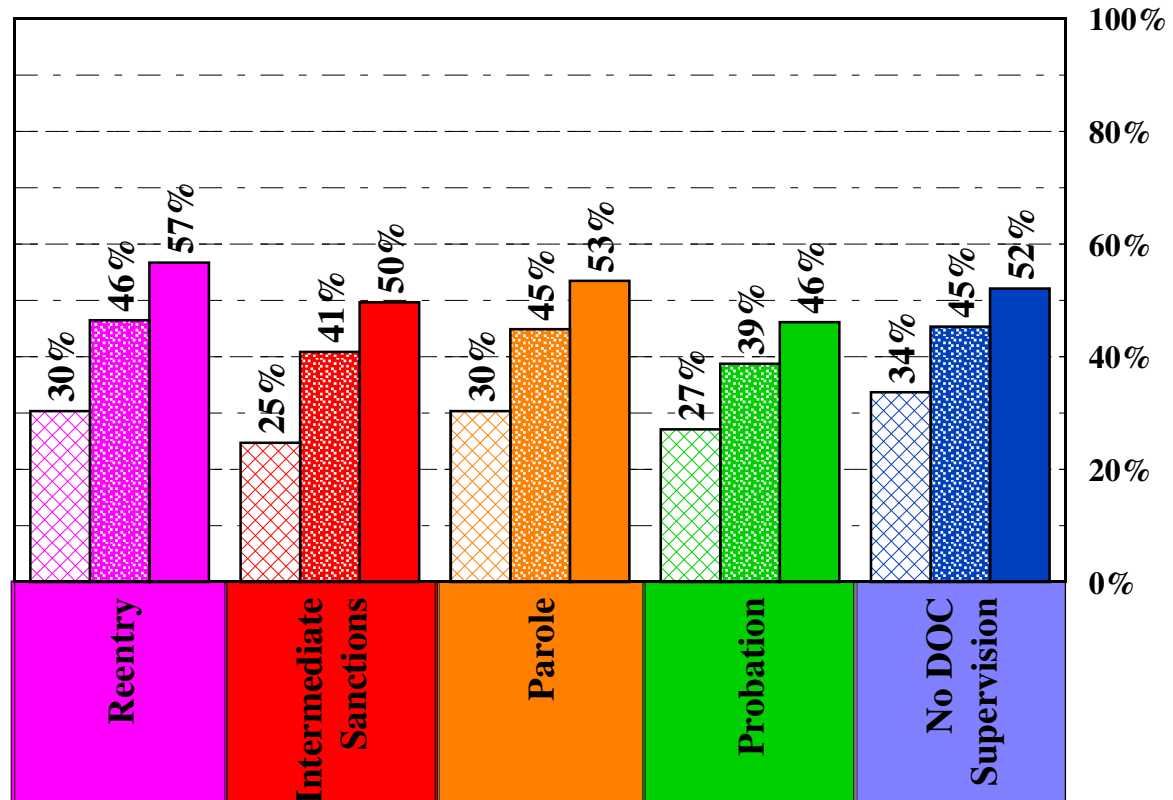
# Three Year Recidivism (Reconviction) Rates

## By Next Field Supervision Type

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

Persons for whom the previous conviction(s) could not be found (by name and birthdate) were excluded from these analyses.



Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

Persons Released	10265	2557	419	7340	4125
Reoffend in 1st year	3115	632	127	1987	1388
Reoffend in 2nd year	1658	413	61	857	483
Reoffend in 3rd year	1049	225	36	544	277

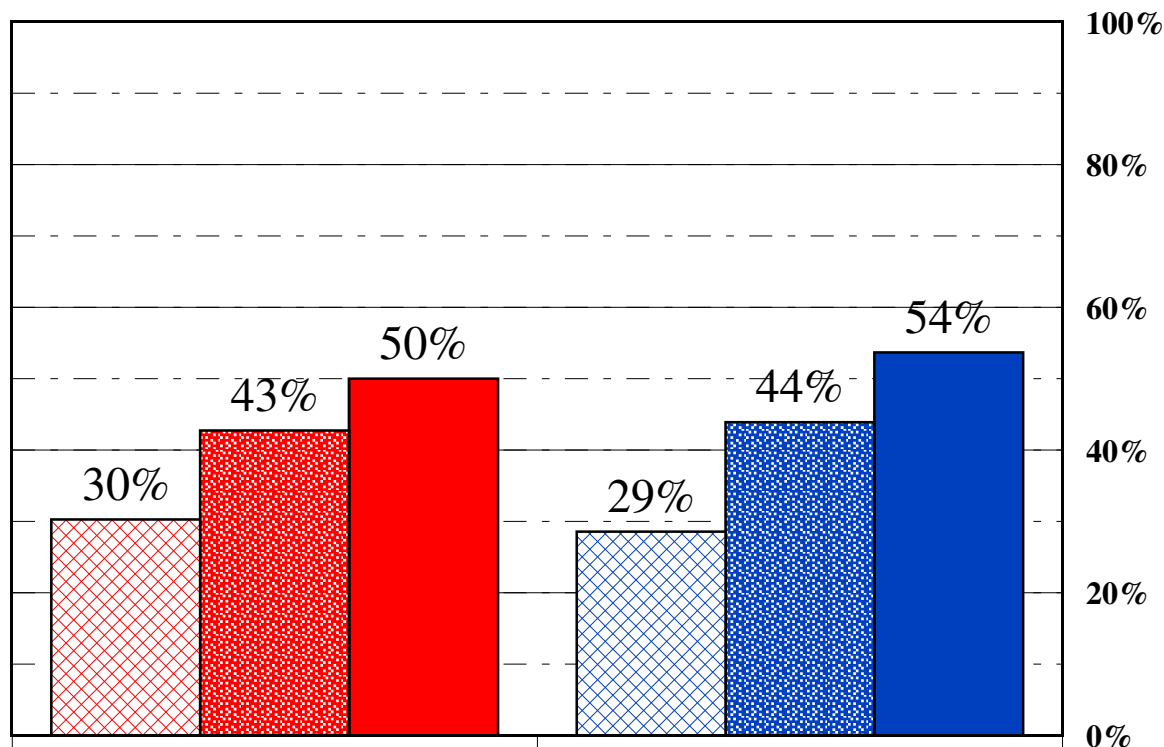
Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

# Recidivism (Reconviction) of Released Inmates

## By Maximum Sentence - Cumulative Rate in First 3 Years after Release

Vermont sentenced inmates released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

A “Prisoner” is defined as an inmate with a maximum sentence to serve of more than one year. The shorter terms are referred to as “Jail” sentences. Detainees were not included.



Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

	Jail Inmate	Prisoner
Persons Released	11240	13466
Reoffend in 1st year	3402	3847
Reoffend in 2nd year	1403	2069
Reoffend in 3rd year	817	1314

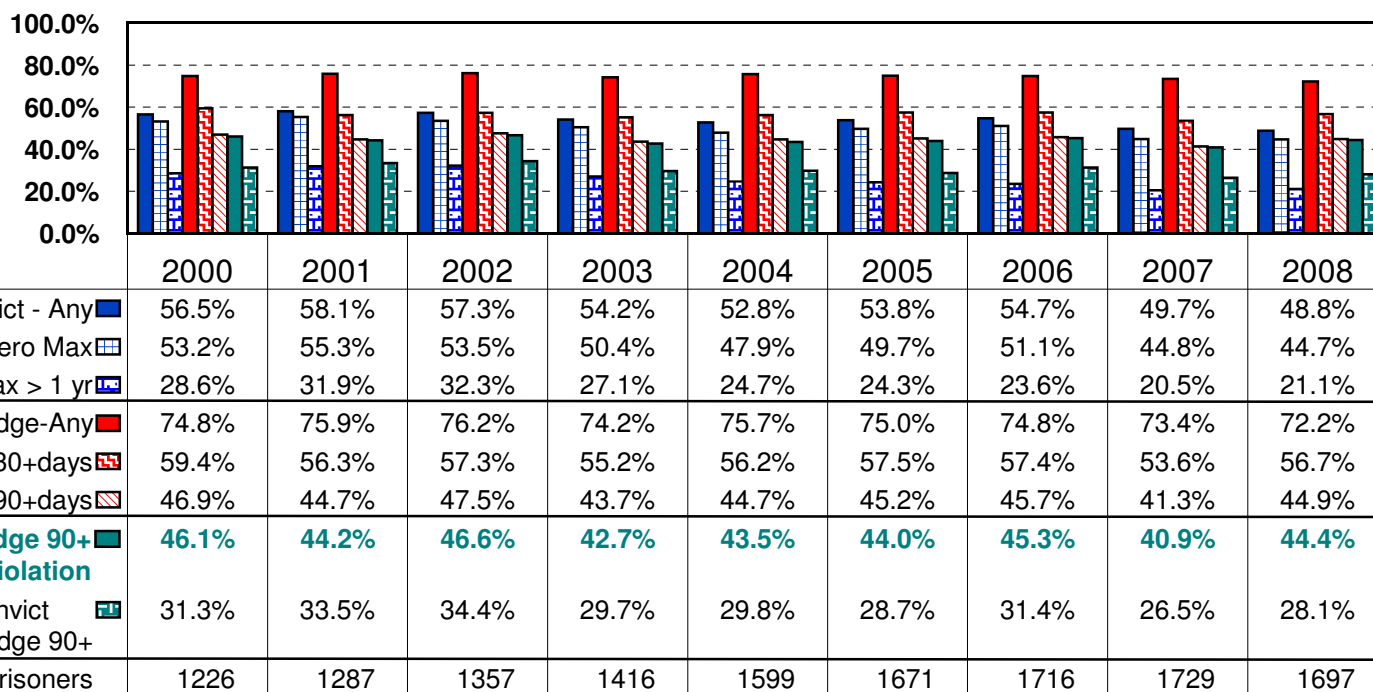
Source: VTDOC Daily Snapshots and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense committed after a release from incarceration that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

# Evolution of a ‘Prisoner Relodging Measure’

## Various ‘Recidivism’ Measures for Prisoners

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Vermont “prisoners” released in 2000-2008 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records and/or Corrections inmate daily housing records.



Note: Definition for prisoner is a person sentenced to serve (maximum) more than one year (US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics).

While the traditional “Reconviction for a new offense committed within three years” does address the frequency of criminal reoffending rather directly, it does not consider the variability in the criminal justice responses and impacts that affect future Corrections costs. In general, a conviction in Vermont District Court frequently (about 75% of the time) is not associated with a sentence with “time to serve” (i.e. only a fine or suspended sentence); however, when a defendant with a previous prison sentence is convicted, 93% of the time there is a “non-zero” maximum sentence to serve. But only about half of those imposed maximum sentences are longer than one year (and the minimum sentences may be much shorter (or even zero)). Thus, on average, only about one-in-four prisoners receive a new “prison sentence” for an offense committed within three years of their release.

Relodging rates on the other hand, are directly addressing the impact (and expense) on Corrections resources, whether due to responses to misbehaviors violating release agreements (that may not be “crimes”) or further sentencing by the Courts for new crimes. The “any relodging within three years” rate (75%) is very high, but many such relodgings are relatively brief disciplinary “refreshers”. Only about 75% of relodged prisoners stay more than a month and only about 60% stay three months or more.

Nearly all relodgings for 90 days or more are associated either (or both) a violation of existing supervision conditions or conviction for a new crime.

The Act 41 Section 5b1 defined “prisoner relodging rate” for Vermont prisoners has averaged 44.1% during this 9-year period.

# Involving and Restoring Community

## Partnering and supporting the community

Ultimately, the “clients” of the Department of Correction are the citizens of Vermont. Meeting their needs for safety, information, and involvement is a major motivator in the planning and operations of the Department. Through the participation of our community residents, the restoration of the offenders as fellow citizens is made stronger, more effective, and more directed to what changes and repairs are needed.

Citizens are involved with DOC operations of direct services or support for community activities that affect offenders several ways:

**Restorative Justice** - As defined in statute (VSA T 28, Chapter 1), a primary objective of the Vermont Department of Corrections is "... the disciplined preparation of offenders for their responsible roles in the open community." Toward this end the Department has sought to increase "... participation of the citizens of the state..." and to form partnerships with municipal authorities that engage citizens in the justice process, enhance community safety, and improve quality of life. These undertakings reflect what market research has demonstrated the public wants and has resulted in Vermont adopting Restorative Justice as State policy and led to the creation and support of Vermont's Community Justice Centers and Restorative Programs in addition to DOC-facilitated Reparative Boards.

**Victims** - Understanding the needs of victims of crime comes from opening the communication channels. The Victim Services Unit both operates an automated notification system and provides personal services to inform victims of their opportunities to participate in case planning and to assist their healing process.

**Reentry assistance:** With DOC grant aid, community organization operate housing and housing search programs to assist inmates in having a place to live when they are ready to leave incarceration. Do they also provide other services to their residents?

**Work Service** - DOC operates both community-based and facility-based work service crews. Employers for this purchased and donated work provide an opportunity to return value to the community and for job training. Additionally, DOC has institutional industries for printing, woodworking, license plates, and road signs, benefiting both the offenders with work and skills and community customers with products.

**Other Volunteers** - Numerous citizens work with offenders in facilities and community to improve their lives.

**Family/community support** - And, finally, maintaining contact with family, friends, and others in the community is important to the success in an offender's recognition of belonging and responsibility in his/her community.

# Community Involvement

Measure	FY2012	Comments
<b>Reparative Probation panels completed</b>	640	DOC-facilitated for persons with suspended probation sentence (with reparative condition)
<b>Community Justice Center/Program cases handled</b>	1,780	Includes many "direct to community" offenders without DOC involvement
<b>Direct services to victims</b>	1,295	Personal assistance with victim participations and needs
<b>Victims registered for notification to date</b>	15,559	Vermont Automated Notification System (VANS)
<b>Automated Victim notices</b>	39,361	VANS email & phone
<b>Transitional Housing (bed-days)</b>	60,570	Up to 166 fewer incarceration beds needed
<b>Reentry offender assisted</b>	952	Housing, housing searches, and/or release money
<b>Hours of work value returned</b>	500,700	Work crews in community plus institutional industries



# Market Research: What the Public Wants

- ➔ **SAFETY** from Violent Predators
- ➔ **ACCOUNTABILITY** for Violators of the Law
- ➔ **REPAIR** of the Damage Done
- ➔ **TREATMENT** to Assure Safe Release
- ➔ **INVOLVEMENT** of the Community
- ➔ **ASSURANCE** of Quality and Efficiency

# Community Justice: Our Key Partnerships

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- ***Community Justice Centers & Restorative Programs***
  - 13 Community Justice Centers (CJC) and 4 Restorative Programs (RP) provide reparative boards, reentry services, dispute mediation, ordinance violations, mentoring, and community dialogue. Centers in Burlington, South Burlington, Essex, Winooski, St.Albans, Rutland, Montpelier, Barre, St.Johnsbury, Newport, Hartford, Brattleboro, and Springfield. Smaller programs exist in Bellows Falls, Hardwick, Randolph, and Williston. Additional partners include Addison and Lamoille Diversion programs, Bennington Center for Restorative Justice (CRJ), and the Community Justice Network of Vermont (CJN).
- ***Restorative Services***
  - 79 panels operated by local Community Justice Centers, Restorative Programs or the Department of Corrections. About 680 CJC/program volunteers handled about 1800 reparative probation, direct referral, and civil dispute cases. For a report comparing reparative versus standard probation: <http://doc.vermont.gov/about/reports/reparative-v-probation>.
- ***Work Service to Vermont Communities***
  - Vermont Towns have received over 1,400 hours of work ordered by Reparative Boards and community panels in FY2012.
- ***Reentry Services***
  - Eight communities provided reentry services including Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA), mentoring, and employment and housing assistance.
- ***Victim Impact Panels***
  - DUI Victim Impact Panels are held through all 11 VTDOC offices. Frequency spans from once per month to once per quarter depending on demand.

# Communities Are Involved

~680 Volunteers; 79 reparative boards and community panels; 32 Host Towns

**(17 Community Justice Centers (CJC)/Restorative Programs(RP); 3 Diversion Programs)**

**Grand Isle:**

Grand Isle

**Franklin:**

Highgate

Richford

St. Albans CJC

**Lamoille:**

Johnson

Morrisville

Stowe

**Chittenden:**

Burlington CJC

Colchester

Essex CJC

Milton

Shelburne

S. Burlington CJC

Williston RP

Winooski CJC

**Addison:**

Middlebury

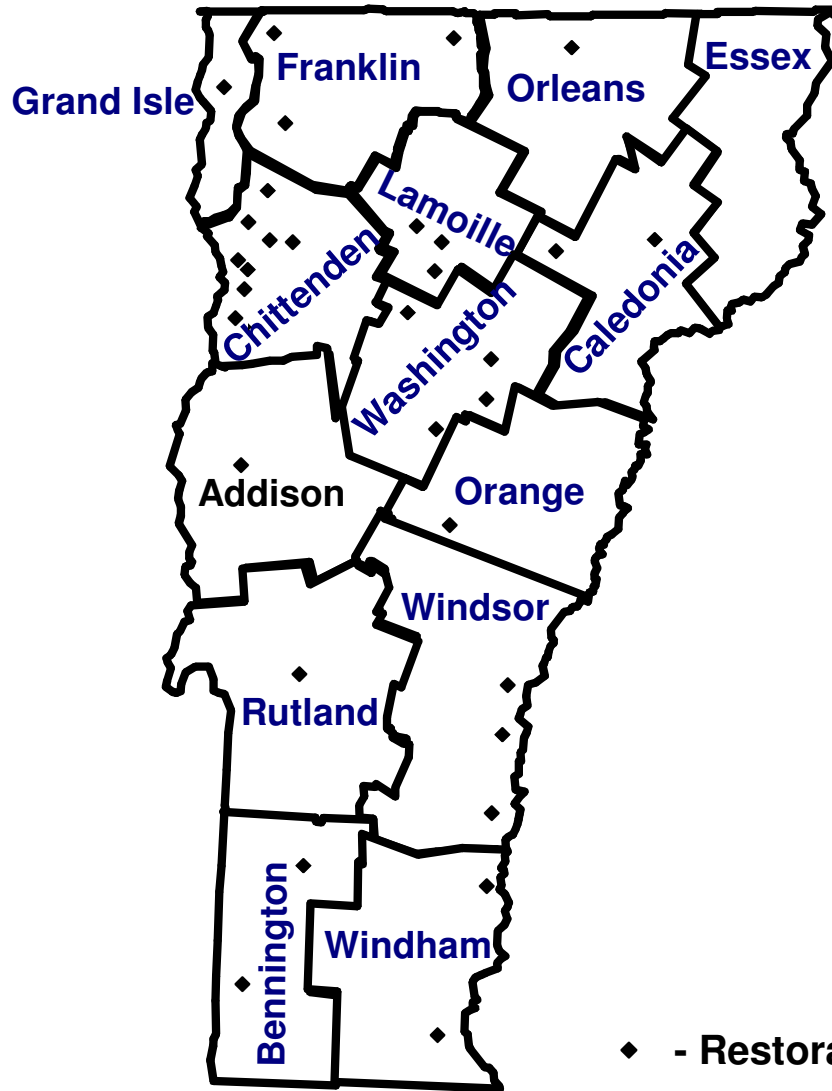
**Rutland:**

Rutland CJC

**Bennington:**

Bennington CRJ

Manchester



**Orleans:**

Newport CJC

**Caledonia:**

Hardwick-Greensboro RP

St. Johnsbury CJC

**Washington:**

Barre CJC

Montpelier CJC

Northfield

Waterbury

**Orange:**

Randolph RP

**Windsor:**

Hartford CJC

Springfield CJC

Windsor

**Windham:**

Bellows Falls RP

Brattleboro CJC

♦ - Restorative Services host town

# Community Restorative Justice Partners

## Contact List

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Site	Contact	Telephone	Email
Addison Diversion	Miche Chamberlain	802-388-3888	miche@courtdiversion.com
Bennington CRJ	Leitha Cipriano	802-447-1595	leitha@bcrj.org
Brattleboro CJC	Larry Hames	802-251- 8142	director@brattleborocjc.org
Burlington CJC	Karen Vastine	802-865-7185	kvastine@ci.burlington.vt.us
Community Justice Network of Vermont	Traci Sawyers	802-999-8156	tracis@cjnv.org
Essex CJC	Kate Brayton	802-872-7690	kate@essexcjc.org
Greater Barre CJC	Lori Baker	802-476-0276	lbaker@gbcjc.org
Greater Bellows Falls RP	Ed Cooney Moore	802-376-9837	Edwardcm5@yahoo.com
Hardwick Area CJC	Carol Plante	802-277-0022	carol@ten-towns.com
Hartford CJC	Martha McLafferty	802-478-1900	mmclafferty@hartford-vt.org
Lamoille Diversion	Heather Hobart	802-888-0614	hhobart@lamoillecourtdiversion.org
Montpelier CJC	Yvonne Byrd	802-223-9606	ybyrd@montpelier-vt.org
Newport CJC	Barbara Morrow	802-487-9327	tomorgen@charter.net
Randolph RP	Kym Anderson	802-272-5686	kymandersonvt@gmail.com
Rutland's United Neighborhoods CJC	Lynne Walsh	802-770-5364	runcjclw@comcast.net
South Burlington CJC	Lisa Bedinger	802-846-4215	lbedinger@sbgpdvt.org
Springfield CJC	Wendi Lashua Germain	802-885-8707	Springfieldrjc@vermontel.net
St. Albans CJC	Marc Wennberg	802- 524-7006	m.wennberg@stalbanst.com
St. Johnsbury CJC	Susan Cherry	802-748-2977	scherry@stjcjc.org
Williston RP	Stephan LaTulippe	803-878-6611	Slatup7@directv.net
Winooski CJC	Janelle Gilbert	802-655-0221	jgilbert@winooskipolice.com

# Reparative Probation Referrals/Cases

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Fiscal Year	Total Cases Completed	Cases w/ Victims	Involved Persons	Number Contacted	Attended Board
FY2001	1924	610	821	516	136
FY2002	1719	562	733	501	96
FY2003	1803	666	814	513	129
FY2004	1526	529	521	295	88
FY2005	1485	495	478	300	80
FY2006	1428	352	389	176	39
FY2007	1405	298	242	117	61
FY2008	1362	249	120	40	8
FY2009	1298	184	124	35	10
FY2010	1109	190	77	50	8
FY2011	908	150	42	32	9
FY2012	647	124	60	37	6

## Expansion of Community Operated Centers/Program

Fiscal Year	Total Cases Handled	Reparative Probation Referral	Criminal Direct Diversions	Civil	Other
FY2008	1189	621	303	153	112
FY2009	1153	579	447	72	55
FY2010	1395	665	580	92	58
FY2011	1405	608	603	108	86
FY2012	1790	610	995	147	38

Source: VTDOC Reparative Board database. Top table counts include probation cases referred to Community Justice Centers (CJC), but not CJC cases diverted without a probation disposition from the Courts. Bottom table counts cases completed and those still in progress.

# Victim Services (by DOC Staff) -- FY2012

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<b>. Number of Clients receiving services</b>	<b>736</b>
<b>. Services Provided:</b>	
. General Casework	753
. Court Accompaniment	36
. Domestic Violence & Substance Abuse related	48
. Get/Give info about DOC or Offender	35
. Homicide Support Group	6
. Parole Board Assistance	22
. Pre-Sentence Investigation	0
. Release Planning	17
. Victim Compensation/Restitution referral	5
. Safety Planning (Wrap Around)	55
. Victim Impact Program	6
. Victim Notification activity	168
. Visitation Request activity	64
. Victim-Offender Dialogue preparation	81
<b>. Number of Total Services Provided:</b>	<b>1295</b>

# Victim Services (VANS) -- FY2012

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## (Vermont Automated Notification Service)

- In August 2009, the Vermont Department of Corrections launched the Vermont Automated Notification Service (VANS) that provides information to registered victims/citizens when there is a change in an offender's custody status.

<b>In FY2012:</b>	<b>To Date</b>	<b>Added</b>
<b>- Number of VANS Registered Clients</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>3,175</b>
- As Victims	3,680	1,046
- As "Other"	4,703	2,129
 <b>- Registration by:</b>		
- VINELink (public)	6,757	3,221
- Operator	910	170
- VINEWatch (DOC Staff)	7,809	2,227
 <b>- Phone Calls</b>		
- In	4,295	1,408
- Out	173,061	72,153
 <b>- Searches for information about an offender</b>		
- VINELink	46,245	21,341
- Phone	3,750	1,127
 <b>- Notification by type</b>		
- Phone	20,482	10,272
- Email	54,094	29,089

# Reentry & Housing Assistance - FY2012

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Housing Placements	Town	# Offenders	Target Population	Bed Days
Central VT Comm. Action	Barre	15	6 beds (females)	1,814
Return House	Barre	18	10 beds (males under 22)	2,110
Barre CJC	Barre	11	8 beds (males & females)	1,664
Phoenix House	Bellows Falls	13	5 beds (males)	1,618
Benn. Homeless Coalition	Bennington	13	5 beds (males & females)	1,416
Seall, Inc.	Bennington	26	10 beds (males)	3,285
Phoenix House	Brattleboro	54	14 beds (4 female & 10 male)	6,346
Morningside Shelter	Brattleboro	15	3 beds (males & females)	1,115
Dismas Satellite	Burlington	11	6 beds (males & females)	2,366
Northern Lights	Burlington	22	11 beds (females)	3,399
Pathways to Housing	Burlington	24	10 beds (males & females)	4,738
Phoenix House	Burlington	54	18 beds (males)	5,841
NEKCA	Lyndon	10	2 beds (males or females)	711
Montpelier CJC	Montpelier	9	8 beds (males & females)	1,092
Pathways to Housing	Montpelier	21	10 beds (males & females)	4,038
NEKCA	Newport	24	4 beds (males)	1,501
Dismas Satellite	Rutland	7	3 beds (males & females)	786
Rutland County Housing	Rutland	73	13 beds (males & females)	4,578
Samaritan House	St. Albans	20	4 beds (males & females)	1,705
St. Albans CJC	St. Albans	8	5 beds (males)	691
NEKCA	St. Johnsbury	13	4 beds (females)	1,050
NEKCA	St. Johnsbury	22	5 beds (males)	1,914
Covered Bridge	St. Johnsbury	13	6 beds (males)	1,906
Springfield Supported Hsg.	Springfield	10	3 beds (males & females)	801
Springfield CJC	Springfield	1	3 beds (males & females)	2
John Graham Shelter	Vergennes	5	2 beds (males & females)	704
Winooski CJC	Winooski	1	2 beds (males & females)	30
East Allen Dismas	Winooski	37	9 beds (males & females)	3,349

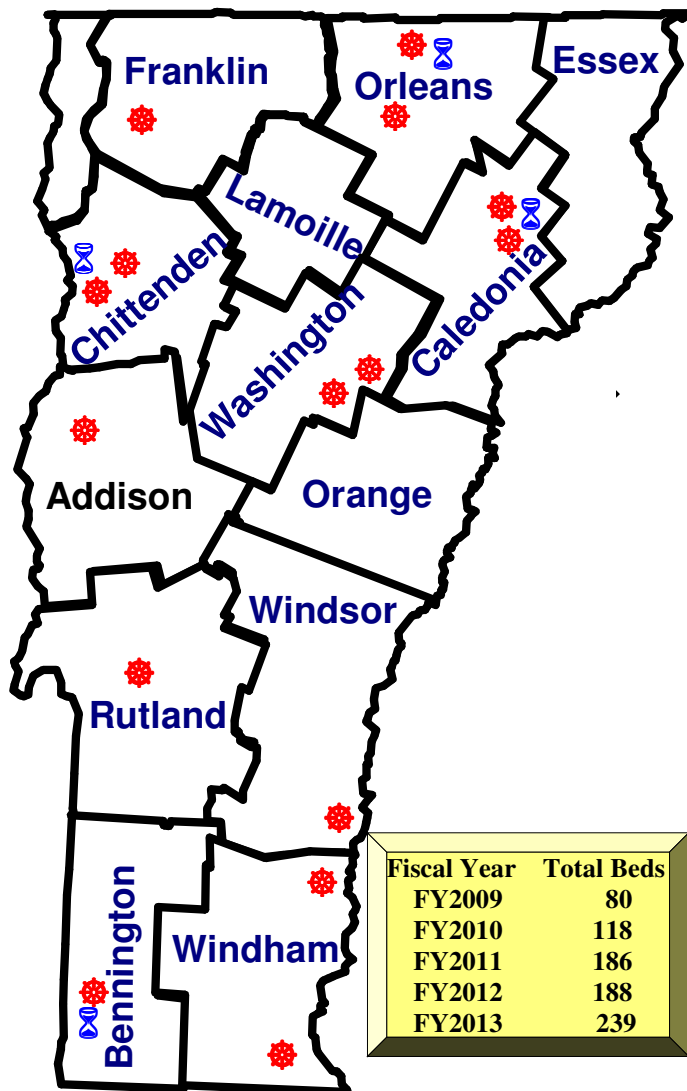
Release Program	# Offenders	Housing Specialists	Town	# Offenders	Resource
Housing Placement	550	BROC	Bennington	19	1 Housing Specialist
Housing Specialists	308	Burl. Housing Authority	Burlington	195	2 Housing Specialists
Release Money	94	NEKCA	Newport & St J	94	1 Housing Specialist
<b>Total Offenders Served</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>Other Assistance</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b># Offenders</b>	<b>Target Population</b>
		Release Money	Statewide	94	Inmate Reintegration

Note: Springfield CJC operated under a 2 month grant term and Winooski CJC operated under a 7 month grant term.



# Transitional Housing Grants - FY2013

## Grand Isle



★ - Transitional Housing Program(s)

⌚ - Housing Specialist(s)

(May serve entire county)

Community Justice Center=CJC

### Franklin:

St.Albans - St. Albans CJC (5 male)  
Pathways to Housing (8 male/female)  
Samaritan House (4 male/female)

### Chittenden:

Burlington- Burlington Hsg Auth. (4 female)  
Dismas House (6 male/female)  
Northern Lights (11 female)  
Phoenix House (20 male)  
Pathways to Housing (10 male/female)

Winooski- East Allen Dismas House (9 male)  
Winooski CJC (2 male/female)

**Burlington Housing Authority - 2 Housing Search Specialists**

### Addison:

Vergennes - John Graham Shelter (2 male/female)

### Rutland:

Rutland- Dismas House (3 male/female)  
Rutland County Housing Coalition (13 male/female)

### Bennington:

Bennington- Bennington Coalition for the Homeless (3 male/female)  
Seall, Inc. (14 male)

**Bennington Rutland Opportunity Council (BROC) - 1 Housing Search Specialist**

### Orleans:

Newport- NEKCA - Northeast Kingdom Community Action - Judd House (4 male)

Iraburg- Covered Bridge (6 male)

**NEKCA (for both Newport & St.Johnsbury) - 1 Housing Search Specialist**

### Caledonia:

Lyndon- NEKCA (2 male/female)  
St. Johnsbury- NEKCA - Aerie House (4 female)  
NEKCA - Judd South (5 male)  
Covered Bridge (6 male)

### Washington:

Barre - Central Vermont Community Action (6 female)  
Phoenix House (20 male)  
Return House (10 male youth)  
Barre CJC (8 male/female)

Montpelier - Pathways to Housing (10 male/female)  
Montpelier CJC (8 male/female)

### Windham:

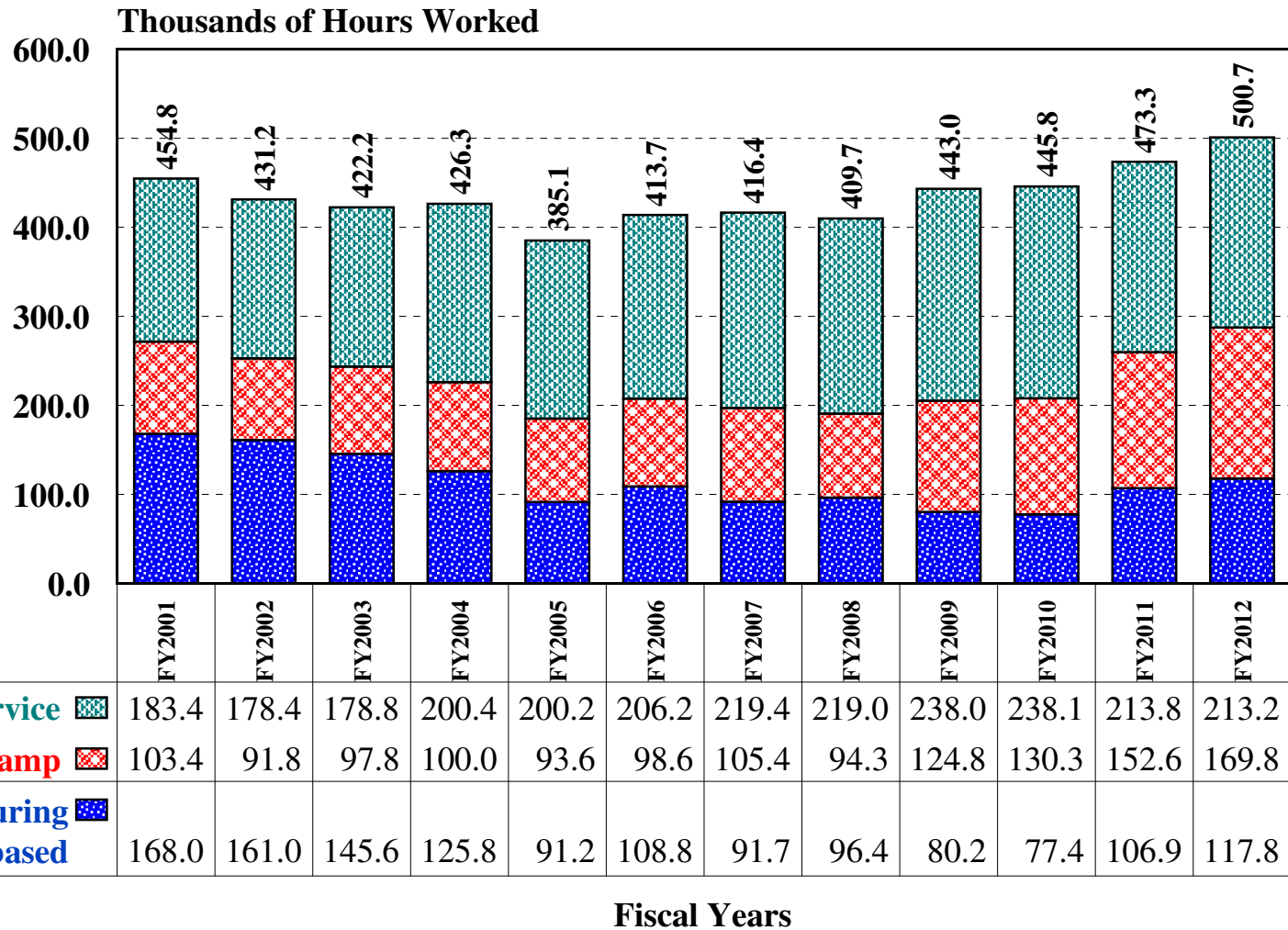
Bellows Falls - Phoenix House (5 male)  
Brattleboro - Phoenix House (4 female)  
Phoenix House (10 male)  
Morningside House (5 male/female)  
Pathways to Housing (10 male/female)

### Windsor:

Springfield- Springfield Supported Housing (3 male/female)  
Springfield CJC (3 male/female)

08/10/2012

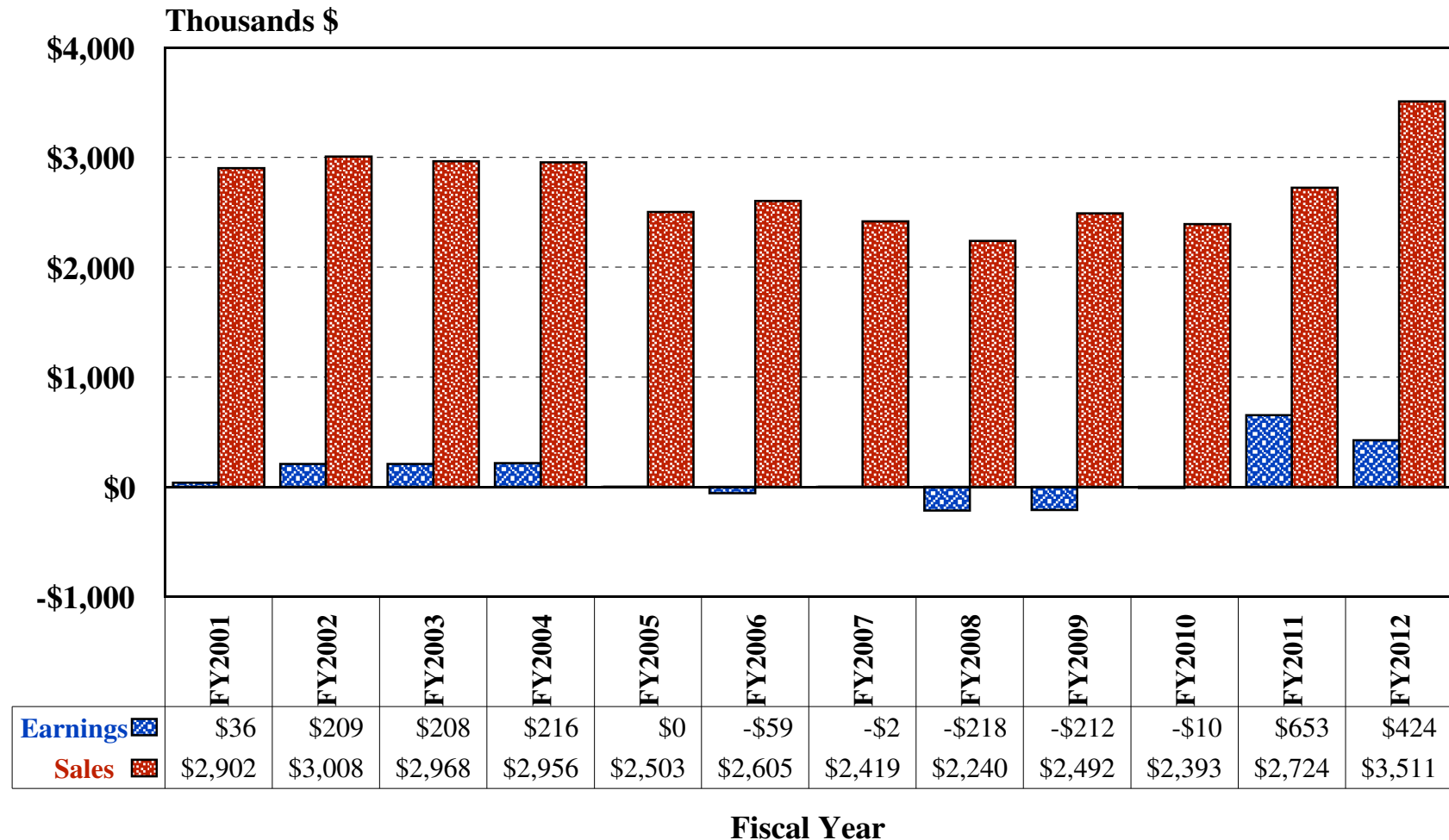
# Returning Value Offender Work Hours



Source: Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI) Work service reports; Community & Work Camp from VTDOC WorkService database. The second work camp opened in January 2009.

# Vermont Offender Work Programs

## Fiscal Year Gross Sales and Income

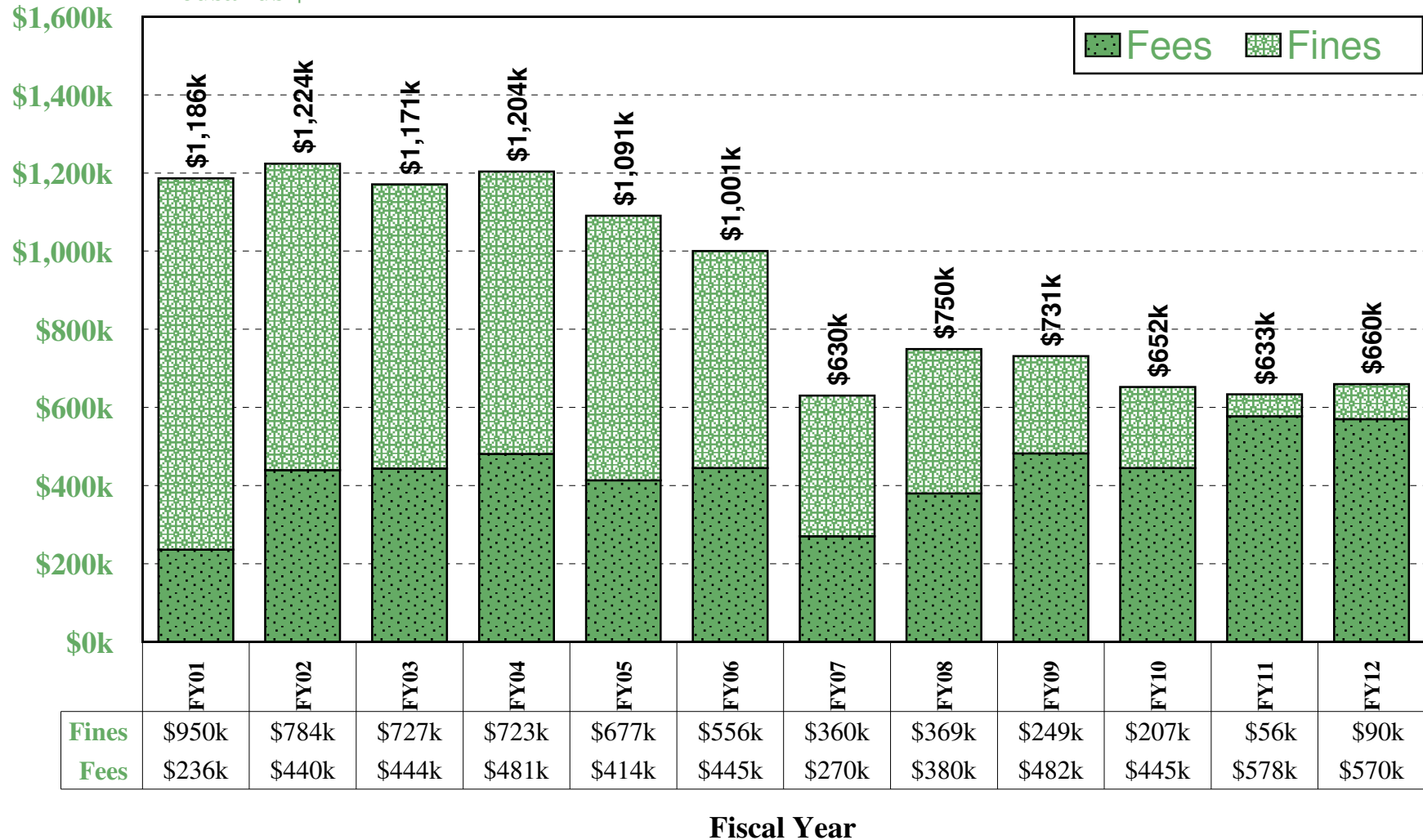


Source: Vermont Correctional Industries Income Statements. Joint Fiscal Office requested separate accounting for Vermont Correctional Industries and Community Service Work. These figures represent their combined earnings and sales.

# Fines & Fees Collected

## By Department of Corrections

Thousands \$



Source: Collections Annual Report, VTDOC Business Office. Starting in FY2005, the collection of restitution became the function of the Vermont Restitution Unit operated independently of VTDOC. The restitution balance due was transferred to that unit. In FY2009, the Courts began collecting court ordered fines and fees; VTDOC only makes collections against the outstanding Court ordered balances and DOC supervision fees.

## **PART FIVE**

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# **Controlling the Costs**

## **Meeting the Challenge**

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# V: Controlling the Costs

The cost of Corrections is influenced by a number of factors. Primarily, costs are driven by volume, duration, and the requirement to minimize risk. Offenders are managed with a variety of programs to balance needs for intervention and control with the best utilization of Department resources. Each program has an associated cost that ranges from \$1/day (telephone monitoring) to \$156/day (facility bed).

When appropriate the department takes advantage of the legal alternatives, such as work camp, furlough, reentry, and parole to supervise offenders. Being able to use these options for the many offenders who do not require intensive confinement saves thousands of dollars each day. A decision to use an alternative supervision option is based on sentence length, offender needs, behavior and risk, and other factors.

The Department makes every attempt to maximize the use of in-state beds. When necessary, out of state beds are utilized to house incarcerated offenders. Although an out of state bed is less expensive, the excess of demand over instate capacity increases the overall cost of running the department.

The Department employs over 1,000 Vermonters in positions across the state. Approximately 800 are involved in the direct management of offenders, either in the field or facility-based. The turnover amongst all staff ranges from 9- 12% a year (but Correctional Officers experience a significantly higher rate). To ensure appropriate staffing, the department provides on-going training and support.

The department also manages inflationary pressures related to the cost of medical and mental health care for offenders, increased food costs, and utilities. These costs are all included in the operations for a facility.

As a service to communities, the department will occasionally hold an incapacitated individual overnight for protective purposes. The department medical staff must see each person brought to a facility for this purpose.

Prisoner rights are protected by law and they have the opportunity to bring legal action against the department on a wide range of issues that deal with the fact, length and conditions of confinement, and community supervision of their sentence. These include post-conviction relief, criminal appeals, furlough, parole, and supervised community sentence eligibility and violations, health care, prison discipline and sentence calculation.

# The Dollars

- Police/Community Diversion- < \$1 per day
- Telephone Monitoring - \$1 per day
- Response Supervision - \$2 per day
- Risk Management Supervision - \$9 per day
  - with Electronic Monitoring + \$5 per day
  - with Transitional Housing +\$47 per day
- Work Crew day \$48 per day
- OOS Contract beds - \$73 per day
- Residential Treatment - \$98 per day
- Work Camp (Northeast \$146, Southeast \$198) - \$172 per day (1/2)
- Vt Facility (non Work Camp) - \$156 per day

Estimated costs from various recent year computations and contracts. Costs include both the direct expenses for supervision and the overhead for support staff (management, administrative), buildings, supplies, etc.

# Facility Per Capita Cost (\*Accrual)-FY2012

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

Facility	Average Daily Population	Total Expenditures	Cost Per capita
Chittenden RCF (Women) (S. Burlington)	155	\$12,344,525	\$79,642
Northeast Complex (RCF&WC) (St. Johnsbury)	231	\$12,306,432	\$53,275
Marble Valley RCF (Rutland)	138	\$8,452,528	\$61,250
Southeast Work Camp (Windsor)	92	\$6,662,291	\$72,416
Northern SCF (Newport)	413	\$18,854,762	\$45,653
Southern SCF (Springfield)	348	\$19,867,795	\$57,091
Northwest SCF (Swanton)	205	\$13,441,584	\$65,569
<b>TOTALS (Instate)</b>	1,582	\$91,929,918	\$58,110
<b>Out-of-State (CCA)</b>	519	\$13,920,906	\$26,823

Source: VTDOC Business Office. All operations at the St. Johnsbury site (Northeast Correctional Complex, comprising regional and work camp services) were combined. The roles of the Northwest and Chittenden facilities (gender of inmates) were switched in August 2011.



# Corrections Facilities Capacities

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

June 29, 2012 (Friday)

Facility	General-Beds	General-Inmates	Special-Beds	Special-Males	Special-Females	Total Beds	Total Inmates	Cap % General	Cap % Special	Cap % Total
Marble Valley RCF	98	129	20	15	2	118	146	131.6%	85.0%	123.7%
Northeast RCF	93	135	16	11	0	109	146	145.2%	68.8%	133.9%
Northwest State CF	199	186	47	19	0	246	205	93.5%	40.4%	83.3%
Northern State CF	402	398	31	15	0	433	413	99.0%	48.4%	95.4%
Southern State CF	250	252	128	88	0	378	340	100.8%	68.8%	89.9%
Northeast Work Camp	112	105				112	105	93.8%		93.8%
Southeast Work Camp	100	96				100	96	96.0%		96.0%
<b>Total Men's Facilities</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1496</b>	<b>1451</b>	<b>103.7%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>
Chittenden RCF	143	123	30	9	23	173	155	86.0%	106.7%	89.6%
<b>Total Women's Facilities</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>106.7%</b>	<b>89.6%</b>
<b>Total Women Housed</b>		<b>123</b>			<b>25</b>		<b>148</b>			
<b>Total Instate</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>101.9%</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>96.2%</b>
<b>Out-of-State</b>		<b>468</b>					<b>468</b>			
<b>Total Housed</b>		<b>1892</b>		<b>157</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>2074</b>			

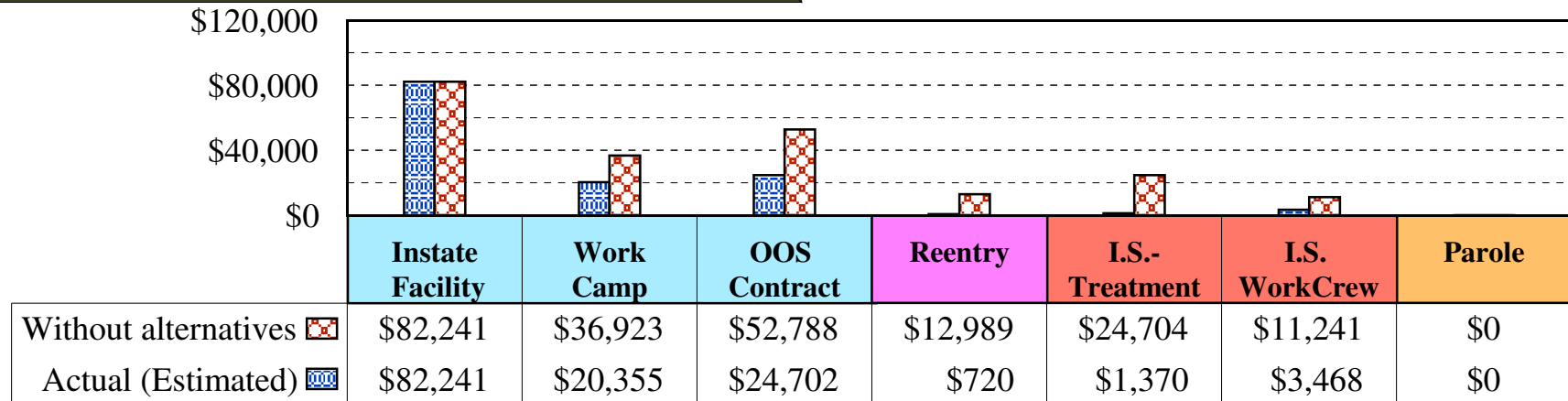
Source: VTDOC Snapshot database.

# Cost of Serving Time-FY2012

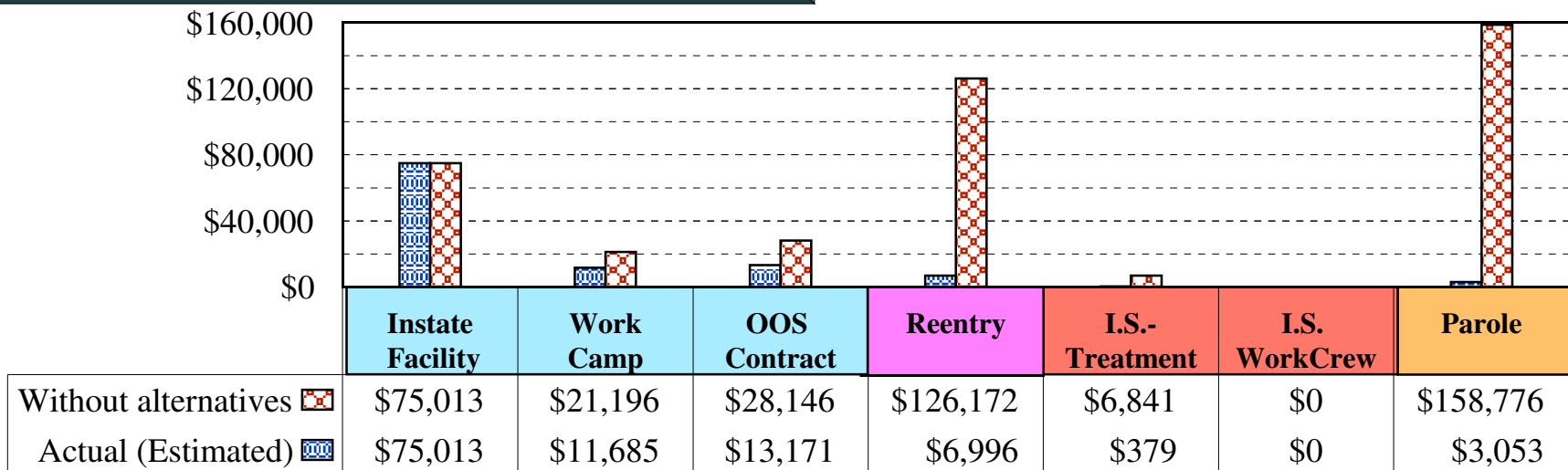
## Incurred Daily Expenses versus Potential Expenses

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

### Serving Time Pre-Minimum Release Date



### Serving Time Past Minimum Release Date



Estimated daily Incarceration cost based on instate rate \$156/day (for non-Work Camp). Total daily expenses do not include expenses for detention nor probation supervision of persons without imposed sentences.

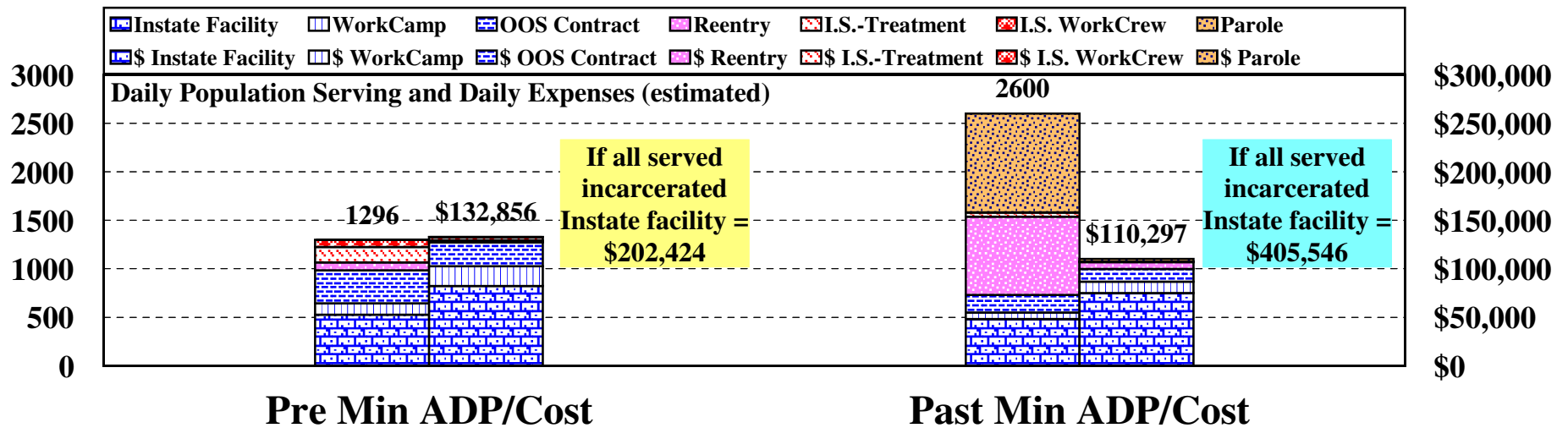
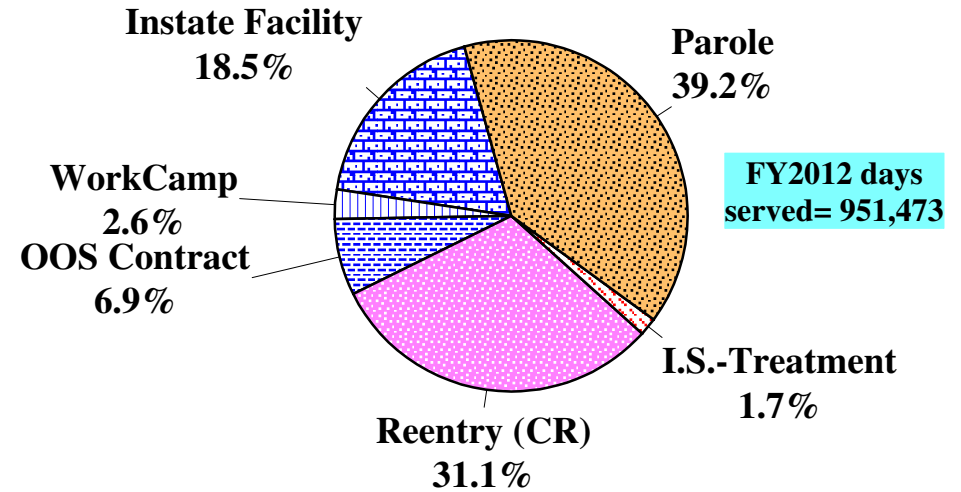
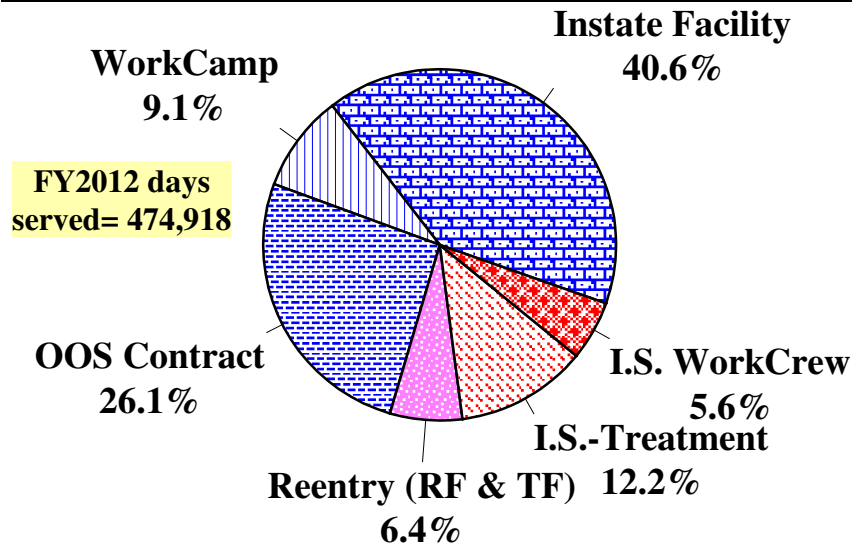
# Cost of Serving Time-FY2012

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## Serving Time Pre-Minimum

Percent Of  
Days Served

## Serving Time Past-Minimum



Estimated daily Incarceration cost based on instate rate \$156/day (for non-Work Camp). Total daily expenses do not include expenses for detention nor probation supervision of persons without imposed sentences.

# Corrections Staff/Offender Ratios

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

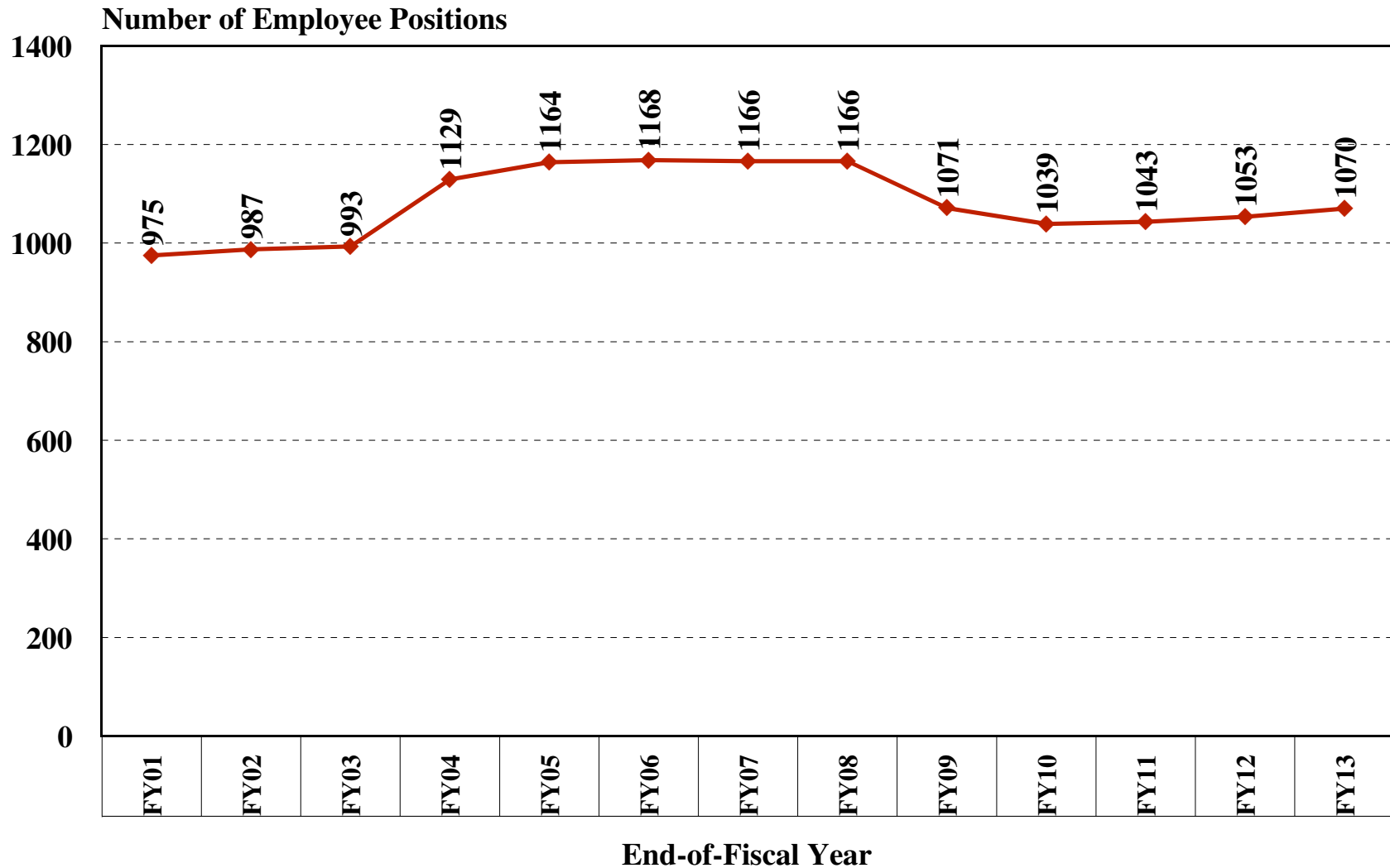
	Five Years interval					One Year interval	
TOTAL SYSTEM	FY1990	FY1995	FY2000	FY2005	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Total Pop. ADP*	6,988	8,102	12,796	13,977	11,237	10,989	10,759
Total Employees	602	860	938	1,164	1,039	1,043	1,053
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>
INSTITUTIONS							
Instate Pop.	850	989	1,248	1,583	1,579	1,553	1,583
Institutional Total Staff	408	495	532	701	637	634	640
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Casework Staff	25	45	50	57	44	42	41
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Correctional Officers	263	320	345	478	449	442	460
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
FIELD							
Field Population	6,138	7,113	11,548	12,394	9,658	9,436	9,176
Total Field Staff	149	212	262	298	260	264	263
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Direct Supervision	63	144	184	216	201	206	207
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>44.3</b>

Direct Service staff includes caseworkers and correctional officers (i.e. does not include supervisors, managers, admin support, or treatment/education providers). Number of authorized positions for the last pay period of fiscal years.

\* Total Population ADP does not include inmates housed out-of-state.

# Corrections Positions

## Authorized State Positions

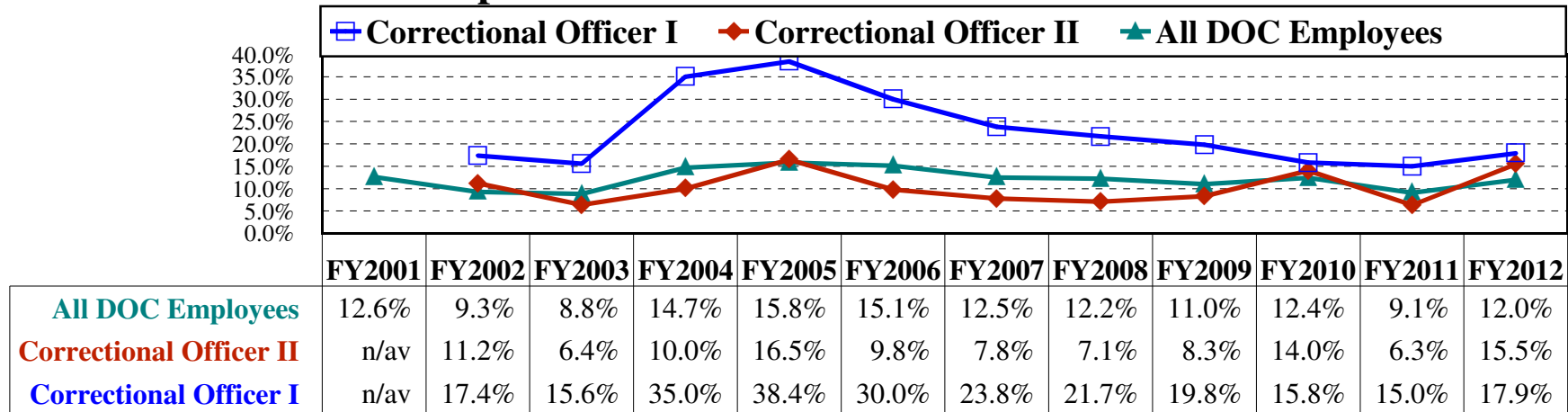


Source: Authorized (classified and exempt) Positions for last payroll period of Fiscal Year (and Positions budgeted by Legislature for FY2013).

# Need to Replace Correctional Officers

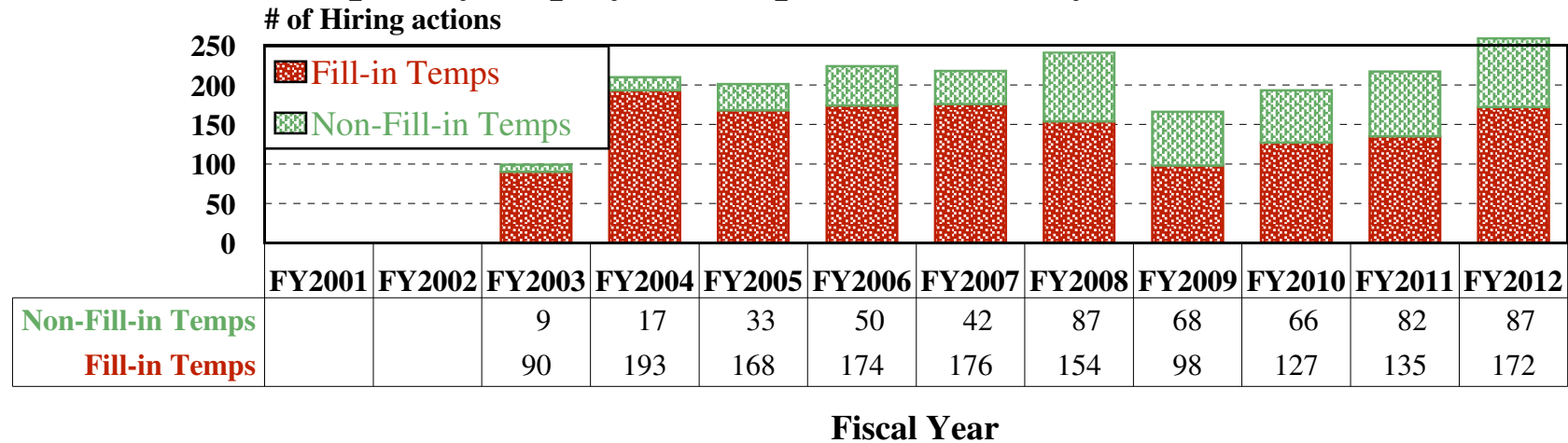
## Turnover of VTDOC Employees Leaving State Service

### Turnover in Permanent positions



Turnover is defined as resignation, dismissal, retirement, and death in line of duty. Calculation is the actual number of separations divided by the average number of employees for the fiscal year.

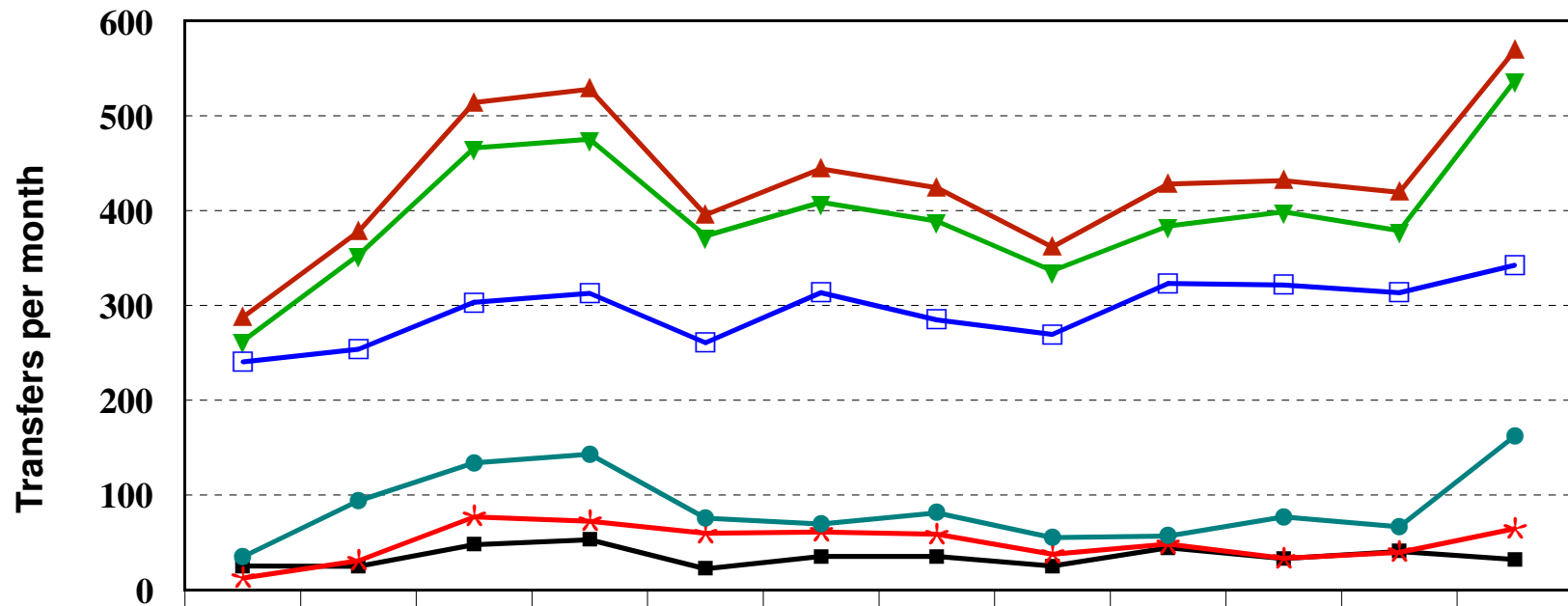
### Use of Hires of Temporary employees (all positions, mostly Correctional Officer I)



Source: Annual Workforce Report from Vermont Department of Human Resources (FY2003 onward). Any recalculations and restatements in later reports are used in place of earlier years' published values.

# Inter-Facility Transfers (Monthly Average)

## One-way Transfers By Status



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Detainees	35	94	134	143	76	70	81	55	57	77	66	162
Sentenced	241	254	303	313	261	314	285	269	323	322	313	343
Sentenced/ Detained	12	31	77	72	60	61	59	37	48	33	40	64
OOS Contracts	25	25	48	53	22	35	35	25	44	33	41	32
Total Less OOS	263	353	466	475	373	409	389	336	384	399	379	537
Total with OOS	288	378	514	528	396	444	424	362	428	432	419	569

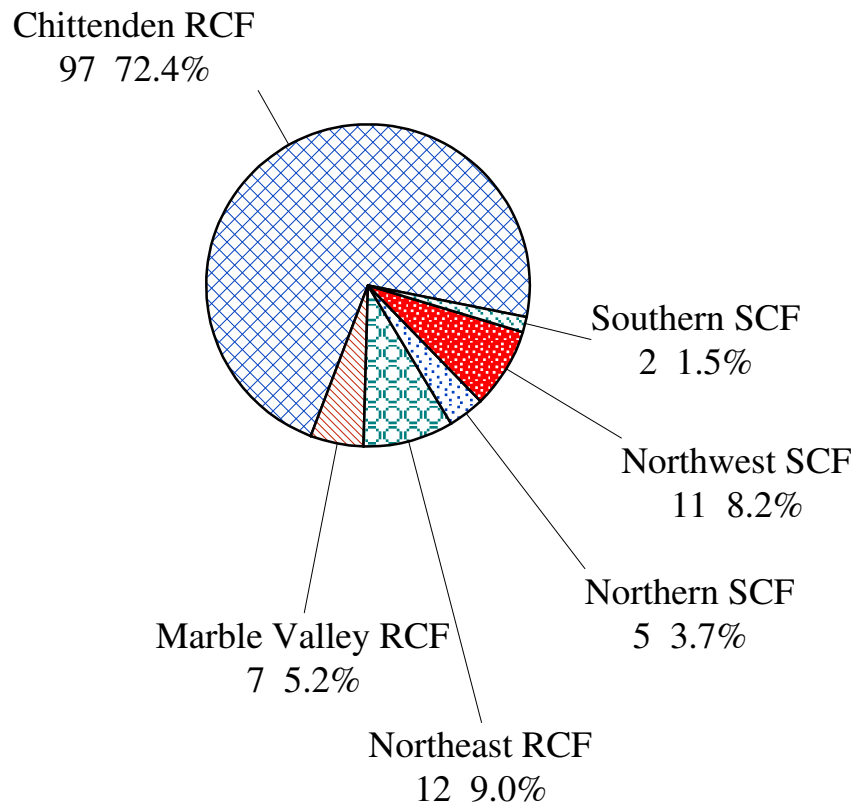
Fiscal Year

Source: VTDOC Booking Slips, Incoming from Facilities (i.e. does not include intakes from field or courts).

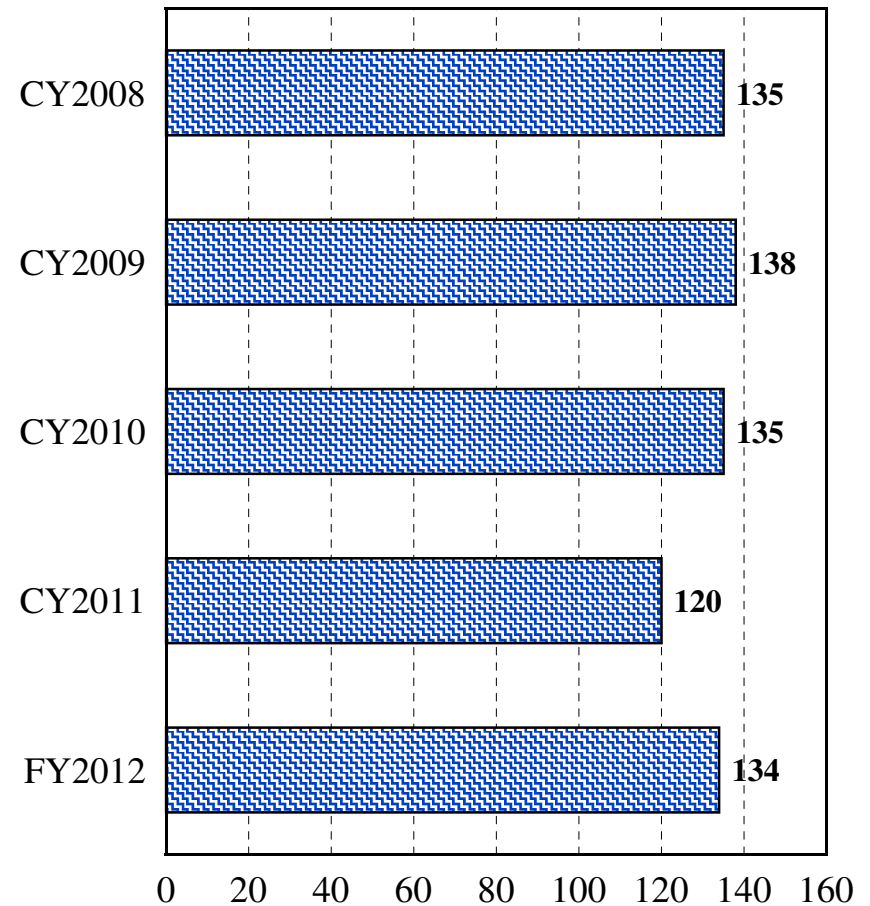
# Admissions of Incapacitated Persons

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12

## Monthly Average by Facility- FY2012



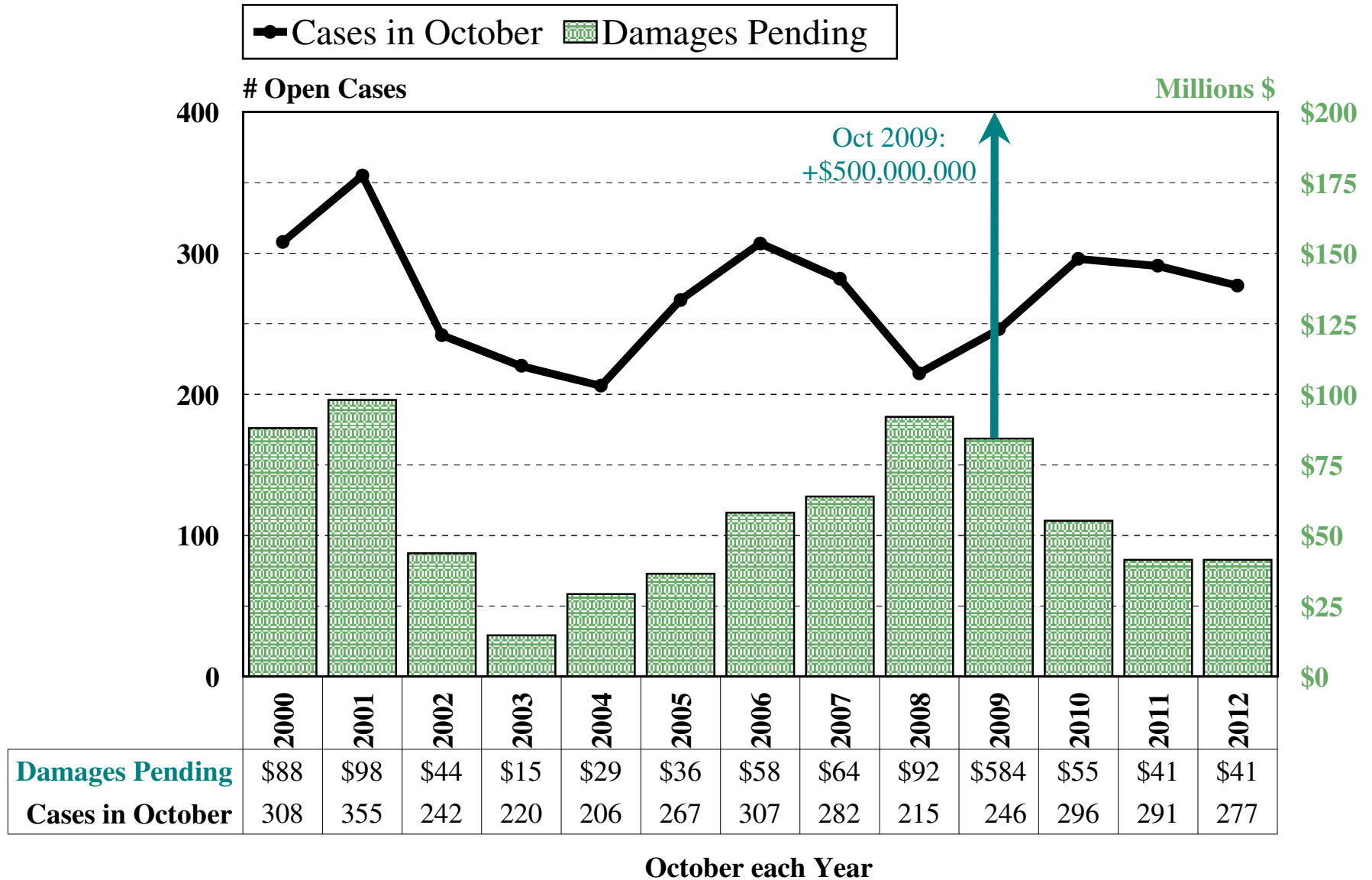
## Average Monthly Admissions



Source: Monthly reports from the contracted medical service provider at VTDOC facilities. INCAP data is not counted in the VTDOC "incarcerated" totals shown elsewhere in this report. Incapacitated person is defined as an individual, as a result of his or her use of alcohol or other drugs, is in a state of intoxication or mental confusion resulting from withdrawal, such that the person: A) appears to need medical care or supervision by approved substance abuse treatment personnel to assure his or her safety, or B) appears to present a direct active or passive threat to the safety of others. A person judged by a law enforcement officer to be incapacitated, and who has not been charged with a crime, may be lodged in protective custody for up to 24 hours or until judged by the the person in charge of the facility to be no longer incapacitated.



# Legal Caseload

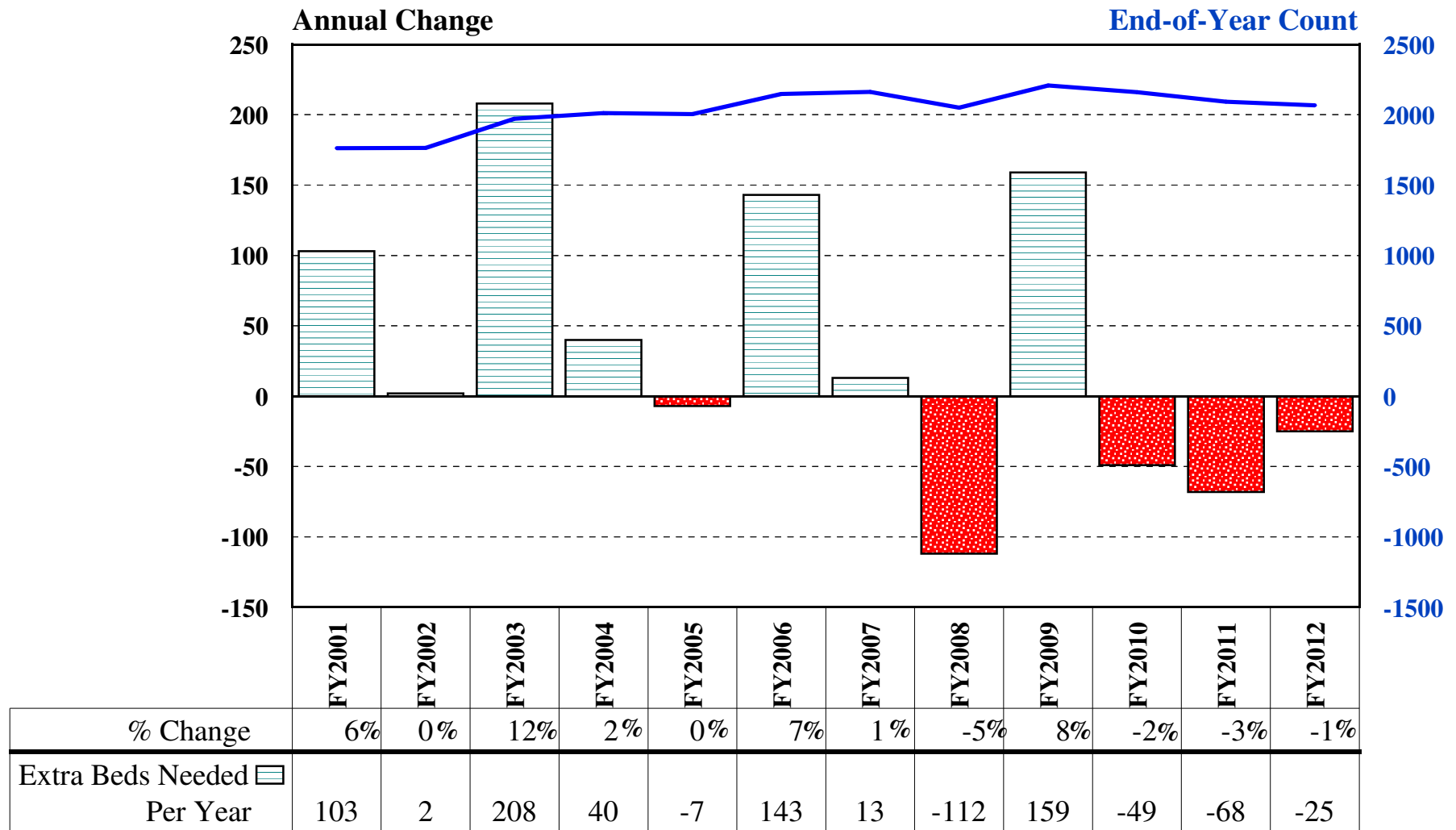


Source: VTDOC Legal Division. In October 2009, there was one pending case in which an inmate had requested \$500,000,000 in his complaint. The bar for that year represents the total of the other 245 cases.

# Bending the Curve-Rate of Incarceration Growth

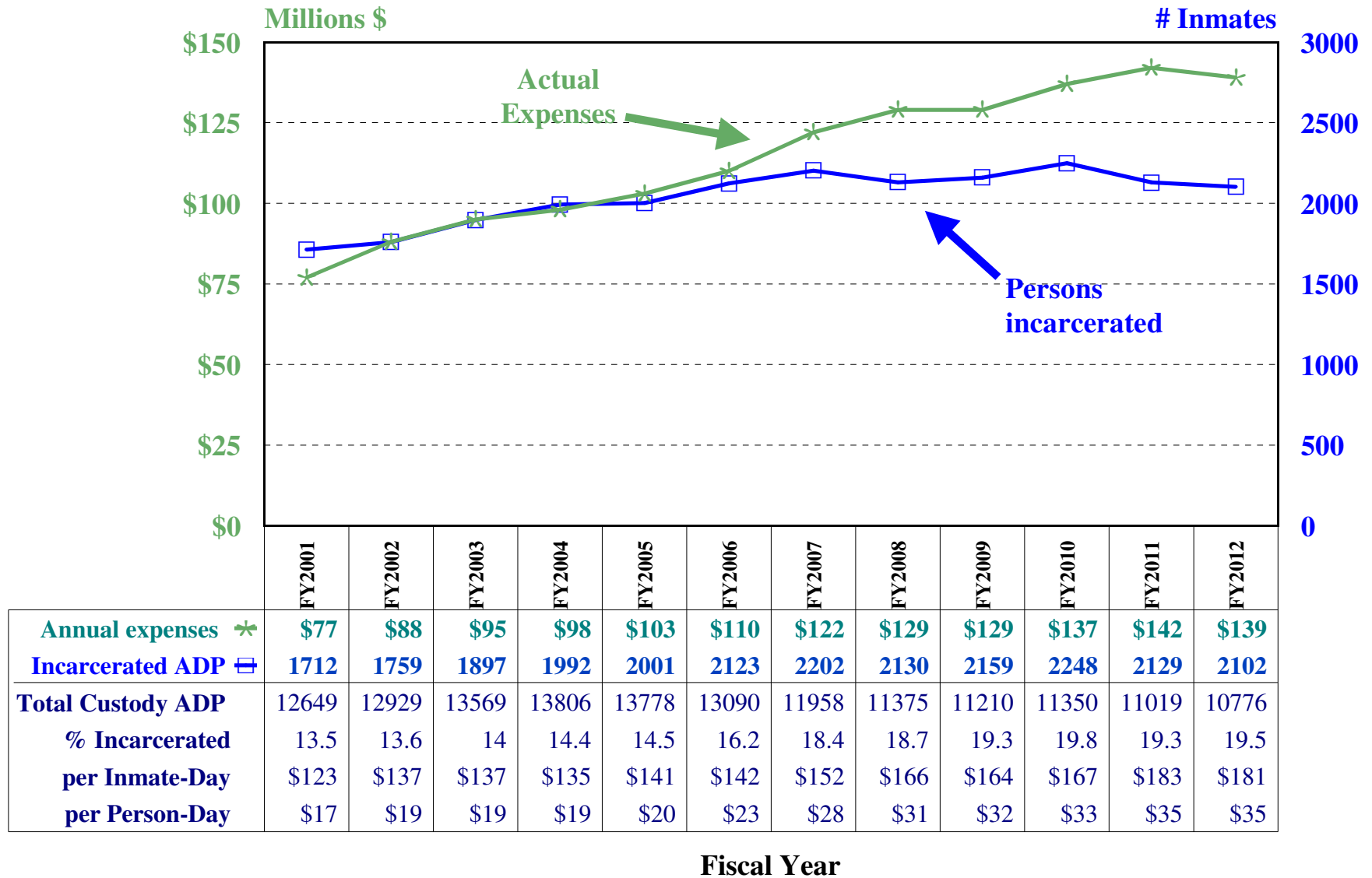
## Slowing (and Reversing) the Trend

Vermont Dept  
Corrections  
11/16/12



Source: VTDOC Population Statistics. The “extra beds needed” is the difference between the average daily inmate populations calculated the 30 days in consecutive June counts.

# Total Expenses vs. Incarcerated Population



Source: VTDOC Snapshot databases and VTDOC Business Office. The Vermont Correctional Industries costs are not included. Persons are counted once at their most restrictive status.